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ADVISORY COUNCIL
MAY 1944 – JUNE 19

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ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY, MINUTES OF MEETINGS
MAY 1944 - JUNE 1945

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802/CC

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

File under No. 802 ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY - MINUTES OF MEETINGS

SECRET

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To: 01 Jun 45

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32	Agenda 33rd Mtg	6 Apr 45		
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34	Ltr COS A5441	6 Apr 45	Secy ACI	Alleged Jugoslave in It units sh in Corsica & Sardinia to join AAJ.
35	Agenda 34th Mtg	20 Apr 45		
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Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 802 ADVISORY COUNCIL, MINUTES OF MEETINGS

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Hdq ACI	30 Sep 44		
2	Hdq ACI	25 Oct 44		
3	Mtg #19 ACI	25 Oct 44		Preliminary draft
4	Hdq ACI	3 Nov 44		Preliminary draft
5	Agenda 21st Mtg	10 Nov 44		
6	Hdq ACI ACI	10 Nov 44		
7	Agenda for 22nd Mtg 3 Nov 44			
8	Ltr A/C to ACI-2	13 Oct 44	ACI	No comments on draft of 22nd Mtg
9	Mtg #22 ACI 6 Oct 44	17 Oct 44		
10	Mtg #23 ACI 20 Oct 44	31 Oct 44		
11	Agenda 24th Mtg	28 Oct 44		
12	French Delegation	1 Nov 44	Delegation	Addition to agenda
13	[illegible]	13 Nov 44	ACI	No comments, draft for 24th Mtg
13a	Mtg No. 24 ACI 3 Nov	15 Nov 44		
14	Agenda 25th Mtg	14 Nov 44		
15	[illegible]	22 Nov 44		
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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, May 29, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for June 1, 1030 h.s., 1945, will be held at Palazzo Farnese under the chairmanship of the French representative on the Council.

Delegates:

Agenda.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

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AGENDA FOR THE

JUNE 1, 1945 MEETING OF

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1. POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2. ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

3. "JUGOSLAVS ACTUALLY IN UNITS STATIONED ON THE ISLANDS OF CORSICA AND SARDINIA TO JOIN THE JUGOSLAV ARMY (Former National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia)".

4. REPRESENTATION OF UNRRA ON THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

6. NEXT MEETING.

MINUTES OF THE 36th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Monte dei Parioli 24 on May 18, 1945 under the chairmanship of Dr. Slovan Smodlaka, the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Dr. Slovan Smodlaka	Jugoslavia
M. Rudolf Janhuba	
Dr. Mirko Brumer	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Mapsambelis	
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurcevsky	
M. Yurii Akopov	
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.,	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - by Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.
2. Italian War Crimes Problem.
3. "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)".
4. Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission.
5. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.
6. Miscellaneous.
7. Press Communique.

Dr. Smodlaka, the Chairman, stated that since Mr. Josip Smodlaka, the Jugoslav Representative on the Council, had not returned to Rome, he had the honor to open the meeting and address all Representatives with a hearty welcome. He stated that this was the first meeting of the Council after the victorious conclusion of war in Europe and that

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M. Rudolf Janhube
Dr. Mirko Bruner

M. Maurice Couve de Murville — France
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais

M. George Exintaris — Greece
M. George Chypsambelis
M. Alexander Spourdeos

General Adrian Vasiliev — Soviet Union
M. Michael Suruevsky
M. Daril Akopov

Sir Noel Charles, Bart., — United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford

Mr. Alexander Kirk — United States
Mr. John L. Goshie

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

3. "Yugoslavs actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Yugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia)".

4. Representative of Yugoslavia on the Allied Commission.

5. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

6. Miscellaneous.

7. Press Communique.

Dr. Smodlaka, the Chairman, stated that since Dr. Josip Smodlaka, the Yugoslav Representative on the Council, had not returned to Rome, he had the honor to open the meeting and address all Representatives with a hearty welcome. He stated that this was the first meeting of the Council after the victorious conclusion of war in Europe and that he felt sure to act on behalf of all Representatives in expressing deep affection and paying tribute to all the brave people who lost their life in this struggle for annihilation of Nazi-fascism, the greatest enemy of mankind. He expressed the hope that the Allies would remain as united in the foundation of future peace as they were in waging this war.

He

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He then welcomed General Vasiliev, the Soviet Union Representative on the Council, back to Rome.

1. Political Review

The Chairman read the note of Admiral Stone in which the Admiral expressed his regret that he could not attend today's meeting of the Council. The note reads as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

17 May 1945

Secretary
Advisory Council for Italy
Rome

Admiral Stone requests that his compliments be conveyed to the Chairman in Rotation and his regrets that he has been unavoidably called away from Rome and so will be unable to attend tomorrow's Advisory Council Meeting; further, that owing to extreme pressure of operational work he has been unable to prepare his customary political speech. He hopes that the Chairman and members of the Council will excuse him."

He stated that in view of Admiral Stone's inability to be present the regular political review would not be presented at today's meeting of the Council.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this problem and ascertained that none had.

The Council then decided, in accordance with its standing agreement, to postpone further consideration of this item until the next meeting.

3. "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)".

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this subject and ascertained that none of the Representatives had received any further instructions in the premises.

X-801/cc 4. Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission

The Chairman stated that up to date the Soviet Union and the French Representatives had expressed support of the Jugoslav request for representation on the Allied Commission and that the United Kingdom and the United States Representatives had expressed ob-

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Secretary
Advisory Council for Italy
Rome

17 May 1945

Admiral Stone requests that his compliments be conveyed to the Chairman in Rotation and his regrets that he has been unavoidably called away from Rome and so will be unable to attend tomorrow's Advisory Council Meeting; further, that owing to extreme pressure of operational work he has been unable to prepare his customary political speech. He hopes that the Chairman and members of the Council will excuse him."

He stated that in view of Admiral Stone's inability to be present the regular political review would not be presented at today's meeting of the Council.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this problem and ascertained that none had.

The Council then decided, in accordance with its standing agreement, to postpone further consideration of this item until the next meeting.

3. "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)".

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this subject and ascertained that none of the Representatives had received any further instructions in the premises.

4. Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission

The Chairman stated that up to date the Soviet Union and the French Representatives had expressed support of the Jugoslav request for representation on the Allied Commission and that the United Kingdom and the United States Representatives had expressed objections thereto and that at the last meeting of the Advisory Council the Greek Representative was without instructions. He then inquired whether the Greek Representative had received instructions.

M. Exintaris informed the Council that he had been instructed by his Government to support the Jugoslav request on the basis of complete reciprocity.

The Chairman then made the following statement:

"According

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According to my instructions received from the Jugoslav Government, and since the Greek Representative has on behalf of the Greek Government supported the Jugoslav proposal I have to state that the Jugoslav Government support the Greek proposal that the participation of a Greek Representative should be accepted in the Allied Commission. Accordingly in view of the supporting vote given by the Greek Representative the position is that four votes were supporting the Jugoslav proposal while two were against it. I therefore announce that the Advisory Council has made the decision through majority of votes to the effect that the Advisory Council for Italy with reference to Paragraph 37 of the Additional Conditions of the Armistice with Italy recommends to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre to accept the participation on the Allied Commission of a Representative of the Jugoslav Government, having the same rights and competance as the Soviet and French Representatives on same Commission. In implementation of this decision I beg to submit to the Council for approval draft of a letter to be sent to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre".

The text of the letter proposed by the Chairman is quoted below:

"Rome, May 18, 1946

Sir,

The Advisory Council for Italy has considered a proposal made by the Jugoslav Voting Representative to the effect that there should be participation of a Jugoslav Representative in the Allied Commission, and decided at its meeting on May 18, 1945 to recommend to you to accept the participation on the Allied Commission of a Representative of the Jugoslav Government having the same right and competence as the Soviet and French Representatives on same Commission.

The decision was achieved by majority of votes inasmuch as the Soviet, French, Greek and Jugoslav Representatives supported the proposal while the British and the United States Representatives expressed their disapproval.

Dr. Slovan Gmodlaka
Chairman in turn of Rotation,
Advisory Council for Italy.

Field Marshal The Honourable
Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre
Allied Force Headquarters."

Mr. Kirk pointed out that the letter refers to a "decision" of the Council on the basis of a "majority of votes" and inquired as to when it had been decided that the Council may make a specific recommendation on the basis of the views of a majority.

The Chairman inquired "as to how had it been possible recently to transfer territories to Italian administration when in that question,

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Paragraph 37 of the Additional Conditions of the Armistice with Italy recommends to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre to accept the participation on the Allied Commission of a Representative of the Jugoslav Government, having the same rights and competence as the Soviet and French Representatives on same Commission. In implementation of this decision I beg to submit to the Council for approval draft of a letter to be sent to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre".

The text of the letter proposed by the Chairman is quoted below:

"Rome, May 19, 1945

Sir,

The Advisory Council for Italy has considered a proposal made by the Jugoslav Acting Representative to the effect that there should be participation of a Jugoslav Representative in the Allied Commission, and decided at its meeting on May 18, 1945 to recommend to you to accept the participation on the Allied Commission of a Representative of the Jugoslav Government having the same right and competence as the Soviet and French Representatives on same Commission.

The decision was achieved by majority of votes inasmuch as the Soviet, French, Greek and Jugoslav Representatives supported the proposal while the British and the United States Representatives expressed their disapproval.

Dr. Slovan Gsodlaka
Chairman in turn of Rotation,
Advisory Council for Italy.

Field Marshal The Honourable
Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre
Allied Forces Headquarters."

Mr. Kirk pointed out that the letter refers to a "decision" of the Council on the basis of a "majority of votes" and inquired as to when it had been decided that the Council may make a specific recommendation on the basis of the views of a majority.

The Chairman inquired "as to how had it been possible recently to transfer territories to Italian administration when in that question, too, only a majority in the Council has agreed that the proposed transfer should be recommended".

Mr. Kirk replied that in that instance there had been no communication from the Council in the premises.

The Chairman then stated that he recommended the transmission of this proposed letter in view of the Council's decision regarding the Jugoslav request.

Sir

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Sir Noel Charles stated that he could not agree to the Chairman's proposal in this particular form. He said that the Council could properly inform SAC of what happened but that it was not in a position, in this instance, to make the specific recommendation.

The Chairman stated that he must insist on maintaining his viewpoint.

Mr. Mirk concurred with the views expressed by Sir Noel Charles and took the position that the Council merely inform SAC as to what happened and supply him with an indication of the views expressed by the several Representatives on the Council. He added that there was nothing in the rules of the Council to the effect that a recommendation can be made on the basis of the views of a majority and that in fact the Council had never made a recommendation except in cases where the views of all Representatives were unanimous.

Sir Noel Charles suggested that the minutes of the meetings in which the Jugoslav request was discussed be transmitted to SAC.

M. Exintaris stated that the present case perhaps should be considered in light of the precedent established at the time when the Council discussed the question of "Jugoslavs actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army", at which time, in view of the different opinions expressed by the several Representatives on the Advisory Council, the Council refrained from making any recommendations to SAC in the premises and merely transmitted to SAC copies of the minutes of the meetings in which the matter was discussed.

The Chairman replied that "that was quite a different, better to say, just an opposite case; there were four objecting votes in front of two supporting ones, and therefore of course no recommendation was possible; in this matter, on the contrary, four votes were supporting the proposal and two votes against it, and accordingly the proposal should be accepted and the representation recommended."

Mr. Mirk emphasized that on that particular occasion the Council did not make any recommendation in the premises and that copies of the minutes in question were transmitted to SAC without comment. He pointed out that on that occasion two Representatives on the Council had expressed support of the Jugoslav proposal and that four Representatives had expressed objections thereto and that if on that occasion on the basis of four objections against two supports the Council did not make a recommendation to SAC against the Jugoslav proposal the same principle was applicable at this particular time and that accordingly an expression of views by four Representatives in support and by two in opposition did not justify a favorable recommendation by the Advisory Council to SAC.

The Chairman stated that "the Advisory Council for Italy had, so far, no rules for its procedure; it is therefore up to the Council itself to fix its procedure if necessary. On the other hand both as Chairman in turn of Rotation and Jugoslav Acting Representative

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happened and supply him with an indication of the views expressed by the several Representatives on the Council. He added that there was nothing in the rules of the Council to the effect that a recommendation can be made on the basis of the views of a majority and that in fact the Council had never made a recommendation except in cases where the views of all Representatives were unanimous.

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The Chairman replied that "that was quite a different, better to say, just an opposite case; there were four objecting votes in front of two supporting ones, and therefore of course no recommendation was possible; in this matter, on the contrary, four votes were supporting the proposal and two votes against it, and accordingly the proposal should be accepted and the representation recommended."

Mr. Kirk emphasized that on that particular occasion the Council did not make any recommendation in the premises and that copies of the minutes in question were transmitted to SAC without comment. He pointed out that on that occasion two Representatives on the Council had expressed support of the Jugoslav proposal and that four Representatives had expressed objections thereto and that if on that occasion on the basis of four objections against two supports the Council did not make a recommendation to SAC against the Jugoslav proposal the same principle was applicable at this particular time and that accordingly an expression of views by four Representatives in support and by two in opposition did not justify a favorable recommendation by the Advisory Council to SAC.

The Chairman stated that "the Advisory Council for Italy had, so far, no rules for its procedure; it is therefore up to the Council itself to fix its procedure if necessary. On the other hand both as Chairman in turn of Rotation and Jugoslav Acting Representative I want to express the hope that the British and United States Governments might be willing, in view of the opinion expressed by other Members of the Council, to revise their opinion and to grant the proposal of the Jugoslav Government their support, too. In such a case would the British and United States Representatives be good enough as to inform the Secretariat thus enabling it to communicate subsequently to S.A.C. and to the several Representatives for their information, that the majority of votes had been turned into unanimity."

Mr.

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Mr. Kirk pointed out to Dr. Smodlaka that his proposed action involved a question of rules of procedure and invoked a so-called majority vote. He noted that the Council had never made a recommendation on the basis of an expression of views by a majority and he reiterated support of the position taken by Sir Noel Charles.

The Chairman then inquired whether the other Delegates wanted to express their opinion."

Sir Noel Charles said that he could not agree to the transmission of the proposed letter to SAC and stated that the Council should follow its established custom and send a covering letter to SAC together with the minutes for his information. He added that he would inform his Government of Dr. Smodlaka's suggestion and ask if they wish to revise their views regarding the Yugoslav request.

Mr. Kirk stated that he agreed with Sir Noel Charles and said that he could not support the proposed letter. He suggested the transmission of a covering letter with a brief indication of the respective positions taken by the several Representatives regarding the Jugoslav request.

The Chairman stated that he would like to have an expression of opinion of the other Representatives on the Council.

M. Couve de Murville expressed the opinion that it was inaccurate to talk of a decision taken by the Advisory Council and that he thought the Council had never taken any decision. He stated that the Representatives on the Council express opinions and that if the opinions of the several Representatives on the Council are diverse then the Council should transmit the views of all Representatives without any recommendation.

General Vasiliev stated that at the previous meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy the Soviet Union Representative had expressed support of the Jugoslav request and that he adhered to this point of view. He stated that he had no objections against the proposed draft of a letter and that if the Chairman had no objections he would suggest that several changes be made in the letter stating that the great majority had expressed support of the Jugoslav request and summarizing the situation. He explained that if the Chairman would accept such an amendment he would support the proposed letter.

M. Exintaris stated that there was no precedent for recommendation by the Council based on majority views. He then noted that in fact the British and French views regarding the proposed letter were identical. He stated that if Dr. Smodlaka should insist on the transmission of his letter the various Representatives might desire to request an indication of the views of their respective Governments regarding the proposed procedure. However, he stated that he thought a satisfactory solution might be to accept the suggestions made by the French and British Representatives and to transmit in the covering letter an indication of the views of the individual Representatives.

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of the proposed letter to SAC and stated that the Council should follow its established custom and send a covering letter to SAC together with the minutes for his information. He added that he would inform his Government of Mr. Spaalman's suggestion and ask if they wish to revise their views regarding the Yugoslav request.

Mr. Hirt stated that he agreed with Sir Noel Charles and said that he could not support the proposed letter. He suggested the transmission of a covering letter with a brief indication of the respective positions taken by the several Representatives regarding the Yugoslav request.

The Chairman stated that he would like to have an expression of opinion of the other Representatives on the Council.

M. Couve de Murville expressed the opinion that it was inaccurate to talk of a decision taken by the Advisory Council and that he thought the Council had never taken any decision. He stated that the Representatives on the Council express opinions and that if the opinions of the several Representatives on the Council are diverse then the Council should transmit the views of all Representatives without any recommendation.

General Vasiliev stated that at the previous meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy the Soviet Union Representative had expressed support of the Yugoslav request and that he adhered to this point of view. He stated that he had no objections against the proposed draft of a letter and that if the Chairman had no objections he would suggest that several changes be made in the letter stating that the great majority had expressed support of the Yugoslav request and summarizing the situation. He explained that if the Chairman would accept such an amendment he would support the proposed letter.

M. Exintaris stated that there was no precedent for recommendation by the Council based on majority views. He then noted that in fact the British and French views regarding the proposed letter were identical. He stated that if Mr. Spaalman should insist on the transmission of his letter the various Representatives might desire to request an indication of the views of their respective Governments regarding the proposed procedure. However, he stated that he thought a satisfactory solution might be to accept the suggestions made by the French and British Representatives and to transmit in the covering letter an indication of the views of the individual Representatives.

The Chairman "verified the position in the premises as follows: SAC should be informed of the Jugoslav proposal, and told that four votes were supporting it (Soviet Union, France, Greece, Jugoslavia) and two votes against it (United Kingdom and United States)."

Sir Noel Charles stated that he agreed with the Chairman that SAC should be informed of the respective positions taken by the various Representatives at the same time when the minutes were

transmitted

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transmitted to him. However, he pointed out that it was incorrect to speak in terms of votes , the Council did not vote and never had voted.

The Chairman emphasized that, if some Delegates did not like the term 'vote' it could be said that the respective Governments had supported the Jugoslav proposal, since the meaning is the same." He agreed "that SAC should be sent a letter indicating the position in the premises."

Mr. Kirk stated that he assumed that the letter would be drafted by the Secretariat and submitted to all Representatives on the Council for approval, in conformity with established procedure.

Dr. Kaufmann stated that this was the contemplated procedure.

General Vasiliev stated that he would like to know what had been decided and who would draft the letter.

The Chairman stated that "the view of the Council was that SAC should be informed that four members of the Council had supported the Jugoslav proposal (Soviet Union, France, Greece, and Jugoslavia), while two members had expressed their disapproval (United Kingdom and United States)."

M. Couve de Murville suggested that the text of the letter indicate that the question had been examined by the Council and also indicate the expression of views by the individual Representatives, as well as underlining that a majority was in favor of the Jugoslav request.

Sir Noel Charles stated that at any rate the letter would be drafted and submitted for approval.

Mr. Kirk suggested that the drafting be left to the Secretariat and that the letter be submitted to the various Representatives for approval.

The Chairman stated that "the letter should not be of course merely a covering letter, but also contain the indication of the views expressed by the various Governments."

Mr. Kirk stated that copies of the minutes of all the meetings in which the Jugoslav request had been discussed should be transmitted at the same time to SAC.

M. Scrinzis noted that the Council was agreed to send to SAC a letter outlining the position taken by the several Representatives and transmitting the minutes of all meetings in which this question had been discussed.

The Chairman resumed the decision of the Council: The Advisory Council for Italy has decided to send to SAC a letter with indication as to which Governments had supported the Jugoslav proposal and which Governments expressed objections thereto; at the

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Mr. Kirk stated that he assumed that the letter would be drafted by the Secretariat and submitted to all Representatives on the Council for approval, in conformity with established procedure.

Mr. Chodlaka stated that this was the contemplated procedure.

General Vasiliev stated that he would like to know what had been decided and who would draft the letter.

The Chairman stated that "the view of the Council was that SAC should be informed that four members of the Council had supported the Jugoslav proposal (Soviet Union, France, Greece, and Jugoslavia), while two members had expressed their disapproval (United Kingdom and United States)."

M. Couve de Murville suggested that the text of the letter indicate that the question had been examined by the Council and also indicate the expression of views by the individual Representatives, as well as underlining that a majority was in favor of the Jugoslav request.

Sir Noel Charles stated that at any rate the letter would be drafted and submitted for approval.

Mr. Kirk suggested that the drafting be left to the Secretariat and that the letter be submitted to the various Representatives for approval.

The Chairman stated that "the letter should not be of course merely a covering letter, but also contain the indication of the views expressed by the various Governments."

Mr. Kirk stated that copies of the minutes of all the meetings in which the Jugoslav request had been discussed should be transmitted at the same time to SAC.

M. Martaris noted that the Council was agreed to send to SAC a letter outlining the position taken by the several Representatives and transmitting the minutes of all meetings in which this question had been discussed.

The Chairman resumed the decision of the Council: "The Advisory Council for Italy has decided to send to SAC a letter with indication as to which Governments had supported the Jugoslav proposal, and which Governments expressed objections thereto; at the same time the Council will forward to SAC copies of the minutes of the respective meetings of the Council at which the proposal was discussed." He then inquired whether there were any more questions and ascertained that there were none.

5. Representation of Greece on Allied Commission

The Chairman made the following statement: "Here, too, I have first to resume the actual position: The proposal of the Greek

Representative

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Representative has been supported by the French and Greek Governments, the British and United States Governments expressed objections thereto, while the Soviet and Jugoslav Representatives were at the last meeting without instructions. Now, as I already stated, since the Greek Representative has, on behalf of the Greek Government, supported the Jugoslav proposal the Jugoslav Government supports the Greek proposal that the participation of a Greek Representative on the Allied Commission be accepted. Accordingly there is only the Soviet Representative who has not yet given his view. May I ask the Soviet Representative whether he has received instructions from his Government in this matter."

General Vasiliev stated that he was still without instructions regarding the Greek request.

M. Exintaris stated that his support of the Jugoslav request was based on complete reciprocity and that in view of the fact that the Soviet Union Representative was without instructions he suggested that the transmission of both requests to SAC be postponed pending receipt of instructions by the Soviet Union Representative regarding the Greek request in order to enable simultaneous submission of both requests to SAC.

The Chairman stated that he "had supported the Greek proposal and that accordingly the condition of reciprocity had been fulfilled. The question of the Jugoslav proposal was already discussed and decided upon, and has no connection with this item now being under discussion."

M. Exintaris stated that he feared there was a misunderstanding. He said that his point is that the Greek proposal should be treated in the same way and considered at the same time as the Jugoslav proposal and that until the Soviet Union Representative had received instructions regarding the Greek request the Jugoslav request should also be adjourned together with the Greek request.

The Chairman said that "it was agreed between the Jugoslav and Greek Governments to support reciprocally the two proposals. That had in fact be done. Nothing more can be involved in the term 'reciprocity', since the question as to when and how will the Soviet Government express its opinion in the premises is beyond the business of the Jugoslav Government which cannot link up its vote with such a circumstance."

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the Soviet Union Representative could let the Council know if he expected to receive instructions shortly.

General Vasiliev stated that he would inform his Government of the present status of the Greek request and the position taken by M. Exintaris but he did not know when he would receive appropriate instructions.

M. Exintaris repeated his view that both requests were similar and that both should be considered at the same time by the competent authorities.

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Soviet Representative who has not yet given his view. May I ask the Soviet Representative whether he has received instructions from his Government in this matter."

General Vasiliev stated that he was still without instructions regarding the Greek request.

M. Exintaris stated that his support of the Jugoslav request was based on complete reciprocity and that in view of the fact that the Soviet Union Representative was without instructions he suggested that the transmission of both requests to SAC be postponed pending receipt of instructions by the Soviet Union Representative regarding the Greek request in order to enable simultaneous submission of both requests to SAC.

The Chairman stated that he "had supported the Greek proposal and that accordingly the condition of reciprocity had been fulfilled. The question of the Jugoslav proposal was already discussed and decided upon, and has no connection with this item now being under discussion."

M. Exintaris stated that he feared there was a misunderstanding. He said that his point is that the Greek proposal should be treated in the same way and considered at the same time as the Jugoslav proposal and that until the Soviet Union Representative had received instructions regarding the Greek request the Jugoslav request should also be adjourned together with the Greek request.

The Chairman said that "it was agreed between the Jugoslav and Greek Governments to support reciprocally the two proposals. That had in fact be done. Nothing more can be involved in the term 'reciprocity', since the question as to when and how will the Soviet Government express its opinion in the premises is beyond the business of the Jugoslav Government which cannot link up its vote with such a circumstance."

Mr. Mirk inquired whether the Soviet Union Representative could let the Council know if he expected to receive instructions shortly.

General Vasiliev stated that he would inform his Government of the present status of the Greek request and the position taken by M. Exintaris but he did not know when he would receive appropriate instructions.

M. Exintaris repeated his view that both requests were similar and that both should be considered at the same time by the competent authorities.

Mr. Mirk stated that he thought that the position taken by the Greek Representative was logical.

Sir Noel Charles indicated his concurrence.

The Chairman stated that his instructions were "to vote for the Greek request if the Greek Representative supported the Jugoslav proposal. No other conditions were contemplated. If the Greek Representative now changed his vote by adding some new condition

he

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he could do nothing but to withdraw his vote supporting the Greek proposal."

M. Exintaris stated that he did not withdraw his support of the Jugoslav request, but that in a spirit of reciprocity he requests that the two questions should be examined at the same time. He pointed out that the simultaneous examination of these questions was essential.

Sir Noel Charles suggested that the minutes of the meetings in which both questions were considered be transmitted simultaneously.

M. Exintaris stated that up to date everybody had expressed his views regarding both the Jugoslav and Greek requests, with the exception of the Soviet Union Representative who was without instructions regarding the Greek request. He suggested that the minutes of the meetings in which both questions were discussed should be sent to SAC advising the latter that the views of the Soviet Union Government would be transmitted as soon as received.

The Chairman stated that it was necessary for him to know whether the Greek vote for the Jugoslav request was a definite one.

M. Exintaris replied that his support was definite in the terms he had already indicated. He pointed out that when he submitted the Greek request he had emphasized that the requests were similar.

The Chairman stated that his instructions were based not on reciprocity of treatment but on reciprocity of vote, as was agreed upon by Greek and Jugoslav Governments and that "what the Greek Representative called 'reciprocity in treatment' was a matter beyond the power of the Jugoslav Government which the Jugoslav Government could not deal with."

M. Exintaris inquired what the Chairman's objections were to transmitting his request to SAC at this time.

Dr. Kaodiaka replied that he "did not object if the Greek Representative's vote was definite."

M. Exintaris stated that it was definite subject to the condition he had stipulated.

M. Couve de Murville suggested that the covering letter indicate the conditions of the support.

The Chairman stated that in this case he could not give his support to the Greek request.

M. Couve de Murville stated that this question should be cleared because the text of the covering letter would depend on whether the support was given definitively or conditionally. He added that if conditions are involved it would be better to wait until the entire question had been cleared.

[illegible] he could not agree to send anything

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The Chairman stated that it was necessary for him to know whether the Greek vote for the Jugoslav request was a definite one.

M. Exintaris replied that his support was definite in the terms he had already indicated. He pointed out that when he submitted the Greek request he had emphasized that the requests were similar.

The Chairman stated that his instructions were based not on reciprocity of treatment but on reciprocity of vote, as was agreed upon by Greek and Jugoslav Governments and that "what the Greek Representative called 'reciprocity in treatment' was a matter beyond the power of the Jugoslav Government which the Jugoslav Government could not deal with."

M. Exintaris inquired what the Chairman's objections were to transmitting his request to SAC at this time.

Dr. Smodlaka replied that he "did not object if the Greek Representative's vote was definite."

M. Exintaris stated that it was definite subject to the condition he had stipulated.

M. Couve de Murville suggested that the covering letter indicate the conditions of the support.

The Chairman stated that in this case he could not give his support to the Greek request.

M. Couve de Murville stated that this question should be cleared because the text of the covering letter would depend on whether the support was given definitively or conditionally. He added that if conditions are involved it would be better to wait until the entire question had been cleared.

The Chairman stated that he could not agree to send anything unless the votes were definite.

M. Exintaris stated that it was important from his point of view that both questions should be discussed at the same time and he suggested to send two letters outlining the respective positions. He emphasized that his basic point was that the two questions should be examined simultaneously.

Sir

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Sir Noel Charles expressed the opinion that M. Exintaris' request was very reasonable and that in judging the questions the Supreme Allied Commander would probably prefer to consider the two questions at the same time.

Mr. Shodiaka stated that his instructions were to support the Greek request on the basis of vote for vote and that otherwise he was not able to support the proposal of the Greek Government.

Sir Noel Charles pointed out that it might retard consideration of the Jugoslav request if the minutes were not transmitted together.

The Chairman stated that he thought he could not agree and that he could speak only in the name of the Jugoslav Government and that the Soviet Union was another question.

Mr. Kirk suggested that it might be well for both the Jugoslav and the Greek Representatives to ascertain the extent of the reciprocity implied in their respective instructions.

The Chairman stated that as far as he was concerned it meant vote for vote.

M. Exintaris inquired whether the Chairman would send simultaneously two letters to SAC.

The Chairman inquired whether M. Exintaris' vote was definite.

M. Exintaris replied that it was, provided the two letters were sent to SAC at the same time.

General Vasiliev stated that he wanted the Greek representative to know that he did not object to the proposed procedure although he had no instructions as to sending a letter to SAC and that he thought it was better to send one letter regarding the Jugoslav request and another referring to the Greek request and to indicate in the latter that the Soviet Union had not yet expressed its views but as soon as it did they would be communicated to all Delegations and transmitted to SAC.

M. Exintaris expressed his thanks for General Vasiliev's provision.

The Chairman inquired whether there were any further questions and whether the Greek vote for the Jugoslav request was definite.

M. Exintaris replied that it was.

The Chairman then indicated that he supported the Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission and that two letters would be sent simultaneously to SAC.

M. Exintaris stated that he would like to see the draft of the letter

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The Chairman inquired whether M. Exintaris' vote was definite.

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The Chairman inquired whether there were any further questions and whether the Greek vote for the Jugoslav request was definite.

M. Exintaris replied that it was.

The Chairman then indicated that he supported the Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission and that two letters would be sent simultaneously to SAC.

M. Exintaris stated that he would like to see the draft of the letter.

The Chairman said that the letters would be circulated for approval prior to their transmission and then summarized the position of the Council as follows: "The question of the Jugoslav proposal was dealt with and decided upon in the previous item of this agenda, and has no connection with the discussion in this item regarding the Greek proposal. Concerning the Greek proposal it is decided that a letter will be sent to S.A.C. indicating that the French, Jugoslav, and Greek Governments have supported the Greek proposal, the British and U.S. Governments expressed objections thereto, while the Soviet

Government

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Government has, as yet, not communicated its view in the premises, and further that the Soviet opinion will subsequently be forwarded as soon as it arrives. Copies of the respective minutes will be attached to the letter."

6. Miscellaneous

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

7. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 35th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on May 18, 1945 under the chairmanship of Dr. Slovan Saodlaka, the Yugoslav Acting Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
General A. Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States

The Council discussed current business."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed to hold the next meeting on June 1st under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

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The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 38th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on May 18, 1945 under the chairmanship of Dr. Slovan Smodlaka, the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Kraintaris	Greece
General A. Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States

The Council discussed current business."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed to hold the next meeting on June 1st under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

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Kirk

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The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the sixty-sixth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Dated, May 29, 1945.

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FOR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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25 May 1965

Dear Mr. Donald:

The Chief Executive approves the enclosed Preliminary Draft Statement of the Twelfth Meeting, with one minor change. He has no comments to make on Enclosure 2.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Lee H. Peters

L. H. PETERS
Major, AGC
Staff Officer

Mr. John [illegible] Donald
Chief of Correspondence
Atomic Energy Commission [illegible]
1717 H Street N.W.
Washington

1 Incl.

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17 May 1945

Secretary
Advisory Council for Italy
Rome

Admiral Stone requests that his compliments be conveyed to the Chairman in Rotation and his regrets that he has been unavoidably called away from Rome and so will be unable to attend tomorrow's Advisory Council Meeting; further, that owing to extreme pressure of operational work he has been unable to prepare his customary political speech. He hopes that the Chairman and members of the Council will excuse him.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, May 14, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for May 19, 10:30 a.m., 1945, will be held at 75a Route del Mufloli 24 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Representative on the Advisory Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

HEAD ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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AGENDA FOR THE

MAY 15, 1945 MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

* * *

1. POLITICAL REVIEW - by Vice Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2. ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

3. "JUGOSLAVS ACTUALLY IN ITALY SECTIONED ON THE ISLANDS OF CORSICA AND SARDINIA TO JOIN THE JUGOSLAV ARMY (former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)".

4. REPRESENTATIVE OF JUGOSLAVIA ON THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

5. REPRESENTATION OF GREECE ON THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

7. PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, May 15, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the thirty-fifth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure as stated.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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MINUTES OF THE 35th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 on May 4, 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Mr. Alexander Kirk Mr. John L. Goshie	United States
M. George Exintaris M. George Kapsambelis M. Alexander Sgourdeos	Greece
M. Maurice Couve de Murville M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
General Alex Kislenko M. Michael Curuevsky	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart. Mr. B.F. Pavitt	United Kingdom
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka M. Rudolf Jambuba Dr. Mirko Bruner	Yugoslavia

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1.) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) Further Transfer of Territory to Italian Administration.

3.) Italian War Crimes Problem.

4.) "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)".

5.) Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission.

6.) Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

7.) Miscellaneous.

8.) Press Communique

Mr. Kirk, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

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Mr. John D. [illegible]

M. George Exinteris M. George Kapsumbelis M. Alexander Sgourdeos	Greece
M. Maurice Couve de Murville M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
General Alex Kislenko M. Michael Curuevsky	Soviet Union
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5.) Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission.

6.) Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

7.) Miscellaneous.

8.) Press Communique

Mr. Kirk, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone:

"Gentlemen,

"1. To say that much has happened since I last addressed you would

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would be an understatement. Events have moved rapidly these last two weeks, and Italy has witnessed the overpowering advances of the Allied Armies, the rising of the Italian partisans to join the liberation of their cities, the capture and execution of Mussolini and other fascist leaders, and finally the unconditional surrender of the German forces in the North. Weighted as they are with a truly historical significance, these developments merit far more consideration than we can give them here this morning, and I must therefore content myself with giving you only a brief outline of occurrences during the period under review.

"2. The liberation of the North was already imminent when the Council of Ministers met on 20th April to discuss the agreement with the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy signed by the Undersecretary of Occupied Territory on 29th March during his clandestine visit to Turin and Milan. This agreement, which was concerned mainly with local administration by the CLNAI during the period between a German collapse and the establishment of Allied Military Government, was approved by the Council, which took the occasion to reiterate its agreement with, and faith in, the policy of the Northern Committee and the work of armed partisan bands under its control.

"3. At this meeting too the Council considered the problem of assistance to Italian prisoners and internees in Germany, as well as the general question of the status of Italian prisoners of war, and empowered the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make further representations to the Allied Governments in this connection.

"4. On 21st April, Bologna was liberated by the advancing Allied Armies, and on 25th April Genoa was wrested from German control by Italian patriots. This was followed by the liberation of Milan by partisan bands on 26th April, and soon German dominance of the North was everywhere being submerged by Allied arms and the decisive action of the patriots. On 30th April General Clark was able to say that "the military power of Germany in Italy has practically ceased," and on 2nd May the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean announced the unconditional surrender of all German forces in Italy in the command west of the Isonzo River. For the valiant men of the XV Army Group, and for the dauntless patriots of the North, victory was won and the fighting in Italy had ceased.

"5. With the liberation of Milan, the radio station there was immediately put into service to broadcast General Cadorna's orders to the partisans for a general uprising. The CLNAI proclaimed a state of emergency, and subsequent broadcasts of ordinances enacted by the Committee showed that it was proceeding effectively with the establishment of its administration. On 27th April, Radio Milan reported the capture of Mussolini and a number of his henchmen by partisans while attempting to escape across the frontier. The news of his not unexpected trial and execution by the partisans of the 52nd Brigade followed on 29th April, and some two hundred or more fascist leaders met a like fate before the Prefect of Milan, at the request of the Allied Authorities, on 30th April ordered the suspension of further summary trials and executions

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"6. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 28th April, agreement was reached on the formation of a Consultative Assembly, to which I alluded in my last report, to be composed of three principal groups. Of these, the first will be nominated by the six major political parties represented in the Committee of National Liberation, with 20 places going to parties outside the Committee. The second group will include anti-fascist deputies

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and Senators of the last free Parliament, while the third group will be composed of representatives of labor unions and veterans' organizations. Reaction to the Government's decision was generally favorable, and the few critical voices were soon lost in speculation on the Governmental changes which are expected to follow the liberation of the North. The Communist and Socialist Parties issued a joint resolution on 27th April calling for an early conference between the Central Committee of National Liberation and the CLNAI, and the Central Committee itself subsequently voted in favor of an early meeting. Accordingly, the President of the Council has extended an invitation to members of the CLNAI to come to Rome, and the Allied Commission will arrange for their travel by air when a reply is received.

"7. If these events at home have brought rejoicing to the Italian people, whose feeling that the contribution of the partisans to the Allied victory in Italy now warrants their inclusion among the United Nations is widely reflected in the press, as much can not be said for international developments. Unhappy unanimity at Italy's exclusion from the United Nations Conference on International Organization now meeting at San Francisco is also reflected by the press, and the Council of Ministers at its meeting on 25th April voted to send a message to the Conference claiming the right and reaffirming the will of Italy to participate in world reconstruction.

"8. Again, as reflected by the press, concern for the fate of Trieste has been intensified by the reported occupation of that city by Yugoslav forces. Following the Cabinet's expression of a desire for harmonious and good-neighborly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, reported in my last review, the Government issued an official communique on 30th April affirming "in the most resolute and explicit manner" its view that controversial questions between the two countries should not be prejudiced by military operations then in progress in Venezia Giulia but settled by direct agreement after final liberation of their respective territories. It should be added that the Communist Party took another step to clarify its position on this question when Signor Negarville declared in an interview over Radio Roma on 23rd April that his party was sure that the Italian character of Trieste would be taken into account by the great powers in revising the frontier as fixed at Rapallo, which the Communist Party regarded as unjust to the Slav population of Istria.

"9. In the economic field, I have to report that the Italian Government has officially expressed its satisfaction with the response to the offering of Treasury bonds. The new tax program also shows signs of initial success, statistics having shown tax collections of two billion lire in March. I am glad to report too that the difficulties at the Sardinian coal mines appear to be in the process of solution, and it is hoped that normal production will be reached shortly.

"10. The most encouraging aspect of the economic situation, however, is the possibility that the industrial plant and public utilities of Northern Italy will be found to have been less damaged than was expected. It is too early to give way to optimism, but I am reasonable [illegible] that further data now being compiled by AMG officials

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"10. The most encouraging aspect of the economic situation, however, is the possibility that the industrial plant and public utilities of Northern Italy will be found to have been less damaged than was expected. It is too early to give way to optimism, but I am reasonably hopeful that further data now being compiled by AMG officials will confirm the favorable reports which have reached the Allied Commission thus far. In the meantime, the Commission, in collaboration with the Italian Government, has established an economic boundary line between Northern and Southern Italy in an endeavor to retard the growth of inflation pending the availability of precise information on the basis of which definitive action can be taken.

"That

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"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

General Zielenko referred to the quotation, cited in Admiral Stone's report on April 6, 1945, of a statement made by Signor Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Italy, that "it would be unwise to count on assistance from the North in the reconstruction of Italy" and inquired whether the item reported in the Admiral's report of today that "the most encouraging aspect of the economic situation, however, is the possibility that the industrial plant and public utilities of Northern Italy will be found to have been less damaged than was expected" would have any material effect on the participation of the North in the reconstruction of Italy.

Admiral Stone replied that as far as the Allied Commission was concerned there would be no change in their attitude and that, as the General indicated, he was merely quoting from Scoccimarro's remarks. He added that the information available at present was still to be considered as preliminary and stated that the condition of the plants appears to be better than anticipated but that does not mean that the North can make any effective contribution to Italian economy at present. He stated that the biggest handicap for the resumption of industrial production in the North was the lack of coal in that region. He emphasized that the factor which pleased the Allied Commission officials was that the partisans had been successful in their policy of anti-scorch and had succeeded in saving a considerable part of the Italian productive facilities from destruction.

General Zielenko inquired about the economic boundary line which was established between Northern and Southern Italy.

Admiral Stone stated that the term Southern Italy merely meant that part of Italy south of this line, which line corresponds approximately to the Army control line.

The Chairman stated that he was of the opinion that this economic boundary line was a provisional one.

Admiral Stone confirmed the Chairman's opinion and added that the line should be considered as a temporary shock absorber which served the purpose of affording time necessary to ascertain the status of economic conditions in Northern Italy before the Northern and Southern regions can be welded together successfully.

Sir Noel Charles asked if the establishment of this economic boundary line had no political significance.

Admiral Stone answered that it had no political significance whatsoever.

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Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Italy, that it would be [illegible] to count on assistance from the North in the reconstruction of Italy" and inquired whether the item reported in the Admiral's report of today that "the most encouraging aspect of the economic situation, however, is the possibility that the industrial plant and public utilities of Northern Italy will be found to have been less damaged than was expected" would have any material effect on the participation of the North in the reconstruction of Italy.

Admiral Stone replied that as far as the Allied Commission was concerned there would be no change in their attitude and that, as the General indicated, he was merely quoting from Scoccimarro's remarks. He added that the information available at present was still to be considered as preliminary and stated that the condition of the plants appears to be better than anticipated but that does not mean that the North can make any effective contribution to Italian economy at present. He stated that the biggest handicap for the resumption of industrial production in the North was the lack of coal in that region. He emphasized that the factor which pleased the Allied Commission officials was that the partisans had been successful in their policy of anti-scorch and had succeeded in saving a considerable part of the Italian productive facilities from destruction.

General Kislenko inquired about the economic boundary line which was established between Northern and Southern Italy.

Admiral Stone stated that the term Southern Italy merely meant that part of Italy south of this line, which line corresponds approximately to the Army control line.

The Chairman stated that he was of the opinion that this economic boundary line was a provisional one.

Admiral Stone confirmed the Chairman's opinion and added that the line should be considered as a temporary shock absorber which served the purpose of affording time necessary to ascertain the status of economic conditions in Northern Italy before the Northern and Southern regions can be welded together successfully.

Sir Noel Charles asked if the establishment of this economic boundary line had no political significance.

Admiral Stone answered that it had no political significance whatsoever.

There was no further discussion.

2. Further Transfer of Territory to Italian Administration

The Chairman referred to Admiral Stone's note of May 3, 1946 on this subject which reads as follows:

"Secret

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Secret

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

9/6.3/GA 3 May 1945

SUBJECT: Handover of Territory to Italian Government.

TO : Secretary, Advisory Council for Italy.

1. It is several weeks since the Italian Government first requested the restoration to their control of the Compartimenti of TUSCANIA, UMBRIA and MARCHE.

2. This Commission is of the opinion that the three most southerly Provinces of Tuscania, namely GROSSETO, SIENA and AREZZO, the Compartimento of UMBRIA, and the Compartimento of MARCHE, except the Comune of ANCONA, are all ready to be handed back. The 10th May is suggested as a suitable date.

It is not thought that the time is yet ripe to hand back more territory in TUSCANIA than the three Provinces named, or the important Comune of ANCONA, owing to the military interests which are involved.

3. An additional and very pertinent argument in favour of this proposal is that it would enable this Commission to transfer a number of officers to the North where they are badly needed.

4. Perhaps you would kindly arrange for this proposal to be brought before the next meeting of the Council. The Supreme Allied Commander has signified his agreement, subject to the approval of the Council.

(signed) E.S. LUSH
Brigadier

for KILLEN B. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Chairman then inquired whether there were any adverse military considerations to the proposed transfer and whether the safeguards established in the previous terms of transfer are maintained in the present terms.

Admiral Stone stated that there were no adverse military considerations and that the terms were the same except for an administrative one arising out of the new directive according to which

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2. This Commission is of the opinion that the three most southerly Provinces of Tuscania, namely GROSSETTO, SIENA and AREZZO, the Compartimento of UMBRIA, and the Compartimento of MARCHE, except the Comune of ANCONA) are all ready to be handed back. The 10th May is suggested as a suitable date.

It is now thought that the time is yet ripe to hand back more territory in TUSCANIA than the three Provinces named, or the important Comune of ANCONA, owing to the military interests which are involved.

3. An additional and very pertinent argument in favour of this proposal is that it would enable this Commission to transfer a number of officers to the North where they are badly needed.

4. Perhaps you would kindly arrange for this proposal to be brought before the next meeting of the Council. The Supreme Allied Commander has signified his agreement, subject to the approval of the Council.

(signed) A.H. ILSLEY
Brigadier

for MILLER H. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Chairman then inquired whether there were any adverse military considerations to the proposed transfer and whether the safeguards established in the previous forms of transfer are maintained in the present terms.

Admiral Stone stated that there were no adverse military considerations and that the terms were the same except for an administrative one arising out of the new directive according to which the Italian Government is no longer obliged to consult the Allied Commission before removing AMG appointees in territory which had been transferred to Italian Administration.

The Chairman pointed out that a copy of Admiral Stone's note had been circulated by the Secretariat to all Delegations on May 3 and inquired whether any Representative had received instructions in the premises.

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Mr. Smodlaka made the following statement:

"Up

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Up to last night I was not informed as to which territory was in question.

"I am now waiting for instructions from the Jugoslav Government.

"I give my personal vote against the proposed transfer of certain territory to Italian Administration.

"When the Italian Government request that Jugoslav Areas such as the Slovenian Littoral, Trst, Istra and Reka should be occupied by British and American troops thus denying Jugoslavia the quality of an Ally, Member of the United Nations, I cannot agree that any more territory of Liberated Italy be transferred to the Italian Government, as to a Representative of a Country which has lost the War, prior to settling questions as are the boundary towards Jugoslavia, the payment of reparations and extradition of respective War criminals to Jugoslavia, and generally prior to signing the Peace Treaty."

The Chairman pointed out that the provinces mentioned by the Jugoslav Representative were not involved in the present proposed transfer of territory.

General Kislenko reported that he was without instructions.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he had been authorized by his Government to support a recommendation from the Advisory Council for Italy to the Supreme Allied Commander in support of Admiral Stone's proposal.

The Chairman stated that he too had been instructed by his Government to support such a recommendation.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he also had been instructed by his Government to support a recommendation in the premises.

M. Scintaris stated that he was without instructions.

The Chairman pointed out that the question of the transfer of territory to Italian Administration is one in implementation of the basic principles enunciated in the Moscow Declaration on Italy and that the question did not involve any international complications and that, in fact, it was merely a question of administrative implementation. He said that the Council had approved the transfer of territory to Italian administration on three previous occasions and that the same conditions that applied on those occasions are equally applicable on this occasion and that by the same token those considerations which were not raised on those previous occasions were not considered applicable on this occasion.

Admiral Stone stated that it was his duty as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission and Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the Allied Force Headquarters to point out to the Council that the liberation of a very large area in Italy has made the personnel problem of the Commission acute and that the proposed transfer was primarily one of an administrative nature. He emphasized that his organiza-

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or an Ally, member of the United Nations, I cannot agree that any more territory of liberated Italy be transferred to the Italian Government, as to a Representative of a Country which has lost the War, prior to settling questions as are the boundary towards Jugoslavia, the payment of reparations and extradition of respective War criminals to Jugoslavia, and generally prior to signing the Peace Treaty."

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M. Matsaris stated that he was without instructions.

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The Chairman pointed out that inasmuch as May 10th had been fixed by the Supreme Allied Commander for the proposed transfer that it was essential that those representatives who had as yet not received instructions should endeavor to obtain them at the latest by May 9th. He added that the British, French, and American Governments have authorized their respective representatives to indicate approval of Admiral Stone's proposal and that the Soviet

Union

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Union, Greek and Jugoslav Representatives were without instructions.

M. Exintaris stated that inasmuch as the transfer involved a routine administrative procedure he would extend his personal support to the recommendation even though he was without instructions, provided the Council was in agreement on Admiral Stone's proposal.

The Chairman suggested that inasmuch as May 10th was the proposed date of transfer the Representatives should endeavor to obtain from their respective Governments prompt instructions and upon receipt thereof notify immediately the Secretariat which, in turn, would inform the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission and the other Representa-tives on the Advisory Council.

Dr. Smodlaka stated that he did not think he could obtain instructions by that date inasmuch as the time was too short.

The Chairman commented that today is the fourth and inquired how long it takes to communicate with Belgrade.

Dr. Smodlaka replied that it took about ten days.

Admiral Stone offered to send on behalf of Dr. Smodlaka signals directly to Belgrade, which would enable the receipt of a reply within a shorter period.

Dr. Smodlaka declined to accept Admiral Stone's offer stating that he "would have to make available his own channels which are the only ones used by him in his communication with Belgrade".

The Chairman then summarized the position of the Council to the effect that it was agreed that each of the Representatives of the Governments which as yet had not expressed their views would notify the Secretariat as soon as they received instructions and that the Secretariat would inform Admiral Stone and the other Representatives on the Council and that the Representatives concerned would endeavor to have their instructions at the latest by May 9th.

3. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this problem and ascertained that none had.

The Council then agreed to postpone further consideration of this item until the next meeting.

4. "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)".

The Chairman stated that this item had been listed at the request of the Jugoslav Acting Representative and asked Dr. Smodlaka whether he wished to make any comments thereon.

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The Council then agreed to postpone further consideration of this item until the next meeting.

4. "Yugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Yugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia)".

The Chairman stated that this item had been listed at the request of the Yugoslav Acting Representative and asked Dr. Smodlaka whether he wished to make any comments thereon.

Dr. Smodlaka stated that he merely wished to inquire whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this subject.

The Chairman ascertained that none of the Representatives had received any further instructions in the premises.

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5. Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission

The Chairman stated that the Soviet Union and French Representatives had already expressed their support of the Jugoslav request for representation on the Advisory Council. He added that the Representatives of the United Kingdom, Greece and the United States had as yet not indicated their views. He then inquired whether any of these Representatives had received instructions.

M. Exintaris stated that he was without instructions.

Sir Noel Charles read the following statement:

"The Government of His Britannic Majesty are not prepared to support the request of the Jugoslav Government for participation in the Allied Commission in present circumstances.

"The Jugoslav Government has not taken part in military operations in Italy and is represented on the Advisory Council.

"It is at present the desire of His Majesty's Government to cut down so far as possible the machinery of control in the Allied Commission and eventually to cut down its activities. It is therefore, in their opinion, unnecessary to increase the membership of the Commission."

The Chairman then stated that he had received instructions which were in conformity with the expression of the British Government and he made the following statement:

"The United States Government considers that the request by the Jugoslav Government for representation on the Allied Commission is unjustified in the present circumstance. That Government is not participating in the military operations in Italy and is adequately represented on the Advisory Council in regard to matters of a non-military nature. Furthermore, it is the policy at present to eliminate control features of the Allied Commission, thus reducing its activities, and accordingly it is regarded as inappropriate and unnecessary at this time to increase membership on the Commission.

"Similar considerations apply to the request on the part of Greece for representation on the Allied Commission."

In view of the fact that the Greek Representative was without instructions, the Chairman proposed that the Council postpone further consideration of this problem at this time and that the item be kept on the agenda until all Representatives had expressed the views of their respective Governments.

6. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission

The Chairman noted that the French Representative had expressed support of the Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission and that the United Kingdom, Soviet Union, Jugoslav, and

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Sir Noel Charles read the following statement:

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"The Jugoslav Government has not taken part in military operations in Italy and is represented on the Advisory Council.

"It is at present the desire of His Majesty's Government to cut down so far as possible the machinery of control in the Allied Commission and eventually to cut down its activities. It is therefore, in their opinion, unnecessary to increase the membership of the Commission."

The Chairman then stated that he had received instructions which were in conformity with the expression of the British Government and he made the following statement:

"The United States Government considers that the request by the Jugoslav Government for representation on the Allied Commission is unjustified in the present circumstance. That Government is not participating in the military operations in Italy and is adequately represented on the Advisory Council in regard to matters of a non-military nature. Furthermore, it is the policy at present to eliminate control features of the Allied Commission, thus reducing its activities, and accordingly it is regarded as inappropriate and unnecessary at this time to increase membership on the Commission.

"Similar considerations apply to the request on the part of Greece for representation on the Allied Commission."

In view of the fact that the Greek Representative was without instructions, the Chairman proposed that the Council postpone further consideration of this problem at this time and that the item be kept on the agenda until all Representatives had expressed the views of their respective Governments.

6. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission

The Chairman noted that the French Representative had expressed support of the Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission and that the United Kingdom, Soviet Union, Jugoslav, and United States Representatives had as yet not indicated the views of their Governments regarding this request. He inquired whether any of these Representatives had received instructions.

Sir Noel Charles reported that the instructions which he had received regarding the corresponding Jugoslav request were applicable also to the Greek request.

General Kislenko reported that he was without instructions.

Dr.

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Dr. Smodlaka stated that he had not received any instructions regarding the Greek request.

The Chairman reported that he had been instructed by his Government to the effect that the considerations expressed with regard to the Jugoslav request were applicable to the request on the part of Greece for representation on the Advisory Council.

M. Exintaris stated that he thought it necessary to comment that the first consideration expressed in the statements made by the British and American Representatives was not applicable to Greece inasmuch as Greek land, sea and air forces had participated in the military operations in Italy and that especially the Greek war fleet had been taking part in these operations for years and is still doing so at present. M. Exintaris added that this was an important factor having an historic character and that he desired to enter it on the record of the meeting.

The Chairman proposed that this item be kept on the agenda until such time as all Representatives had received appropriate instructions.

7. Miscellaneous

The Chairman ascertained that the Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

Dr. Smodlaka reported that he had hoped that the Jugoslav Representative would be present at today's meeting, but expected he would be in Rome at the next meeting.

The Chairman stated that he felt sure the Representatives on the Council were looking forward to the pleasure of welcoming the Jugoslav Representative upon his return.

8. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 356th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on May 4, 1946 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
Gen. A. Kislenko	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Sloven Smodlaka	Jugoslavia

Rear Admiral Hillary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events

1946
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and American Representatives was not applicable to Greece inasmuch as Greek land, sea and air forces had participated in the military operations in Italy and that especially the Greek war fleet had been taking part in these operations for years and is still doing so at present. M. Exintaris added that this was an important factor having an historic character and that he desired to enter it on the record of the meeting.

The Chairman proposed that this item be kept on the agenda until such time as all Representatives had received appropriate instructions.

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The Chairman ascertained that the Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

Dr. Smodlaka reported that he had hoped that the Jugoslav Representative would be present at today's meeting, but expected he would be in Rome at the next meeting.

The Chairman stated that he felt sure the Representatives on the Council were looking forward to the pleasure of welcoming the Jugoslav Representative upon his return.

8. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 30th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on May 4, 1946 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
Gen. A. Kislenko	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Slovan Smodlaka	Jugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on May 18 under the chairmanship of the Jugoslav Representative.

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, May 2, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a revised agenda for the May 4, 1945 meeting of the Advisory Council, which will be held at Via Vittorio Veneto 139 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Revised agenda.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

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REVISED AGENDA OF THE
JULY 4, 1946 MEETING OF THE
ALLIED COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

1. POLITICAL REVIEW - by Vice Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2. FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS TO ITALIAN ARBITRATION.

3. ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

4. "JUDGE ADVOCATE IN UNITS STATIONED ON THE BORDERS OF CARINTHIA AND CARNIOLA TO JOIN THE JUGOSLAV ARMY (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)".

5. REPRESENTATIVE OF JUGOSLAVIA ON THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

6. REPRESENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS ON THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

7. DISPOSITIONS.

8. MISCELLANEOUS.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, April 27, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the thirty-fourth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure as stated.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ALLIED COMMISSION
ROME

MINUTES OF THE 34th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at the British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 84, on April 20, 1945 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, Bart., the British Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
M. George Exinturis	Greece
M. George Papassbulis	
M. Alexandros Sgourdeos	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Fauchet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
General Alex Kislenko	Soviet Union
M. Michael Curuevsky	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	
Dr. Sloven Gazdanka	Yugoslavia
M. Arsen Milatovic	
Dr. Mirko Brunor	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1.) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) Italian War Crimes Problem.

3.) "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)."

4.) Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission.

5.) Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

6.) Miscellaneous.

7.) Press Communiqué.

At the opening of the meeting, the Chairman made the following statement: "I feel sure that my colleagues in the Advisory Council for Italy, will join with me in conveying to Mr. Kirk, the United

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Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey O. Halford	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Kaysachelis	
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
General Alex Kislenko	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurusevsky	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Hoshie	
Dr. Slovan Gaedlake	Yugoslavia
M. Aleen Milatovic	
Dr. Mirko Banner	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1.) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) Italian War Crimes Problem.

3.) "Yugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Yugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia)."

4.) Representative of Yugoslavia on the Allied Commission.

5.) Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

6.) Miscellaneous.

7.) Press Communiqué.

At the opening of the meeting, the Chairman made the following statement: "I feel sure that my colleagues in the Advisory Council for Italy, will join with me in conveying to Mr. Kirk, the United States Representative, our profoundest condolences on the death of their great President, Mr. Roosevelt. At the same time, I would express on behalf of us all, our deepest sympathy to our valiant allies, the great American people".

Mr. Kirk thanked the Council, on behalf of his Government, for the expression of sympathy conveyed by the Chairman. He said that the passing on of President Roosevelt has been a great loss to the United States and that he felt it had been a loss also to the entire world. He noted that the responsibility to carry on has been left us by the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

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

The Chairman then called on Admiral Stone to present his report:

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Admiral Stone:

"Gentlemen:

"1. The last fortnight has not been marked by any developments of major importance in Italian affairs. The Council of Ministers have, however, put through a number of legislative measures and the political parties have been active in preparation for the campaign which they evidently intend to launch as soon as the North of Italy is liberated.

"2. The Council of Ministers met on 4th April and amongst other things approved a draft decree law re-instating in their property rights Italian subjects and foreigners who had been discriminated against by Fascist racial legislation. This decree is supplementary to the decree law which was passed in January 1944. The Council further approved a draft decree regarding the administrative steps to be taken for the drawing up of electoral lists and particularly for establishing the means of registering electors in communes which are not their normal places of residence. The Council also approved increases in war pensions. These increases range from a 100 o/o increase for disabled soldiers of the first category to lower percentages according to the various categories and grades. Another important measure approved by the Council was the decision not to apply common law to patriots for acts committed during the war of liberation. This provision therefore puts patriot units recognised by the Committees of National Liberation on the same footing as military formations authorised to take part in war.

"3. On 5th April subscription to the 5-year, 5o/o Treasury Bonds was thrown open to the public. The closing date is May 19th. The President of the Council spoke over the radio during the evening of 4th April and other members of the Government have also contributed to the campaign for popularizing the sale of these bonds. The loan is represented as being the first free loan in Italy for over 20 years and therefore a suitable vehicle through which the Italian people may express its confidence in the Government and the future of free Italy. It has been pointed out that the Italian people's reaction to the loan will be closely observed by financial circles abroad and that it is therefore the patriotic duty of all Italians to stimulate foreign confidence by subscribing generously and promptly.

"4. The special ministerial committee in charge of plans for the setting up of the Consulta met on 10th April. Representatives of the Action and Socialist Parties attended. On the following day the Head of the Government Press Office gave a conference in which, commenting on the various suggestions put forward on many sides for the formation of the Consulta, he pointed out that its duties and

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.3(a)(4) No. 83-1-15

"1. The last fortnight has not been marked by any developments of major importance in Italian affairs. The Council of Ministers have, however, put through a number of legislative measures and the political parties have been active in preparation for the campaign which they evidently intend to launch as soon as the North of Italy is liberated.

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"4. The special ministerial committee in charge of plans for the setting up of the Consulta met on 10th April. Representatives of the Action and Socialist Parties attended. On the following day the Head of the Government Press Office gave a conference in which, commenting on the various suggestions put forward on many sides for the formation of the Consulta, he pointed out that its duties and its organisation had already been laid down by the Council of Ministers. The very name of National Consultative Assembly indicated the limits of its powers. It could not be considered the political Assembly of the Nation in the wide sense of the term. Moreover the administrative elections which would take place in the 35 provinces administered by the Italian Government during the summer, in the other liberated provinces in the Autumn, and in the provinces still

held

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held by the enemy very probably within a year, would mean that the Consulta would very soon lose the character which it was desired to give to it at the present time. Finally the Government spokesman pointed out that by attaching too much significance to the Consultative Assembly the Italian people might be led to think the convocation of a Constituent Assembly a matter of no urgency. On the contrary, it was most important that the Constituent Assembly should be convoked as soon as possible so that the nation should at last have true legal representation and a Government which would be beyond any shadow of doubt the expression of the popular will.

7. The Council of Ministers met again on 17th April and apart from discussing international relations - to which I shall refer later on in this report - concentrated on revising various aspects of the legislation for sanctions against Fascism. The main provisions approved at the meeting were the following: it was agreed that the Presidency of first grade commissions for sanctions against Fascism could be entrusted henceforth not only to magistrates but to university professors, lawyers and other high functionaries of the administration. This measure has been prompted by the slowness of proceedings against fascists due to the lack of fully qualified judges at the present time. It should therefore result in speedier handling of outstanding cases. Another provision was the decision to set up extraordinary assize courts in newly liberated territory in North Italy for dealing with fascists and particularly those Italians guilty of collaboration with the Germans. The prior approval of SACMED having been secured through the Allied Commission, the Council also approved a decree appointing General Claudio Trezzani Chief of the General Staff in succession to Marshal Giovanni Messe.

8. The Communist Party held its annual Congress in Rome from the 6th to 10th April. Signor Togliatti, the Secretary General of the Party, made a detailed report on the activities of the Party during the last year. He declared that the Communist Party would keep the truce on the institutional question but that, as soon as the North was liberated, the problem would call for a rapid solution since the forces of liberty in that area were fundamentally Republican and because respect for the truce had not always been reciprocal. Once the North was freed, the truce would automatically lapse and the Constituent Assembly would make the final decision of the people on the question. If, however, there should be delay in producing a solution, there was an intermediary stage which the Communist Party wished to propose, namely, that the Lieutenancy of the Realm should be transformed into a sort of civil regency. Signor Togliatti reviewed the relations between the Communist Party and the other parties and drew attention to the fact that the Christian Democrats had been influenced by Anti-Communist propaganda to the detriment of national unity. On the other hand, relations with the Action Party and the Socialists had been excellent. At a subsequent session of the Congress, Signor Togliatti spoke briefly on the problem of Italian relations with Yugoslavia. The only hope, in his view, was for the two peoples to get together in a spirit of friendship. The Italian people must demonstrate to the Yugoslavs, who had been brutally assaulted by Fascist Italy, that Italy today was no longer [illegible] but a new and entirely democratic

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representation and a Government which would be beyond any shadow of doubt the expression of the popular will.

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for

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for the slowness of the fight against the remains of Fascism . . . ; (3) a deterioration of the economic situation as a result of the increase of prices and speculation and (4) the rebirth of a Fascist movement which was becoming daily more dangerous for democracy and Italy." The Communist Party therefore conditioned its adherence to the present Government set-up by the stipulation that the Government should take active steps to destroy Fascism and improve the economic situation. At the same time, the Party proposed to work for the early convocation of a Congress of the Committees of National Liberation and the consultation of the country in the administrative elections and to prepare for the re-organization of the Government on the liberation of the North.

"9. The Labour Democrats and the Democratic Party also held Congresses at the same time. The Labour Democratic Congress approved various resolutions touching on agrarian reform and the administrative elections. The Democratic Party Congress however produced a 5-point programme emphasising the need for preserving law and order, private initiative and the rights of individuals against any form of state dictatorship. The Party expressed its preference for the "Monarchical Solution" of the institutional problem, though urging a plebiscite on the Government as soon as the country had been entirely liberated and all prisoners of war repatriated. Another plank in the platform vigorously defended the "territorial integrity" of the country including Italy's right to all colonies held at the end of the last war.

"8. In the economic field, I have to report that the Allied Commission Advisory Anti-Inflation Board has begun its labours. It has submitted to me a memorandum of recommendations for transmission to the Italian Government concerning liberated Italy and it will now study the more complicated question of the North and its key problem of the lower price levels obtaining there.

"9. At the last meeting of the Council I referred to the reactivation of the export trade. The Economic Section of the Allied Commission has been studying the mechanics of reopening private export trade with Italy. It has written to the Italian Government suggesting the promotion of direct private trade as soon as possible and the use of the Government machinery as an intermediary agency only until such time as direct contacts can be established. These proposals would also place certain Italian products necessary to the war economy of the United Nations on a category A priority list for purchase by the Allies at set prices. All other commodities would be in category B and would be available for sale by Italian merchants on any market at the best price they could find. Pending the establishment of direct contacts the United States Commercial Corporation would act as the American Agent (for business with American merchants).

"10. A difficult situation seems to have developed in the Sardinian coal mines which are now under Italian administration. There has been a slow-down of work which has cut production to 800 tons a day or 20,000 tons a month as against the previous 40,000 tons a month. It is not clear why this situation developed. It

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"10. A difficult situation seems to have developed in the Sardinian coal mines which are now under Italian administration. There has been a slow-down of work which has cut production to 800 tons a day or 20,000 tons a month as against the previous 40,000 tons a month. It is not clear why this situation developed. It may be due entirely to economic causes - that is, the desire of the workers for better pay and working conditions - but it has been hinted that there is a political complexion to the affair. Enquiries are being made and it is hoped that a solution will be found, since adequate Italian coal production is a major contribution to the war effort. I shall let you know in due course how the matter works out.

11.

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"11. Six sugar beet processing plants will be reactivated during July. It is expected that they will produce 13,000 tons of sugar for civilian use and 4,000 tons of molasses from which to obtain yeast for the Allied armed forces. The Granai del Popolo, as at April 11th, stood at 11,292,334 quintals or 33 c/o of the target. The olive oil amassing amounted to 433,340 quintals as at April 10th - or 4% c/o of the target. The amount necessary for the minimum ration required is virtually in hand.

"12. The Royal family was brought into the limelight a fortnight ago when the news broke that the Duke of Aosta at a dinner party, at which the Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian was present, stated that he "would have shot" the judges of the High Court who sentenced Roatta. The statement was first published in the Socialist paper "Avanti" of 4th April and was confirmed in a letter written by Mrs. Spriggs to the Editor of the same paper. The President of the High Court immediately protested and asked Signor Bonomi, Signor de Gasperi and Admiral de Courten for "measures the Government may deem opportune for the preservation of the dignity and prestige of the High Court". The left-wing papers indignantly clamoured for the punishment of the Duke and derived great satisfaction from the news which was published on 8th April that Signor Bonomi, on the recommendation of Admiral de Courten and after consultation with leading members of the Government, had obtained the Lieutenant's order for the removal of the Duke from his post of Admiral in the Italian Navy. Even the Royalist newspaper "Italia Nuova" could find no fault with this decision.

"13. As regards international affairs, it was announced from Berne on 5th April that the Swiss Government would nominate a minister to Rome without waiting for the end of hostilities. The Italian Government would similarly send a minister to Switzerland. On 11th April the new Czechoslovak Minister, Monsieur Vanek, presented his letters of credence to the Lieutenant of the Realm. An unfortunate incident occurred on the night of 7th April when a bomb exploded in the vicinity of the Headquarters of the Yugoslav Military Mission in Rome. The reaction of the Yugoslav press was immediate and violent. The Italian Government, described as Fascist, were charged with responsibility if not complicity. The Italian Government Press Office announced that investigation had shown that the bomb was not in fact intended for the Mission and indeed the Head of the Mission himself was quoted as holding the Italian Government guiltless in the matter. Nonetheless the tension served to increase Italian concern for the destiny of Trieste. All shades of political opinion, excepting the Communist, have found some way of expressing their conviction that Trieste is Italian. The Minister of Foreign Affairs made a report on the incident to the Council of Ministers at its meeting on 17th April. No new facts had come to light and he deplored the anti-Italian campaign which had been released in the Yugoslav press. He hoped that the statement which he had made would be an incentive to both Governments to put the whole question of Italo-Yugoslav relations on a higher level than that of press polemics. The Council of Ministers subsequently passed a resolution expressing the desire of the Italian Government to establish relations of mutual understanding between the two countries so that

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"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

Following

1918

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Following the presentation of his formal report, Admiral Stone announced that Commander Lawler, who had been Joint-Director of the Financial Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, had been relieved of his post for duty elsewhere and that he would be replaced by Colonel R.B. Hemaphree who, since the early days in Sicily, has been in AFHQ Finance.

The Chairman thanked Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion

M. Exintaris, with reference to point 9 of the Admiral's report inquired whether it will be possible for him to obtain a list of the category A and category B Italian items available for export.

Admiral Stone replied that he felt sure that the Ministry of Commerce and Labor would be glad to supply M. Exintaris with such lists and asked whether the Greek Representative wished him to request them.

M. Exintaris stated that he would be grateful if the Admiral would arrange for him to obtain such lists.

General Mislenko referred to the appointment of General Claudio Trezzani as Chief of the General Staff and asked if Admiral Stone could give him some background information.

Admiral Stone explained that prior to the invasion of Italy by the Allies the Italian General Staff had the function of coordinating the activities of the 3 branches of the Armed Forces, namely, Army, Navy, and Air, and that following the surrender of the Italian Armed Forces the control and command of those forces passed under the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, and that accordingly the functions of the Italian General Staff became more limited and its status reverted to the regular peace-time basis of advising the President of the Council of Ministers on matters affecting two or more branches of the Armed Forces. He added that the purpose of the legislation, which involved the nomination of General Trezzani, was merely to confirm legally the present actual status and to make sure that the General Staff will not have any military functions and will be confined to an advisory capacity. He stated that the Head of the General Staff could be only an officer with no higher rank than a General or Lieutenant General, which therefore involved the removal of Marshal Messe, its former head. He reported that the record of the new Chief of the Italian General Staff had been investigated carefully and that his appointment had been sanctioned by the Supreme Allied Commander.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this problem and after ascer-

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The Chairman thanked Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion

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M. Exintaris stated that he would be grateful if the Admiral would arrange for him to obtain such lists.

General Airlanne referred to the appointment of General Claudio Trezzani as Chief of the General Staff and asked if Admiral Stone could give him some background information.

Admiral Stone explained that prior to the invasion of Italy by the Allies the Italian General Staff had the function of coordinating the activities of the 3 branches of the Armed Forces, namely, Army, Navy, and Air, and that following the surrender of the Italian Armed Forces the control and command of these forces passed under the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, and that accordingly the functions of the Italian General Staff became more limited and its status reverted to the regular peace-time basis of advising the President of the Council of Ministers on matters affecting two or more branches of the Armed Forces. He added that the purpose of the legislation, which involved the nomination of General Trezzani, was merely to confirm legally the present actual status and to make sure that the General Staff will not have any military functions and will be confined to an advisory capacity. He stated that the Head of the General Staff would be only an officer with no higher rank than a General or Lieutenant General, which therefore involved the removal of Marshal Messe, its former head. He reported that the record of the new Chief of the Italian General Staff had been investigated carefully and that his appointment had been sanctioned by the Supreme Allied Commander.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this problem and after ascertaining that none had he suggested that further consideration of this item be postponed until the next meeting.

3. Yugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Yugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia).

The Chairman stated that he did not know whether any of the other Representatives had received further instructions and reported

that

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that he was without additional instructions and added that he knew that the matter has been dealt with directly by Field Marshal Alexander and Marshal Tito.

There was no further comment or discussion.

4. Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission

The Chairman asked the Russian Representative whether he had received any instructions regarding this question.

General Kislenko reported that he had been instructed by his Government to support the Jugoslav request for representation on the Allied Commission.

M. Xyntaris stated that he was without instructions.

The Chairman stated that he too was without instructions.

There was no further comment or discussion.

5. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission

The Chairman said that he was without instructions regarding this item.

M. H. Couve de Murville announced that he had received instructions from his Government to support the Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission.

General Kislenko stated that he was without instructions regarding this request.

There was no further comment or discussion.

6. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

7. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 34th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on April 30th 1946 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, Bart., the British Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Xintaris	Greece
Gen. A. Kislenko	Soviet Union

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The Chairman asked the Russian Representative whether he had received any instructions regarding this question.

General Kislenko reported that he had been instructed by his Government to support the Jugoslav request for representation on the Allied Commission.

M. Exintaris stated that he was without instructions.

The Chairman stated that he too was without instructions.

There was no further comment or discussion.

5. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission

The Chairman said that he was without instructions regarding this item.

M. M. Couve de Murville announced that he had received instructions from his Government to support the Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission.

General Kislenko stated that he was without instructions regarding this request.

There was no further comment or discussion.

6. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

7. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 34th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on April 20th 1945 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, Bart., the British Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
Gen. A. Kislenko	Soviet Union
Alexander Kirk	U.S.A.
Slovan Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Hilary M. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

DATE

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed to hold the next meeting on May 4 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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1923

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1924

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JLG/hy

1925

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

JAC/lws

CC 802

25 April 1945

Dear Mr. Goshie:

Your attention is invited to the alterations made by Admiral Stone to page 2 of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the Advisory Council's 34th meeting held April 20th. The draft, with these alterations, is approved by the Chief Commissioner and returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

/s/ J. A. Douglas

J. A. DOUGLAS
Major, F.A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
12½ Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

1 Incl.

(34)

CC 802

1925

1926

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, April 12, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for April 20, 10:00 a.m., 1945, will be held at the British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

R O M E .

1927

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

a. Political [illegible] - [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1928

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, April 17, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith

1/ a copy of a note, dated April 9, 1945, from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, acknowledging the receipt of the Advisory Council's note of April 4, 1945 and copies of the minutes of the 32nd and 33rd meetings of the Council, which were enclosed therewith.

Enclosure as stated.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

1929

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Copy

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

8 April 1945

SUBJECT: Allowed Jugoslavs in Italian Units Stationed in the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia who wish to join the National Army of Liberation of Jugoslavia.

TO : The Chief of Secretariat,
The Advisory Council for Italy.

I acknowledge receipt of the letter addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander and signed by the Chairman for the time being of the Advisory Council for Italy enclosing copies of the minutes of the 32nd and 33rd meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy and calling particular attention to Item 3 of these minutes.

The minutes are being carefully studied in connection with other documents which have been received at this Headquarters relating to the same problem and a combined reply will be sent as soon as possible.

(signed) G.N. Robertson, Lt. Gen.
for
W. D. HASKELL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff,
to the Supreme Allied Commander,
Mediterranean Theatre.

1930

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

CC 1157

Rome, April 28, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the thirty-third meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure as stated.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

H o m e .

(33)

MINUTES OF THE 83rd MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Cuesta 7 on April 6, 1946 under the chairmanship of General Alex Kislenko, the Acting Soviet Union Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

General Alex Kislenko	Soviet Union
M. Mikhael Oursovsky	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Papaembolis	
M. Alexander Spourdeos	
M. Maurice Dejean de Laurville	France
M. Paul Feuchet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
M. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	
Dr. Slovan Jovoslav	Yugoslavia
M. Arsen Milatovic	
Dr. Mirko Drumev	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1.) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) Report on Epuration - by Brigadier G.H. Upjohn, Vice-President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission.

3.) Italian War Crimes Problem.

4.) Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

5.) Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission.

6.) Miscellaneous.

7.) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Kislenko, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Council welcomed back Sir Noel Charles who had been absent for some time owing to illness.

Sir Noel Charles expressed his thanks and stated that he had [illegible] friends on the Council.

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M. George Kajsambelis
M. Alexander Spyridon

M. Maurice Couve de Murville — France
M. Paul Boucher
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais

Sir Noel Charles — United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey O. Halford

Mr. Alexander Kirk — United States
Mr. John L. Hoshie

Dr. Slaven Smoljaka — Yugoslavia
M. Drago Vilatovic
Dr. Ivica Krnmer

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1.) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) Report on Corruption - by Brigadier D.N. Upjohn, Vice-President, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission.

3.) Italian War Crimes Problem.

4.) Jugoslavs Actually in Italy Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia.

5.) Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission.

6.) Miscellaneous.

7.) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Ilievski, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Council welcomed back Sir Noel Charles who had been absent for some time owing to illness.

Sir Noel Charles expressed his thanks and stated that he had missed these fortnightly meetings with his friends on the Council.

The Chairman then called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1.

(33)

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1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone:

Gentlemen,

1. The Council of Ministers met on 16th March and, amongst other minor measures, approved a draft decree aimed at the fusion of Partisan units with the regular army. The Government have for some time been seeking to give the Partisans some form of recognition and at the same time to keep alive their military enthusiasm without impairing the administration of the regular army. The fusion has now been arranged on the basis of the temporary enrollment of Partisans in the regular army with the recognition of the ranks they held while in Partisan units. These ranks go up to, and include, that of Lieutenant-Colonel. This solution seems to be acceptable to all parties and has been favourably commented upon in the press. Somewhat later in the week Signor Scoccimarro, the Minister for Occupied Italy, stated in an interview that camps for feeding, clothing and re-organising the Partisans had been set up and that a special camp for Partisan women was in preparation. The Minister pointed out in the same address that it would be unwise to count on assistance from the North in the reconstruction of Italy. It would be more than likely that the liberated areas would need aid from central and southern Italy. He therefore looked to the Committees of National Liberation to mobilise the working masses immediately after liberation. In a speech on 22nd March the Minister also announced that Italy claimed the right to try German prisoners of war for war crimes committed in Italy.

2. The Government were somewhat harrassed during the last month by repercussions of the disturbances which took place in Caulonia, a small town in Calabria, at the beginning of March. Accounts of the origin and development of the episode vary, but it seems clear that, for a time at least, the local communists took over the town and ousted the proper authorities. There were 2 casualties in the disturbances - a priest and the secretary of a local Christian-Democrat group. The Right Wing papers have again raised the cry of the "red domination of the South" and have pressed the Government for action. The press office of the Government reported on March 26th that steps had been taken to ascertain and punish the guilty parties and to maintain law and order, but, as the outcry went on, the same statement was repeated the following day with the additional comment that the main source of disorder was the number of armed refugees who were circulating in the guise of Partisans and that "economic difficulties and party differences still further complicated the situation." Nevertheless criticisms have ceased in the press.

3. At the Council's meeting on 31st March the High Commissioner for Food, Signor Gerbani, presented a report in which he stated that the whole situation was in hand until the next harvest. The population would receive 300 grams of bread and 80 grams of pasta. The High Commissioner spoke again on the need of controlling prices and arresting the citizens evading regulation. At this same

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"8. The Government were somewhat harrassed during the last month by repercussions of the disturbances which took place in Carloith, a small town in Calabria, at the beginning of March. Accounts of the origin and development of the episode vary, but it seems clear that, for a time at least, the local communists took over the town and ousted the proper authorities. There were 2 casualties in the disturbances - a priest and the secretary of a local Christian-Democrat group. The Right wing papers have again raised the cry of the "red dictation of the South" and have pressed the Government for action. The press office of the Government reported on 30th March that steps had been taken to ascertain and punish the guilty parties and to maintain law and order, but, as the outcry went on, the same statement was repeated the following day with the additional comment that the main source of disorder was the number of armed refugees who were circulating in the guise of Partisans and that "economic difficulties and party differences still further complicated the situation." Nevertheless criticism continued in the press.

"9. At the Council's meeting on 21st March the High Commissioner for Food, Signor Gerbasi, presented a report in which he stated that the wheat situation was in hand until the next harvest. The population would receive 200 grams of bread and 80 grams of pasta. The High Commissioner spoke again on the need of controlling prices and protecting the citizens against speculation. At this same meeting the Council also approved a decree to keep existing agricultural contracts in force until the end of the war.

"10. The principal business of the Council Meeting on 28th March - and the most important development of the month - was the setting up of the long awaited Consulta or Advisory Assembly. As

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at present planned the Consulta will have 330 members, selected as follows: 150 chosen by the most important parties; 70 by the syndical organizations and 70 from among all anti-fascist senators and ex-deputies. The Assembly will be divided into commissions corresponding roughly to the various ministries, as follows: Foreign Affairs; Colonies and Administrative Affairs; Justice, Education and Fine Arts; National Defense; Treasury and Finance; Agriculture and Food; Industry and Commerce; Labor and Social Welfare; Reconstruction, Public Works and Communications. The Consulta will express opinions on the general problems and legislative measures which are submitted to it by the Government. The Government are bound to seek the Consulta's opinion on matters affecting the budget and public expenditure, taxation (except in cases of extreme urgency) and the electoral law. The Government can seek the views of the commissions either jointly or severally. At its first plenary session the Consulta will nominate its President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 4 Secretaries. Each commission will nominate its own President, Vice- President and Secretary. The sessions of the plenary assembly will be held in public but those of the commissions will be held in camera. In special cases the Government may make other dispositions. The members of the Government will be able to be present at the sessions and take part in the discussions of the plenary assembly and of the commissions. The composition of the Consulta will be modified as the regions now occupied by the enemy or under his sway come in due course to Italian administration. The Council of Ministers have accepted Count Sforza's request, and Signori, Saint and Croce to examine the proposals made by various parties for the procedure to be followed regarding the nomination of the members of the Consulta and to work out concrete proposals at an early date. The announcement of the passing of this decree was hailed enthusiastically by the parties to the Government, with the exception of the Communists, whose approval was tempered by the contention that all representation should be confined to the parties of the Committee of National Liberation. The Left-Wing opposition parties however see certain reservations to make. The Socialist Party "Avanti" maintained that the move does not "go enough" and the Action Party never objected to the coalition principle arguing that what was wanting was not an Advisory Council as all but merely a number of groups of experts which the Government might convoke or ignore as it chose. The Action party went so far as to call the new institution corporative - a word which has a familiar and unpleasant ring to Italian ears. The parties outside of the Committee of National Liberation are of course waiting to see how much, if any, representation they will secure.

15. In the economic field, both the Italian Government and the Allied Commission have been studying attentively the export problem. Various projects are under consideration. There are possible deals which involve the import of frozen meat from the Argentine and the repayment of 10,000 tons of wheat from Spain. There are also suggestions that Italian cement and wine might be bartered for Yugoslav prunes and salt. In the second half of March about 100 million lire worth of silk, hemp and grain were [illegible] 3,000 tons of cotton were ex-

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on the general problems and ideally centered mainly on the economic so it by the Government. The Governments are bound to seek the Consultà's opinion on matters affecting the budget and public expenditure, taxation (except in cases of extreme urgency), and the electoral law. The Government can hear the views of the commissions jointly or severally. At its first plenary session the Consultà will nominate its President, 3 Vice-Presidents and 6 Secretaries. Each commission will nominate its own President, Vice-President and Secretary. The sessions of the plenary assembly will be held in public but those of the commissions will be held in camera. In special cases the Government may make other dispositions. The members of the Government will be able to be present at the sessions and take part in the discussions of the plenary assembly and of the commissions. The composition of the Consulta will be modified as the regions now occupied by the enemy or under his pass in due course to Italian administration. The results of interviews have already indicated, as General Hunt and Prasio to study the proposals made by various parties for the procedure to be followed regarding the nomination of the members of the Consulta and to work out answers acceptable at an early date. The announcement of the meeting of this Assembly was hailed enthusiastically by the parties to the Government, with the exception of the Communists, whose approval was tempered by the contention that all representation should be confined to the parties of the Committee of National Liberation. The Left-Wing opposition parties however had certain reservations to make. The Socialist paper "Avanti" maintained that the Consulta like the Consiglio Nazionale and the Action Party paper objected to the constitution principle arguing that what was required was not an Advisory Council at all but merely a number of groups of experts which the Government might convoke or ignore as it chose. The Action Party went so far as to call the new institution "corporative" a word which has a familiar and unpleasant ring to Italian ears. The parties outside of the Committee of National Liberation are of course waiting to see how much, if any, representation they will receive.

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"4. The work of de-requisitioning industrial premises is progressing. During the last 8 months, 11 plants have been released from military control and other plants including an olive oil extracting plant at Bari and a fertilizer plant at Taranto will be

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de-requisitioned shortly. The latest figures for the amassing of olive oil are 41,000 tons. My Economic Section are confident that 45,000 tons will be reached before the amassing ceases. The amassing of wheat now stands at 11,085,803 quintals. For the period from last June to the end of February remittances to Italian relatives from Americans amounted to 10,850,000 dollars. Similar payments for the same period from the United Kingdom amounted to 150,000 pounds.

"7. As you are aware from the special meeting of the Council at which I explained to you the implications of the new directive for Italy, the staffs of regional commissioners are in process of being withdrawn from South Italy and the Islands. The Headquarters of the Southern, Sicilia, and Sardegna Regions were abolished on April 1st and the new Lazio-Abruzzi Region came into force on the same date. The new region will have its 4 military Government provinces in the Abruzzi plus Terni and Viterbo from the former Lazio-Umbria Region. The Regional Commissioner will be Colonel French Pothuis head of the Abruzzi-Lazio Region.

"8. Turning now to international affairs, I have to report that it was announced during the month that Signor Giuseppe Saragat had been appointed Italian Ambassador to France. Signor Saragat is one of the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party and is well-known in France where he spent 13 years as an exile from Fascism. It was announced later in the month that Italian diplomats had been nominated for various posts in South America and would soon be leaving to assume their duties.

"9. The Quintieri-Battioli Mission has given its report on its return from the United States. The report has been favourably commented upon by the press in general not so much for any real concessions which the two financiers have won as for the encouraging tone of American interest in Italy. The Socialist paper "Avanti" pointed out that nothing had really been obtained in the delicate matter of the Allied military lire and found the optimism created by the report somewhat "exaggerated." Nevertheless press comment continues to be optimistic on this subject.

"10. All the political parties have been campaigning for some kind of a seat at the forthcoming San Francisco Conference. It is pointed out somewhat bitterly that Turkey which has avoided hostilities all through the war will have a right to be present at the conference, while Italy is excluded.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion

The Chairman, with reference to the Admiral's statement that the Council of Ministers had approved, at its March 16th meeting, a draft decree aimed at the fusion of partisan units with the regular army, [illegible] how many troops would accrue to the regular army as a result

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"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion

The Chairman, with reference to the Admiral's statement that the Council of Ministers had approved, at its March 16th meeting, a draft decree aimed at the fusion of partisan units with the regular army, inquired how many troops would accrue to the regular army as a result of this decree.

The Admiral stated that the decree did not deal with the inclusion of partisan units in the regular army and explained that the point of this draft decree was to give regular officers' status to partisan officers thereby permitting absorption of partisan officers up to the

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rank of Lieutenant-Colonel into the regular army.

The Chairman stated that recently there was published in the local press a list of fascists whose property should be confiscated and with reference to this press item inquired as to the status of the draft decree aimed at the expropriation of fascist property.

Brigadier Upjohn replied that the Italian Government had made progress in this matter and that it may be expected that some news on this subject would be available within the near future.

The Chairman ascertained that there were no further questions on this report and invited Brigadier Upjohn to present his report.

2. Reports on Epuration

(a) Report by Brigadier Upjohn:

"It is exactly 4 months since I last addressed this Council on the subject of epuration. At that time the position was that the principal decree for Sanctions against fascism - D.L. 159- had recently been passed (28th July). This decree established certain machinery which I described in my last speech dealing with defascism in its four branches - punishment of crimes, the purging of the administration, the recovery of corruptly gotten wealth and the forfeiture of the property of fascist organisations.

"The main decree created the High Commission. It was not possible for this body to work without further provision to lay down the procedure to be followed. On the 3rd September, D.L. 198 was published which contained, among other matters, the rules of procedure for operating the High Court which had been established in Part I of D.L. 159 for trying fascist crimes. There was also published on the 3rd October, D.L. 338 which dealt with the personnel and details of the organisation and administration of the High Commission itself. Furthermore on 23 Oct. 44 D.L. 385 was published laying down the rules of procedure for trials of epuration. This decree also contained considerable amendments to the principal decree, among other things it provided for the appointment of delegates in the provinces whose primary functions were to keep the High Commissioner informed of conditions in the Provinces, to conduct investigations for the High Commissioner and to inform the High Commissioner as to the local personages whom it was considered desirable to appoint there as members of provincial commissions.

"This decree also contained rules as to the service of papers, the preparation for trial and other essential details.

I propose, therefore, to tell you what has been achieved in the past six months. First of all, as to organisation:

"The whole of the High Commission itself had to be recruited and naturally the antecedents of all its staff had to be investigated in order to ensure that it could not be said that fascists were in positions of responsibility.

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Brigadier Upjohn reported that there were no further questions on this report and invited Brigadier Upjohn to present his report.

2. Report on Expulsion

(a) Report by Brigadier Upjohn:

"It is exactly 6 months since I last addressed this Council on the subject of Fascism. At that time the position was that the principal decree for Sanctions against Fascism - No. 159- had recently been passed (26th July). This decree established certain machinery which I described in my last speech dealing with defascism in its four branches - punishment of crimes, the purging of the administration, the recovery of corruptly gotten wealth and the forfeiture of the property of fascist organisations.

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"The whole of the High Commission itself had to be recruited and naturally the antecedents of all its staff had to be investigated in order to ensure that it could not be said that fascists were in positions of responsibility.

"Then the High Commission itself had to be organised and its personnel trained in its functions.

"Then the Hearing Commissions to consider the dismissal of fascists had to be appointed. The total number of Commissions required is 270 of which 190 have already been appointed. Now under the law, in order to ensure that evidence shall be considered by a judicial mind, it is provided that every Commission shall be presided over by a judge.

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after about 150 judges had thus been withdrawn from their normal duties, it was found desirable to call a halt as the administration of justice was being interfered with and a suggestion was made to the Italian Government that avvocati of standing and experience should be allowed to preside at epuration commissions. This proposal they still have under consideration. This has been one of the causes of delay in appointing the requisite commissions especially as to the provinces.

"A further cause of delay has been lack of transport. It has been necessary for the central headquarters to send officials to provincial centres for the purposes of interviewing persons suitable to act as provincial delegates to discuss with prefects and others the persons considered suitable to be appointed to local commissions and also to conduct investigations. It has also been necessary to transfer officials from Rome to the provinces. For a period the High Commission had no cars available whatsoever, and even now has only two cars.

"How to deal with the four headings:

"Firstly, the punishment of fascist crimes. This varies in importance.

"The principal classes are:

a) those who took an active part in the breaking up of the old constitution who may be punishable by death and are triable by the specially created High Court,

b) those who were active in taking part in acts of violence or pillage or who have committed any "political crimes" or been guilty of the grosser forms of political corruption, whose crimes are triable at Assizes,

c) those who have been guilty of active collaboration with the Germans who are triable before military courts,

d) those who have committed lesser offences , as for instance, having been informers, who may be deprived of their right to vote, and

e) those who are senators and who have constantly supported the fascist government who can be deprived of their life senatorship.

During the past 6 months, the High Commission has investigated cases involving 4,600 persons, of which the conduct of proceedings in 4,393 have been transferred to Assizes or other tribunals, 28 cases have been referred to the High Court of Justice, and of these 10 persons have been convicted and 654 cases are still under preliminary consideration. When considering these figures, it must be borne in mind that all or nearly all of the important fascists at whom this part of the decree was directed, retreated with the Republican Fascist Government to Northern Italy and that this part of the decree will not effectively come into full force until North Italy has been liberated.

In regard to Part II, dealing with epuration. The total number of persons whose cases have been referred to epuration commissions up to date is over 25,800. Of these, 1,800 persons have been dismissed, 3,100 have received some lesser form of punishment and 2,800 have been exonerated. There are still 18,000 cases to be decided, but the im-

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e) those who are senators and who have constantly supported the fascist government who can be deprived of their life senatorship.

During the past 6 months, the High Commission has investigated cases involving 4,630 persons, of which the conduct of proceedings in 4,598 have been transferred to Assizes or other tribunals, 32 cases have been referred to the High Court of Justice, and of these 16 persons have been convicted and 304 cases are still under preliminary consideration. When considering these figures, it must be borne in mind that all or nearly all of the important fascists at whom this part of the decree was directed, retreated with the Republican Fascist Government to Northern Italy and that this part of the decree will not effectively come into full force until North Italy has been liberated.

In regard to Part II, dealing with epuration. The total number of persons whose cases have been referred to epuration commissions up to date is over 20,000. Of these, 1,200 persons have been dismissed, 3,100 have received some lesser form of punishment and 2,800 have been exonerated. There are still 13,000 cases to be decided, but the investigation is by no means complete and many more persons will in the future be referred to epuration. Therefore, of the cases decided, 18 o/o have been dismissed and 37 o/o have been given some lesser punishment. Together, 55 o/o have received some form of punishment.

"630 appeals have been filed over half of them by the High Commissioner against non dismissal. The Court of Appeal was inaugurated on 15 Feb.

"In October it was realised by the Italian Government that the process

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process of epuration was going to take longer than it had at first supposed and as the staff of State Department could not be expected to settle down to the work efficiently with some of its heads not dismissed but merely suspended, it was decided that it was necessary to get stability quickly in the senior staff positions and that to effect this new legislation was needed. DL 359, published on 1 Nov 44 directed that cases of officers of the first four grades should receive priority of consideration and it introduced new and shorter time limits within which proceedings against them must be initiated and the cases against them completed. It also gave power to the President of the Council of Ministers to dispense with the services of elder officials who, though not ardent fascists, had become hardened in the ways of fascism, compensating them in some cases for loss of office by adding a few years to their services for a pension, providing that if persons so retired were proved to be fascists, they might be deprived of the whole of their pension or of the increase. The time limit within which officers and officials of the first four grades should be dealt with has expired and of 1580 officials of these grades in liberated Italy, 136, or 9 o/o have been dismissed and 323, or 18 o/o have been retired under the alternative provisions. It should not be overlooked that the most fascist of such officers fled to the North, so that the proportion of dismissals is not so high as it would otherwise be.

"How to deal with the forfeiture of wealth corruptly gained. The scheme here has been to declare that all increases of wealth of persons who held important fascist positions or entered into contracts with the fascist government on which they might have made improper profits over and above the normal increase as compared with the wealth of the same persons in October '22 is deemed to have been corruptly gained except in so far as it can be shown that it was legitimately acquired. The machinery has been the issuing of an order freezing the assets of the "accused" for 60 days while a special financial commission enquired as to the amount by which his present wealth exceeded that of 1922 and made an order accordingly. Not only have the same difficulties in connection with the appointing of Commissions and the conducting of local enquiries been encountered because of lack of transport, but experience has shown that there are various holes which require blocking and further decrees are now under consideration for closing some of these holes.

"So far, 4,400 cases are under investigation, of which 1,300 cases have been prepared for hearing. 884 orders have been made sequestrating estates pending decisions.

"As regards the last part of the decree, very little progress, considering the matter as a whole, can be expected in the confiscation of the property of fascist societies because movable property has mostly been removed by the fascists to the north. The amount of property so far recovered amounts to a sum slightly over 1,000 million lire.

"To complete the picture, it is necessary to mention that Count Sforza retired on the change of Government last Dec. and his place has not been filled. H.E. Ruggiero Grieco succeeded Succimarro (who is now Minister for Occupied Italy, as the Assistant High Commissioner

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The problem which faces Italy is very different from the problem which faces France. France was occupied for a matter of 4 years, during which time movement was restricted and therefore persons could not move far from their home towns. The only persons to be dealt with were collaborators and local memory and local feeling is sufficient to produce the evidence. Issues are therefore mostly relatively simple and can be dealt with quickly but in Italy fascism has existed for over 20 years, unjust and discriminatory laws 20 years old, not only have to be repealed, but their effects have to be undone, property unjustly confiscated over a period of years has to be restored. Political trials of those who opposed fascism during the past 20 years have to be scrutinised and injustices corrected. The fascist administrative machinery has not only to be broken but a new administrative machinery has to be constructed. The fascist party and fascist organisations have to be dissolved and fascist ideology has to be eliminated. In order to obtain convictions for fascist crimes it is necessary to delve into the past and enquiries are sometimes necessarily very lengthy. The same with alleged corruption. Epuration also may depend upon the investigation of a course of conduct extending over several years.

"In order to see whether assistance in dealing with these vast problems could be derived from a study of the methods employed in France, a French speaking officer of this Commission who was not only employed on epuration but is also a lawyer, was sent to France in December. He visited Paris, Dijon, Toulon, Marseilles, Lyons. He attended at the offices of the Government departments concerned with the punishment of collaborators where he was given every assistance and given copies of the decrees; he was permitted to attend courts and investigations and conversed freely with officials. In the main his conclusions were that insofar as epuration was concerned, that the Italian method was sound. It is a long term policy to proceed with justice and moderation and to leave as little desire as possible for revenge. As the result of his visit he had no important proposals for change to put forward in this field.

With regard to the punishment of collaborators he was of opinion that there were certain advantages in some of the French procedures, namely the representation of the local populace upon tribunals and a speedier and simpler legal process. It is not suggested that a special process should be applied to all fascist crimes, but that it can with advantage be applied particularly to recent acts of collaboration and acts of violence, sabotage or pillage in North Italy. These suggestions have been passed to the Italian Government which has drawn up a decree which is now under consideration with this Commission.

"It is hoped that within a relatively short time North Italy may be liberated. It may be desirable therefore that I should refer to the special conditions which we may find there and what arrangements we have to make to meet them. First of all the local Committees of Liberation are in being and actively at work. It is desirable that they should have some share in whatever may be done to secure or punish fascists against whom they have been so long

1945

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only have to be repealed, but their effects have to be undone, property unjustly confiscated over a period of years has to be restored. Political trials of those who opposed fascism during the past 20 years have to be scrutinised and injustices corrected. The fascist administrative machinery has not only to be broken but a new administrative machinery has to be constructed. The fascist party and fascist organisations have to be dissolved and fascist ideology has to be eliminated. In order to obtain convictions for fascist crimes it is necessary to delve into the past and enquiries are sometimes necessarily very lengthy. The case with alleged corruption. Sporation also may depend upon the investigation of a course of conduct extending over several years.

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"It is hoped that within a relatively short time North Italy may be liberated. It may be desirable therefore that I should refer to the special conditions which we may find there and what arrangements we have to make to meet them. First of all the local Committees of Liberation are in being and actively at work. It is desirable that they should have some share in whatever may be done to remove or punish fascists against whom they have been so long and bitterly struggling and at whose hands they have suffered so much.

"To consider first the fascist crimes. The draft decree which I have mentioned provides for the setting up of special courts of justice presided over by a judge with 4 lay assessors. It is proposed that these courts should deal only with crimes of collaboration since 8 Sep. 43 and that in each province the Committee of Liberation shall be asked to form panels of 200 local persons of repute.

2nd

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men and women, suitable to act as lay assessors and that the President of the Tribunal shall select from these 200 names, 50 persons to act in rotation as 4 lay assessors.

"It is hoped that these courts will be formed and will commence operations within two or three days of liberation.

"So far as epuration is concerned, it is felt that it would take the Italian Government rather too long to appoint its delegates and Commissions (especially having in view its lack of transport facilities) so that Allied Military Government proposes to undertake the first phases of epuration. It proposes to act firstly by Executive Memorandum 87. This is an "immediate action" directive scheduling on the one hand, the most important provincial offices from which it is desirable that fascists should be removed at once. It schedules, on the other hand, the most important positions in the fascist hierarchy and directs that any persons holding any of these specially important offices who is a fascist of sufficient eminence to have held one of the main important fascist positions or distinctions granted as a reward for active fascism, shall without any further enquiry be removed from office. This action is followed by General Order 36 of the Allied Military Government which deals more methodically and more deeply with defascism. The Order schedules employees by grade - senior, middle and subordinate - and directs that questionaries shall be served on all of the first two classes. It sets up in every Province one or more Boards each of five Italian persons appointed by the Military Government Provincial Commissioner (after hearing any recommendations made by the Prefect of the Committee of Liberation), to consider the questionaries. These Boards then recommend to the Provincial Commissioner which persons should be suspended because they are politically dangerous. The Order lays down the time limits within which the proceedings shall be conducted, priority to be observed in dealing with cases, the formalities to be observed and prescribes forms and so forth. By the time that this work has been got well under way, it is hoped that the Italian Government will be able to put GL 109 into active operation. The Commissions under that decree would thereupon consider first the cases of persons suspended under GO 36 and when it had dealt with those, would proceed to more complete epuration.

"There are other problems. The responsibility of the Italian Government is not only to remove fascists from positions of important administrative posts in connection with the Government or public companies of national importance but there also remains the question of the removal of fascists from controlling positions in trade and commerce which problem has not yet been adequately dealt with. It is particularly important that firms which are engaged in substantial international trade should be defascised as, apart from this being in accordance with Allied policy, they may become centres of infection in other countries or may act as centres of fascist propaganda or for collection of information. It is also important that firms having large financial interests should be defascised in order to prevent substantial funds from being made available for fascist purposes. None of the decrees published so far efficiently deals with this important problem. While it is probable that a majority

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the Italian Government rather too long to appoint its delegates and Commissions (especially having in view its lack of transport facilities) so that Allied Military Government proposes to undertake the first phases of operation. It proposes to act firstly by Executive Memorandum of?. This is an "immediate action" directive scheduling on the one hand, the most important provincial offices from which it is desirable that fascists should be removed at once. It schedules, on the other hand, the most important positions in the fascist hierarchy and directs that any persons holding any of these specially important offices who is a fascist of sufficient eminence to have held one of the main important fascist positions or distinctions granted as a reward for active fascism, shall without any further enquiry be removed from office. This action is followed by General Order 35 of the Allied Military Government which deals more methodically and more deeply with defascism. The Order schedules employees by grade - senior, middle and subordinate - and directs that questionnaries shall be served on all of the first two classes. It sets up in every Province one or more boards each of five Italian persons appointed by the Military Government Provincial Commissioner (after hearing any recommendations made by the Prefect of the Committee of Liberation), to consider the questionnaries. These Boards then recommend to the Provincial Commissioner which persons should be suspended because they are politically dangerous. The Order lays down the time limits within which the proceedings shall be conducted, priority to be observed in dealing with cases, the formalities to be observed and prescribes forms and so forth. By the time that this work has been got well under way, it is hoped that the Italian Government will be able to put DL 159 into active operation. The Commissions under that decree would thereupon consider first the cases of persons suspended under GO 35 and when it had dealt with those, would proceed to more complete epuration.

"There are other problems. The responsibility of the Italian Government is not only to remove fascists from positions of important administrative posts in connection with the Government or public companies of national importance but there also remains the question of the removal of fascists from controlling positions in trade and commerce which problem has not yet been adequately dealt with. It is particularly important that firms which are engaged in substantial international trade should be defascised as, apart from this being in accordance with Allied policy, they may become centres of infiltration in other countries or may act as centres of fascist propaganda or for collection of information. It is also important that firms having large financial interests should be defascised in order to prevent substantial funds from being made available for fascist purposes. None of the decrees published so far efficiently deals with this important problem. While it is probable that a majority of important fascists will be caught by some of the provisions of the many decrees already passed, the Italian Government has at the present moment under consideration a draft decree which endeavours to stop such bolt holes as still exist.

"Another decree which is under consideration is one to disqualify any persons convicted of fascist crimes or having suffered forfeitures for corruption or because they have given substantial

financial

1948

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financial support to fascist funds, from holding the offices of director or manager of important companies (whether private or public). This decree will also forbid the granting of Government contracts to companies which are managed by fascists who have been thus convicted or punished.

"It will be seen from this brief survey that much progress has been made in the last 6 months. No doubt there have been delays in some cases unnecessary but on the whole the Italian Government are tackling this most difficult problem with energy and fairness."

The Chairman thanked the Brigadier for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion

The Chairman referred to an article which had been published in the April 3rd edition of "The Stars and Stripes" (see appendix A) in which Signor Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner of the Purge Commission, stated that unless additional personnel and funds to help accelerate the work of epuration were made available, in accordance with his recommendations, he would resign. With reference to this article, the Chairman asked Brigadier Upjohn for an expression of opinion regarding the facts involved.

Brigadier Upjohn stated that one of the major problems of the machinery of epuration is the shortage of personnel and added that if the Government would appoint a sufficient number of advocates to the Epuration Commission that those appointments would enable the release of about one hundred judges whose services could then be used to speed up the trials of the accused persons.

3. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman commented that this problem was an old one and that in accordance with the standing agreement of the Council it is postponed automatically from meeting to meeting pending the receipt of appropriate instructions. He inquired whether any of the Representatives had received new instructions regarding this problem and, after ascertaining that none had, he suggested that the item be postponed for consideration at the next meeting.

4. Yugoslavs actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia.

With reference to the agreement reached by the Council at the last meeting to forward copies of the minutes of the 32nd and 33rd meetings of the Advisory Council to SAC for his information, the Chairman inquired whether the covering letter of the minutes had been transmitted.

M. Patuteris stated that it had (note Appendix B).

The Chairman asked whether there were any further questions

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some cases unnecessary but on the whole the Italian Government are tackling this most difficult problem with energy and fairness."

The Chairman thanked the Brigadier for his report and invited discussion.

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6. Yugoslavs Actually in Unita Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

With reference to the agreement reached by the Council at the last meeting to forward copies of the minutes of the 32nd and 33rd meetings of the Advisory Council to SAC for his information, the Chairman inquired whether the covering letter of the minutes had been transmitted.

U. Fainteris stated that it had (note Appendix #2).

The Chairman asked whether there were any further questions on this subject.

Admiral Stone said that he would appreciate receiving a copy of the covering letter to SAC.

The Chairman ascertained that the Council was in agreement to furnish Admiral Stone with a copy of this letter and entered on

the

(32)

1950

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the record that the decision reached by the Council at its last meeting had been implemented.

C. Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission

Dr. Lemaitre read the following statement:

"With reference to Paragraph 37 of the Additional Conditions of the Armistice with Italy I propose that the Advisory Council for Italy recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to accept the participation on the Allied Commission of a Representative of the Jugoslav Government, having the same rights and competence as the Soviet and French Representative on the Allied Commission.

"The Jugoslav Government have informed of this request the Governments of members of the Advisory Council for Italy."

M. Exintaris made the following statement:

"I request, on behalf of my Government, the same request presented to the Advisory Council by the Jugoslav Acting Representative, namely, that Greece be granted representation on the Allied Commission under the same conditions. I make this request at this time so that the Advisory Council may consider simultaneously the questions of Greek and Jugoslav representation on the Allied Commission and I reserve the right to submit to the Advisory Council the reasons which support this request of my Government and to present eventually a memorandum on this subject."

The Chairman stated that the Council had under consideration at this time the Jugoslav request, which had been listed on the agenda of the meeting, and that inasmuch as the Greek Ambassador's statement requesting similar representation had been raised only now, he would like to suggest that the Council discuss separately those two requests.

M. Exintaris stated that it appeared to him that the two requests could not be separated, the conditions were similar and the question is, in fact, the same. He added that he could see no reason to discuss separately the requests and that he thought it advisable to raise immediately the question so that the Council may deal with the entire problem.

The Chairman inquired for an expression of opinion by the other Representatives.

Sir Noel Charles stated that for the time being he had no opinion to express. He added that he knew that his Government was considering the problem, but that he had not received any instructions.

Mr. Alex stated that in the absence of instructions from his Government he had no opinion to express.

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of the Armistice with Italy I propose that the Advisory Council for Italy recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to accept the participation on the Allied Commission of a Representative of the Yugoslav Government, having the same rights and competence as the Soviet and French Representative on the Allied Commission.

"The Yugoslav Government have informed of this request the Government of Members of the Advisory Council for Italy."

M. Politeris made the following statement:

"I present, on behalf of my Government, the same request presented to the Advisory Council by the Yugoslav Acting Representative, namely, that Greece be granted representation on the Allied Commission under the same conditions. I make this request at this time so that the Advisory Council may consider simultaneously the questions of Greek and Yugoslav representation on the Allied Commission and I reserve the right to submit to the Advisory Council the reasons which support this request of my Government and to present eventually a memorandum on this subject."

The Chairman stated that the Council had under consideration at this time the Yugoslav request, which had been listed on the agenda of the meeting, and that inasmuch as the Greek Ambassador's statement requesting similar representation had been raised only now, he would like to suggest that the Council discuss separately these two requests.

M. Politeris stated that it appeared to him that the two requests could not be separated, the conditions were similar and the question is, in fact, the same. He added that he could see no reason to discuss separately the requests and that he thought it advisable to raise immediately the question so that the Council may deal with the entire problem.

The Chairman inquired for an expression of opinion by the other Representatives.

Sir Noel Charles stated that for the time being he had no opinion to express. He added that he knew that his Government was considering the problem, but that he had not received any instructions.

Mr. Kirk stated that in the absence of instructions from his Government he had no opinion to express.

M. Seave de Murville reported that he had received instructions from his Government to support the Yugoslav request for representation on the Allied Commission, but that he was without instructions regarding the Greek request for similar representation, which was raised at this meeting for the first time.

The

1952

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The Chairman stated that he considered the Jugoslav request for representation on the Allied Commission a just request and that, taking into consideration all the deeds and contributions of that country to the Allied cause, he supported personally this request and recommended that the Advisory Council support the Jugoslav request. With reference to the Greek request for similar representation, he stated that he would inform his Government thereof and ask for instructions.

The Chairman after making his statement inquired what decision the Council could take at this time.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he thought that, pending receipt of instructions by all Representatives, further consideration of the question should be adjourned until the next meeting.

General Zinchenko concurred with Sir Noel Charles.

M. Exintaris reported that he would request the inclusion of the Greek request on the agenda for the next meeting.

The Chairman summarized the position of the Council and ascertained that while the Representatives of France and the Soviet Union supported the Jugoslav request, the former officially and the latter personally, the other Representatives were without instructions from their respective Governments and therefore all Representatives agreed to adjourn further consideration of this question until the next meeting, pending receipt of instructions, when both requests would be discussed.

6. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

7. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 43rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on April 6, 1945 under the chairmanship of General A. Zinchenko, the Acting Soviet Union Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Sloven Gacdinka	Jugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied

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The Chairman after making his statement inquired what decision the Council could take at this time.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he thought that, pending receipt of instructions by all Representatives, further consideration of the question should be adjourned until the next meeting.

General Zislenko concurred with Sir Noel Charles.

M. Exintaris reported that he would request the inclusion of the Greek request on the agenda for the next meeting.

The Chairman summarized the position of the Council and ascertained that while the Representatives of France and the Soviet Union supported the Yugoslav request, the former officially and the latter personally, the other Representatives were without instructions from their respective Governments and therefore all Representatives agreed to adjourn further consideration of this question until the next meeting, pending receipt of instructions, when both requests would be discussed.

8. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

7. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 32nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on April 6, 1945 under the chairmanship of General A. Zislenko, the Acting Soviet Union Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Slavko Gavrilain	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in liberated Italy and Brigadier C.H. Upjohn, Vice-President of the Civil Affairs Section of the Allied Commission, delivered a report on epuration."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on April 20 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

3 Appendixes.

JLG/hp

1945

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

APPENDIX #1

FASCIST FUNDS HEAD ASKED FOR ANTI-REDS IN ROME

ROME, April 2 - Mario Berlinguer, Deputy High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist Crimes and public prosecutor in the Rocatin trial here, has threatened to resign unless proposals to speed and strengthen the purge are accepted, it was learned today.

Berlinguer has presented his demands to a committee of Ministers studying reform of anti-Fascist measures. The committee, with Premier Ivanoe Bonomi presiding, includes: Emilio Brosio, Minister without Portfolio; Umberto Tupini, Minister for Justice; Mauro Scoccimarro, Minister for Occupied Italy, and Mario Cevolotto, Minister for Communications.

Antonio Grieco and Mario Giagnoni, other Deputy High Commissioners for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, were also present at the meeting.

Berlinguer demanded that more funds and personnel be placed at the commission's disposal. He called for immediate internment in concentration camps of dangerous persons.

A law which would punish Fascist crimes and criminals is being drafted and it will be discussed at a committee meeting on Thursday.

(Article published in the April 3rd edition of "The Stars and Stripes").

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

APPENDIX #2

Sir,

In accordance with the agreement reached by the Advisory Council for Italy at its 32nd meeting, held in Rome on March 16, 1945, there are transmitted herewith, for the information of the Supreme Allied Commander, copies of the minutes of the 32nd and 33rd meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, during which meetings the Representatives on the Advisory Council discussed the item (3) of the agenda for the above said meetings ("Yugoslavs Actually in Unit Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia").

George Exintaris
Chairman in turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosures:

Minutes, as above.

1506

Field Marshal The Honorable
Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater,
Allied Force Headquarters.

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

Sir,

In accordance with the agreement reached by the Advisory Council for Italy at its 32nd meeting, held in Rome on March 18, 1946, there are transmitted herewith, for the information of the Supreme Allied Commander, copies of the minutes of the 32nd and 41st meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, during which meetings the Representatives on the Advisory Council discussed the item (3) of the agenda for the above said meetings ("Yugoslavs Actually in Unita Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia").

George Exintaris
Chairman in turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosures:

Minutes, as above.

1466

Field Marshal The Honorable
Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater,
Allied Forces Headquarters,
Caserta, Italy.

32

1957

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JAQ/dfe

CC 850 12 April 1945

Dear Mr. Goshie:

The Chief Commissioner approves the enclosed preliminary draft minutes of the Council's 33rd meeting, which was held 6 April. He has no comments to make on this draft.

Yours very truly,

s/ J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

1 Incl.

1958

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1959

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, March 3, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for April 6, 1945 a.m. 1945 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative, will be held at Via Quattro 4.

Enclosures:

Agenda.

FOR ALLIED MILITARY GOVT.

CENTRAL SUBCommission

ALLIED COMMISSION, ITALY.

1960

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

AGENDA OF THE

APRIL 6, 1945 MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

1.) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery . Stone,
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) Report on Liberation - by Brigadier H.F. Upjohn, Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section, Allied Commission.

3.) Italian Internal Problems.

4.) Armistice Casualty in Italy Mentioned on the Islands of Cerigna
and Permission to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia.

5.) Representative of Jugoslavia on the Allied Commission.

6.) Miscellaneous.

7.) Press Communique.

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1961

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

COPY

Sir,

In accordance with the agreement reached by the Advisory Council for Italy at its 52nd meeting, held in Rome on March 16, 1945, there are transmitted herewith, for the information of the Supreme Allied Commander, copies of the minutes of the 52nd and 53rd meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, during which meetings the Representatives on the Advisory Council discussed the item (3) of the agenda for the above said meetings ("Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Sardinia and Corsica to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia").

/s/ G. A. Exintaris
George Exintaris
Chairman in turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosures:
Numbers as above.

Field Marshal The Honorable
Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander, K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., L.C., A.D.C.
Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater,
Allied Force Headquarters,
Caserta, Italy.

COPY

1962

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

cc. 1200
APR 4 RECD

SECRET

ALLIED ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

one secretariat and the other to provide [illegible] a copy

1/ of the revised minutes of the 32nd meeting of the Advisory

Council for Italy, which embody certain amendments suggested

by the Soviet delegation (see pages 2 & 3).

Dated, April 2, 1946

Secretary as stated.

ROBERT MURPHY
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

Rome.

(31)

4/2/46

1963

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

MINUTES OF THE 32nd MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Tomacelli 42 on March 16, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Papaembelis	
M. Alexander Spyridons	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Pouchet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
General Alex Bislenko	Soviet Russia
M. Michael Chernavsky	
Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. A.C. Malcolm	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshko	
Dr. Slovan Gradisko	Yugoslavia
M. Arsen Pilatovic	
Dr. Mirko Brunar	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Yugoslavs Actually in Unite Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

The Chairman, M. George Exintaris, opened the meeting and expressed regret at the absence of Sir Noel Charles who was unfortunately still ill and stated that he hoped Sir Noel would be able to soon resume his activities on the Council.

Mr. Hopkinson said that he thought Sir Noel would be able to be present at the next meeting of the Advisory Council.

The Chairman then called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

M. George Papaembelis
M. Alexander Sgourdeos

M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
General Alex Easleuve	Soviet Russia
M. Michael Gubanenky	
Mr. M.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. A.C. Malcolm	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Coshie	
Dr. Aleksa Bebler	Yugoslavia
M. Ratko Milatovic	
Dr. Mirko Brumer	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Hillary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Yugoslavs Actually in Unit Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

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Mr. Dominion said that he thought Sir Noel would be able to be present at the next meeting of the Advisory Council.

The Chairman then called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

Gentlemen:

(31)

1964
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"Gentlemen:

"The outstanding event of the past fortnight in Italy was the escape of General Roatta from the custody of the Carabinieri and his subsequent disappearance. As you are aware, General Roatta was in process of being tried with Signor Suvich, Signor Jacomoni and others for crimes against the Italian state. The trial which had dragged on for some time was approaching the final stage and the verdict had been awaited by the public with some impatience. General Roatta's personal case was of especial significance inasmuch as he had been named by the authorities in Yugoslavia as a war criminal.

"2. On the night of 4th March, Roatta, who had been transferred on the order of the court from the Regina Coeli Prison to the Virgilio Military Hospital, owing to alleged heart trouble, succeeded in making his escape. The whole press showed great indignation over the affair and stressed the seriousness of the event both from the international point of view and on account of the evidence of hidden Fascist influence which it had brought to light. The Communist Party issued a statement accusing Army Police and Carabinieri of complicity in organising the escape and generally charging the authorities responsible for epuration with frustrating the demands of the people for the punishment of Fascist criminals. They also demanded the immediate dismissal of the Heads of the Carabinieri and the Police, the suppression of the body suspected of having organised the escape by which they presumably meant the General Staff and the establishment of a commission of three ministers to investigate the political responsibility for the incident and to propose to the Government other radical measures for epuration of bodies alleged to be protecting ex-Fascists.

"3. The Government had already issued a statement emphasising the great impression made by Roatta's escape on public opinion and promising that all those responsible would be punished. They also announced a million lire reward for his capture and stated that the Head of the Carabinieri would be removed. On the afternoon of 6th March a public demonstration was held at the Colosseum in which all the Left-wing parties participated. After speeches by various leaders a part of the crowd moved on to the Quirinal where an attempt was made to enter the Palace. During this demonstration a hand-grenade was thrown killing one Italian civilian and wounding two Allied soldiers and an Italian Police official. Shots were fired by the Carabinieri. The crowd then carried the body of the dead man to the President of the Council's office at the Viminale where Signor Bonomi received a deputation which demanded the Government's resignation. The delegation consisted of representatives of the Socialist, Communist and Action Parties, the Unione delle Donne Italiane, a Partisan, two wounded ex-servicemen and General Azzi, himself a storm centre not so long ago. Signor Bonomi replied that he could not desert his post and that as head of a coalition of parties he would shoulder responsibility for the Council of Ministers. Investigations subsequently showed that the grenade or grenades were "home-made" affairs, were not thrown by the police, and it was only after they were thrown that the police fired a few shots into the air.

"4. The course of the 5th March was full of speculation on

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"4. The papers of the 7th March were full of speculation on the Government's possible course of action and indeed on its chances of survival. Following a lengthy meeting of the Council of Ministers, however, a communique was issued which relieved all fears of a Governmental crisis. In this communique the President of the Council deplored the irresponsibility of certain press organs which

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had lead to the necessity of supervising the activities of provocative and subversive groups. It stated that after a full discussion in which individual parties composing the Government made their position clear, the Council of Ministers recognised that there was no reason to dissolve the coalition. The Council expressed the hope that it might be possible to reestablish collaboration within the Government of all parties composing the Committee of National Liberation and assumed that the Council was in any case the effective expression of anti-Fascist democracy. This built to the Socialist and Action parties that they would be welcome if they wished to return to the Government was subsequently firmly rejected by "Avanti". The Council then proceeded to nominate General Cruciotti to command the Carabinieri in the place of General Orlando, with the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander, to arrange for the re-invigoration of the police, to provide for the immediate internment of "socially dangerous elements of the old regime" in accordance with Article 8 of the law for Sanctions against Fascism. It announced the preparation of a list of persons of anti-Fascist beliefs and political impartiality suitable for political posts in the provinces and for speeding the purification of public life. Finally it announced the transfer of the Intelligence Office, the former S.I.M., from the Italian General Staff to the General Staff of the Army, in accordance with arrangements approved by the Allied Command. A commission of four ministers was appointed to re-organise the Purge of Fascist activity in any form and to establish juridical rules for proceeding against Fascists in North Italy.

"5. Meanwhile speculation continues to be rife in regard to Roatta's accomplices and his present whereabouts. The Vatican officially denied that he had sought refuge in Vatican territory and a similar denial was issued by the Spanish Embassy. A fantastic story, said to emanate from Roatta himself, to the effect that he had arrived in North Italy by submarine was broadcast, presumably as a piece of unofficial Axis propaganda. Subsequently the Axis official radio have been at care to point out that Roatta had not succeeded in reaching the North where he was in any case subject to a capital charge for treachery.

"6. This event, in spite of its tragic consequences and its demonstration of inefficiency on the part of the police authorities, has shown an unexpected degree of strength in the Government or, at any rate, an unwillingness of the parties composing it to break it up with unpredictable possibilities in regard to the formation of a new Government. The story concludes with the announcement of the sentences by the Court - life imprisonment for Roatta, in absentia, and two others; twenty-four years for Suvich and Jacomoni; death for Anfuso, at present Republican Fascist Ambassador to Germany.

"7. On the 8th March the Italian Government signed an agreement with the Representative of UNRRA implementing Resolution 58 of the UNRRA Conference held at Montreal last Autumn for assistance to Italy. The agreement follows the standard pattern of other UNRRA agreements but in view of the special circumstances of Italy, it has been drawn up rather more precisely. It provides for assistance to Italy up to an amount of 50,000,000 dollars in foreign exchange for (1) the care of and service for children and nursing and expectant mothers; (2)

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Fascist democracy. This bait to the Socialist and Action parties that they would be welcome if they wished to return to the Government was subsequently finally rejected by 'Avanti'. The Council then proceeded to nominate General Armanetti to command the Carabinieri in the place of General Orlando, with the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander, to arrange for the re-invigoration of the police, to provide for the immediate internment of 'socially dangerous elements of the old regime' in accordance with Article 9 of the law for Sanctions against Fascism. It announced the preparation of a list of persons of anti-Fascist beliefs and political impartiality suitable for political posts in the provinces and for speeding the purification of public life. Finally it announced the transfer of the Intelligence Office, the former S.I.M., from the Italian General Staff to the General Staff of the Army, in accordance with arrangements approved by the Allied Command. A commission of four ministers was appointed to re-organise the purge of Fascist activity in any form and to establish juridical rules for proceeding against Fascists in North Italy.

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Value

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value of the cost of supplies which benefit Italian nationals. It is understood that certain limitations are to be placed on the amount of money to be spent for administrative purposes by UNRRA in Italy.

"7. UNRRA has already taken over the operation of the refugee camps established by the Displaced Persons Subcommission in Southern Italy, and these will be formally handed over on the 1st April. They have also assumed the direct responsibility, in cooperation with the Allied Military authorities, for the return of non-Italian refugees from Italian territory to their homes. The Italian Government will be responsible for removing Italians to their homes but will receive UNRRA assistance in their task. In the matter of food supplies a joint program has been prepared by UNRRA with the Food Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission and with the Italian High Commissioner for Food. It should be noted that UNRRA will not function in territory administered under Allied Military Government except by permission of the Allied Commission.

"8. The first Regional Commissioners' Conference since last August was held this week in Rome at the Allied Commission. The meeting was presided over by the Acting President and discussions ranged over a large number of subjects. Particular attention was given to the political, economic and other problems which will confront the Allied Commission and Allied Military Government on the liberation of Northern Italy.

"9. After a series of conferences extending over a period of five weeks, the Italian Treasury has decided on two internal loans. A large loan for purposes of reconstruction will be attempted as soon as substantially all of Italy is liberated. A decree has been drafted by the terms of which this loan will be on a twenty-year basis and at either 3½ per cent or 4 per cent. It is also planned to issue immediately 25 billion lire of bonds. Books will be open for subscription for one month starting 15 April 1945. The delay until that time is necessitated by the customary difficulties of lack of paper, ink, electric current and transportation. It is hoped, however, to have at least interim receipts in the hands of all branches of the Banca d'Italia by 5th April 1945. This bond will have a five-year maturity, will pay 5 o/o, and will be issued at 97.50. It will have the customary tax exemptions, can be used at price of issue to subscribe to the later loan, to pay any new tax on capital, and can be used at par for the purchase of any materials imported for purposes of rehabilitation. The bond will also have a lottery feature, holders of each series will participate within the five-year period drawings for one prize of 2 million lire, two prizes of 1 million lire, and ten prizes of one hundred thousand lire each.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

Following the presentation of his regular political report, Rear Admiral Stone reported: (a) the arrival of Mr. Stewart Brown, the newly appointed Public Relations Officer of the Allied Commission, who was formerly Vice President of the American Red Cross, in charge of Public Relations; (b) the appointment of Rear Admiral Warren, Royal Navy, in substitution for Rear Admiral Morgan, Royal Navy,

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The Chairman thanked Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

Doctor Smodlaka requested that Admiral Stone give some more information regarding the Regional Commissioners' Conference, mentioned in the Admiral's report, and particularly as to instructions or information given regarding the political problems which might confront the Allied authorities after the liberation of Northern Italy.

Admiral Stone replied that unfortunately he was not present at the conference , due to illness, but that he understood that the questions relating to North-Eastern Italy were not discussed at this conference and that the only questions discussed concerning problems which might confront the Allied authorities following the liberation of Northern Italy were those having to do with the military aspects of the situation in North-Western Italy.

M. Couve de Murville noted that the Admiral reported the transfer of the Intelligence Office (former S.I.M.) from the Italian General Staff to the General Staff of the Army and inquired about the difference between the new status of this organization and the old one.

Admiral Stone explained that previously S.I.M. had been under the command of the "Comando Supremo" (Italian General Staff), which had jurisdiction over the three branches of the Armed Forces, namely Army, Navy, and Air Force, and that with the transfer of S.I.M. to the General Staff of the Army, the organization came under the control of the Ministry of War. He explained that the details of this transfer required the subsequent approval of the Supreme Allied Commander and added that the organization had performed some very valuable work for the Allied military authorities.

M. Couve de Murville asked who controlled the Chief of the Italian General Staff.

The Admiral replied that he was subordinate to the President of the Council of Ministers and that the Chief of the General Staff of the Army was subordinate to the Minister of War.

The Chairman read the following press item, published in the United Nations News Service of Sunday, March 14, 1945, under the title: "Italian Mission arrives in Albania": "The Albanian Telegraph Agency reported Sunday that the Italian Undersecretary for War, Mario Palermo, accompanied by officers and journalists, arrived Saturday in Tirana from Italy. The report added that Palermo has been sent on an official mission by the Italian Government to make contact with the Albanian democratic government" and with reference thereto asked Admiral Stone if he had any information concerning this report, and, if so, whether he could amplify the published information.

The Admiral stated that he could not confirm the accuracy of the press announcement and that he did not have any further information regarding it. He stated, however, that he thought it might have to

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The Admiral stated that he could not confirm the accuracy of the press announcement and that he did not have any further information regarding it. He stated, however, that he thought it might have to do with efforts to alleviate the lot of Italian soldiers stranded in Albania.

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2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this question and ascertained that none had.

3. Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia.

Mr. Goodlaks read the following statement:

"The duty of the Advisory Council for Italy has been laid down by the Moscow Conference on November 1st, 1943. According to the Anglo-Soviet-American Communique on the Conference in Moscow of the three Foreign Secretaries the Council has to deal with day to day questions other than military preparations and to make recommendations designed to coordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

"Accordingly the Council will make recommendations to competent allied authorities on all matters except military p r e p a r a t i o n s .

"The request of the Jugoslav Government obviously does not involve military preparations, since in question are a number of workers without any qualification who - if necessary - can from one day to the other be easily replaced. On the other hand, on this subject Allied policy with regard to Italy has to be coordinated. In consequence the Advisory Council should make its recommendation without delay.

"From the original wording of the Declaration on the Moscow Conference it will be seen that matters which are exceptionally taken out of the general competence of the Council, are to be interpreted most restrictively. Not even all military questions appear to be reserved, but only questions of military p r e p a r a t i o n s .

"I therefore insist on my request."

Mr. Kirk noted that at the last meeting the Representatives had agreed to request instructions from their respective Governments and stated that he had received instructions to the effect that the United States Government maintains that the military considerations affecting this problem should be determined by AFHQ before A.C.I. considers the political aspects of the question.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he had received instructions from his Government regarding this question and that the French Government took the position that the views of SAC on the military aspects of this question should be ascertained before the Advisory Council considered the political aspects.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that he had received instructions from the Foreign Office to the effect that the British Government considers that it is impossible to express any opinion on the political side of this question until the full facts thereof are known. He added [illegible] have already asked the Supreme Allied

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Dr. Smodlaka read the following statement:

"The duty of the Advisory Council for Italy has been laid down by the Moscow Conference on November 1st, 1943. According to the Anglo-Soviet-American Communique on the Conference in Moscow of the three Foreign Secretaries the Council has to deal with day to day questions other than military preparations and to make recommendations designed to coordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

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M. Couve de Murville stated that he had received instructions from his Government regarding this question and that the French Government took the position that the views of SAC on the military aspects of this question should be ascertained before the Advisory Council considered the political aspects.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that he had received instructions from the Foreign Office to the effect that the British Government considers that it is impossible to express any opinion on the political side of this question until the full facts thereof are known. He added that His Majesty's Government have already asked the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to carry out an investigation into the facts and that, pending receipt of the report on the examination by the Supreme Allied Commander, His Majesty's Government cannot agree to any recommendation from the Advisory Council to the Supreme Allied Commander on the political considerations involved.

General

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General Kislenko supported the opinion expressed by General Vasiliev at the last meeting stating that although the question involved both political and military aspects he recommended that the Advisory Council transmit the Jugoslav request to Allied Force Headquarters with a favorable recommendation.

The Chairman reported that he was without instructions from his Government. He stated that he personally could not see how the Council could examine the question before the competent military authorities had expressed their views on the military aspects of this question and he noted that, according to the statement of the British Representative, the British Government had referred the question to the Supreme Allied Commander for an investigation of facts. He inquired whether the Jugoslav Representative would be satisfied to await the results of this investigation.

Dr. Smodlaka stated that he insisted on his proposal.

The Chairman inquired for an expression of opinion on the part of the Representatives as to desirable procedure at this stage of developments.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that his instructions were specific to the effect that he could not agree to any recommendation from the Advisory Council to SAC in the premises.

The Chairman noted that the point under consideration was limited to a transmission of the question to SAC without recommendation on the part of the Advisory Council.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether it was the function of the Advisory Council to request advice from the Supreme Allied Commander. He stated that it appeared to him that the normal procedure was for the Advisory Council to advise SAC in certain matters and that therefore it would be more appropriate for the Jugoslavs to request directly from SAC an expression of views in the premises.

Mr. Kirk noted that the question had already been referred to SAC by the British Government.

General Kislenko said that in view of the different opinions expressed by the several Representatives on the Advisory Council it would seem advisable to transmit to SAC the minutes of the last two meetings which include available information, without any reference.

Mr. Hopkinson noted that inasmuch as SAC had already been requested by the British Government to investigate the facts concerning this question the Advisory Council could transmit easily the question to SAC without any recommendation.

Mr. Kirk stated that inasmuch as SAC had already been requested by the British Government for an investigation into the facts of this question that according to his instructions he could agree to the proposal that the question be referred on its military aspects to SAC without any recommendation by the Council.

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Mr. Kirk stated that inasmuch as SAC had already been requested by the British Government for an investigation into the facts of this question that according to his instructions he could agree to the proposal that the question be referred on its military aspects to SAC without any recommendation by the Council.

Admiral Stone stated that perhaps the Council would care to transmit the minutes of the meeting to SAC for consideration in connection with the investigation the latter had been requested to carry out by the British Government.

(A)

Minutes forwarded 5th Apr, 1947 transmitting SAC letter. 5th Apr.

Mr.

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Mr. Kirk stated that the Council could properly transmit the minutes to SAC noting that the Council has been informed by the British Representative that the British Government have asked SAC for an investigation of the military aspects involved in the question under consideration and that the Advisory Council cannot take under consideration the political aspects involved until the military considerations affecting the problem have been determined by AFHQ.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that the British Government do not know the facts involved in this question; they do not know the history of the personnel; it is unknown whether the personnel in question were bona fide Jugoslavs impressed illegally into the Italian military service or whether they are Italian citizens of Jugoslav origin; and he added that these are facts that SAC is seeking to determine.

Mr. Maclean proposed that the Council forward the minutes of the meetings concerned with a covering letter to SAC for his information without giving or requesting any advice. He further requested that a copy of the draft of the transmitting letter be submitted for approval.

The Chairman summarized the discussions on this subject and ascertained that the Council wished to send copies of the minutes of the present and previous meetings to SAC stating that the minutes are transmitted without any recommendation and solely for his information.

The Chairman stated that the Secretariat would prepare a draft of the transmitting letter and submit it to all the Representatives for approval.

Mr. Maclean suggested that the Council start immediately with the drafting of the letter in order to avoid any unnecessary loss of time.

The Chairman pointed out that the draft of the letter prepared by the Secretariat will be circulated for approval and that there was no particular urgency in the matter since the minutes still had to be prepared and approved by all Delegations. He added that according to established procedure the routine correspondence of the Council is prepared by the Secretariat and that usually form letters are not submitted to all Representatives for approval, but, however, inasmuch as the Jugoslav Representative had requested the submission for approval of the draft of this letter it would be circulated to all Representatives for approval.

General Kislenko stated that he considered it would be very difficult for the Council to draft a letter at this time, but suggested that the letter should be written within the next five or six days.

The Council instructed the Secretariat to prepare a draft of the transmitting letter and to circulate it to all Representatives for approval.

4. Miscellaneous

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Mr. Hopkinson stated that the British Government do not know the facts involved in this question; they do not know the history of the personnel; it is unknown whether the personnel in question were bona fide Yugoslavs impressed illegally into the Italian military service or whether they are Italian citizens of Yugoslav origin; and he added that these are facts that SAC is seeking to determine.

Dr. Gaedicke proposed that the Council forward the minutes of the meetings concerned with a covering letter to SAC for his information without giving or requesting any advice. He further requested that a copy of the draft of the transmitting letter be submitted for approval.

The Chairman summarized the discussions on this subject and ascertained that the Council wished to send copies of the minutes of the present and previous meetings to SAC stating that the minutes are transmitted without any recommendation and solely for his information.

The Chairman stated that the Secretariat would prepare a draft of the transmitting letter and submit it to all the Representatives for approval.

Mr. Gaedicke suggested that the Council start immediately with the drafting of the letter in order to avoid any unnecessary loss of time.

The Chairman pointed out that the draft of the letter prepared by the Secretariat will be circulated for approval and that there was no particular urgency in the matter since the minutes still had to be prepared and approved by all Delegations. He added that according to established procedure the routine correspondence of the Council is prepared by the Secretariat and that usually form letters are not submitted to all Representatives for approval, but, however, inasmuch as the Yugoslav Representative had requested the submission for approval of the draft of this letter it would be circulated to all Representatives for approval.

General Nisleniko stated that he considered it would be very difficult for the Council to draft a letter at this time, but suggested that the letter should be written within the next five or six days.

The Council instructed the Secretariat to prepare a draft of the transmitting letter and to circulate it to all Representatives for approval.

4. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

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1978

5. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 33nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on March 16, 1945 under the Chairmanship of George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
General A. Kislenko	Soviet Union
M.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Sloven Gradisnik	Jugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

It was agreed to hold the next meeting on April 6 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

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M. Couve de Murville	France
General A. Kislenko	Soviet Union
M.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Slovan Gradisnik	Jugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

It was agreed to hold the next meeting on April 6 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

1981

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CC 802

29 March 1945

Dear Mr. Goshie:

Your attention is invited to the alterations made by Admiral Stone to page 2 of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the Advisory Council's 32nd meeting held March 16. The draft, with these alterations, is approved by the Chief Commissioner and returned herewith.

Yours very truly,

/s/ J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, F. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

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1982

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MAR 13 1946

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, March 13, 1946

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for March 16, 10:30 a.m., 1946, will be held at Via Rasella 42 under the chairmanship of M. George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

DEAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

1983

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AGENDA FOR THE

MARCH 16, 1945 MEETING

OF the

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

3.) JUGOSLAVS ACTUALLY IN UNITS STATIONED ON THE ISLANDS OF CORFIOT AND ZANTE TO JOIN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY OF JUGOSLAVIA.

4.) MISCELLANEOUS.

5.) PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

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1984

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3 3/NND No. 785015

MINUTES OF THE 21st MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Palazzo Farnese on March 9, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. M.Couve de Murville, the French Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Doucet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Papaambelis	Greece
M. Alexander Spyridon	
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurevsky	
Mr. C.A. Normanby	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John D. Hickerson	
Dr. Slavko Gazdanov	Yugoslavia
M. Arsen Milatovic	
Dr. Mirko Brumat	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Yugoslavs actually in Unite stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to join the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

The Chairman, M. M. Couve de Murville, opened the meeting and expressed regret at the absence of Rear Admiral Stone, who was unfortunately ill, and called on Brigadier Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, to present Admiral Stone's political review.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone presented by Brigadier Lush:

"Gentlemen:

M. Jacques de Beaumarchais

M. Georges Papaemmelis	Greece
M. Alexander Diomidhous	
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Michael Suhovsky	
Mr. F.L. Dunnorthy	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey T. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Hollis	
Dr. Slovan Gradisha	Yugoslavia
M. Vrayo Milatovic	
Dr. Mirko Brunov	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Yugoslavs actually in Italy stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to join the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

The Chairman, M. M. Couve de Murville, opened the meeting and expressed regret at the absence of Rear Admiral Stone, who was unfortunately ill, and called on Brigadier Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, to present Admiral Stone's political review.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone presented by Brigadier Lush:

"Gentlemen:

"During the past month, events in Italy have not unnaturally been overshadowed by the Crimea Conference. So soon as the news broke in the world press that the long expected meeting of the Big Three had begun, speculation ran high in this country as to the possibility of decisions being taken at the Conference which would materially affect

Italy's

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Italy's position. The Italian Government have all along been pressing the Allied Governments to clarify the country's status of co-belligerency and, if possible, accept Italy as one of the United Nations. This procedure was translated into a concrete request for the grant of Allied status in a telegram addressed simultaneously to President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin which was teased to me in the first instance for general consideration on February 5th. As you are aware, the communique issued at the conclusion of the Conference made no reference specifically to Italy and I fear that keen disappointment was felt by all Italians . This disappointment was however in some measure offset by the news that the British Labor Conference which was sitting in London at the time had invited the Italian General Confederation of Labor to send its representatives to London and also by the release on February 24th of the news of the imminent implementation of the new Combined Chiefs of Staff directive to the Commission. As I have already addressed you on this last subject, I will not make more than this passing reference to it.

Turning to domestic affairs, I have to report that the Council of Ministers met on February 7th and tackled the difficult problem of the "political price" of bread. After long discussion, it was decided to abolish the political price as soon as possible since it had become "an intolerable burden to the State". The Council also expressed its unanimous conviction that the needy classes must be compensated for the effect of this action and instructed the competent ministries to prepare concrete suggestions so that the "necessary operation of bringing the price of bread up to its real cost might have the character of an act of national solidarity". The Council met again on February 16th and the political price of bread was definitely abolished. It was announced at the same time that in order to compensate the poorer classes for the increase in the price of bread "opportune increases" would be made in the pay of State employees with effect from February 15th, and that similar increases would be granted to workers in private industries, the details of which would be worked out between the unions and the employers. The Council at the same meeting also approved various measures for the protection of the Treasury, such as the institution of a special committee to reduce State expenditure by pruning non-essential items from the budget and the setting up of a National Solidarity Fund to which it is hoped many voluntary contributions will be made. Certain revenue tax increases were planned and local elective committees are to be empowered to aid the Treasury in estimating income. The Council again stated that the needs of high-ranking Fascists would be confiscated and that the war excess - profits taxes already in force would be extended to farmers [illegible] class hitherto exempt. Further the pay of troops is to be doubled. As regards control of prices it was announced that the Interministerial committee had suggested that co-operatives and communal kitchens should be set up and encouraged. The Food Commissariat was given wide powers to control markets and supplies. On February 23rd the Government decreed a special "carovane" indemnity of 90 lire for the poorer ranks of State employees. This indemnity goes a long way to lessen the effect of the increase in the price of bread

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Among other activities, the Government announced on February 6th that they had been studying closely the problem of Italian Prisoners of War in Allied hands. It was stated that there are 340,000 prisoners in British hands, 110,000 held by the Americans and 35,000 held by the French. 670,000 soldiers and "several hundred thousand" civilians are detained in Germany and are not given the proper status of war prisoners since Germany does not recognise the present Government. The statement added that accurate figures on prisoners held by the Russians are unobtainable. This objective report of the Government was not well received by the press which insisted that the prisoners detained by the United Nations should be repatriated and that Germany should be compelled to give recognised status and better treatment to those in German hands. The news that Count Carandini had assumed the protection of Italian interests in the United Kingdom - hitherto the charge of the Swiss Legation in London - was however hailed with satisfaction as it was realised that the Prisoner of War question is the chief Italian interest in the United Kingdom at this present time.

"At its meeting on February 8th, the Council of Ministers set up a new Commissariat for Veterans. This Commissariat will deal not only with Veterans but also with civilians in the areas to be liberated and, through the Partisan organisations, will also be concerned with assistance for the patriots. Signor Casavecchio has been named High Commissioner.

"After the news of the unsatisfactory reaction to the call-up in Sicily and Southern Italy, I am glad to be able to report that the response in Sardinia has exceeded all expectations and that to date more than 90 per cent of the classes called to the colors have reported to their reporting centers. Moreover, there has been an encouraging increase in the voluntary enlistment of former patriots in the Italian Army. It is difficult to assess why this change in feeling should have come about, but it is perhaps not imprudent to suggest to you that the improvements made for the reception of recruits and the maintenance of their families during the period of their service with the colors together with the feeling which has been steadily gaining ground that the combat units of the Italian Army are acquitting themselves well at the front have largely influenced the attitude of young Italians in answering the Government's appeal.

"In connection with the foregoing, I should like to mention that I attended the ceremonies which took place in Rome on the 15th February to celebrate the Day of the Soldier and Partisan. Signori Bonomi, Casati and Soleimerro made speeches and were well received. The crowds in the Piazza del Popolo were impressively enthusiastic and the whole affair was carried out in an orderly and businesslike manner which came as a pleasant surprise and an encouragement to many of the Allied observers present.

"During the past few weeks there has been unfortunately a certain amount of trouble with the local press in the matter of the distri-

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During the past few weeks there has been unfortunately a certain amount of trouble with the local press in the matter of the distribution of newsprint. The Italian press as a whole has exploited to the full the freedom of the press which liberation from Fascism has brought. But the newspaper owners, editors and the Italian Press Commission have not always realized that the freedom of the press must be paid for and that in these days of wartime stringency limits must be imposed on the consumption of the materials necessary for the production and distribution of newspapers. More and more daily papers have been appearing in the capital and feeling has run high in certain party quarters where it was felt that the available stocks of newsprint

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were being thoughtlessly squandered. The crisis became acute when it was learned that no newspapers were to be published in Naples on February 15th because it was alleged newsprint supplies had been exhausted in that city. Attention was drawn to the fact that in Rome 35 daily newspapers have been authorised and no less than 102 weeklies. The Naples editors protested so loudly that the Chairman of the Italian Press Commission and the head of the Italian Government Press Bureau travelled immediately to Naples to investigate the affair. This enquiry does not seem to have been particularly fruitful. It seems that newsprint was in fact available in Naples and that the Naples editors' move was in the nature of a political strike against the free-handed policies of the Press Commission. In any event the Rome press took the line that the shortage in Naples was due to a breakdown of transport and that the situation could be easily remedied. As a first move the Italian Press Commission decided to suspend the non-party informative journals which had been authorised since the beginning of the year. This decision was reached despite the advice given by the Allied Commission that, if the consumption of newsprint was to be reduced in Rome, the reduction ought in all fairness to be made on overall one and not by the suspension of any particular journal or journals. The Press Commission's decision naturally aroused a howl of protest and it had to be rescinded next day. The position is now that the Allied Commission has asked the Allied Publications Board to urge the Italian Government to take action by making final recommendations as to what imported paper is needed for liberated Italy and the North, in order that the Commission may submit a revised requisition to Allied Force Headquarters for 1945.

"In the field of party politics I have to report that the Socialist and Communist Parties published a declaration on the 10th February in which a joint program was set out. The workers were first of all reminded of their duty to carry on the war against Fascism. Next, the Allies were asked for the grant of more autonomy. While accepting the abolition of the political price of bread, the two parties insisted that the Government should take energetic measures to confiscate the patrimonies of "all who have enriched themselves through Fascism, war or black-market dealings." The program also called for a national convention of the committees of national liberation and for the formation of a Consultative Assembly. On the tactical side the parties announced that they would work together in the administrative elections with common programs and candidates. This last arrangement however would not exclude agreements with the other parties.

"A distressing incident occurred on February 14th when a party of some 50 indignant sailors occupied the offices of the newspaper "Avanti", cut off the telephone and acted aggressively towards the editors and staff of the newspaper. The reason for this attack was to be found in an article in the newspaper which, in the opinion of the Navy, inaccurately criticised that service. No serious harm was done but the Avanti reported the affair on the following day and the left-wing papers immediately took up the cry that the days of Fascist "squadrismo" had returned. On February 22nd a mass [illegible] was held by various elements sympathetic to the Avanti and

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"A distressing incident occurred on February 19th when a party of some 50 indignant sailors occupied the office of the newspaper "Avanti", cut off the telephone and acted aggressively towards the editors and staff of the newspaper. The reason for this attack was to be found in an article in the newspaper which, in the opinion of the Navy, inaccurately criticised that service. No serious harm was done but the Avanti reported the affair on the following day and the left-wing papers immediately took up the cry that the days of Fascist "squadrismo" had returned. On February 22nd a mass meeting was held by various elements sympathetic to the Avanti and a demonstration which was described by the newspaper "Italia Nuova" as "anti-Navy" took place. The Ministry of Marine have now issued a communique saying that the culprits have been punished and the Avanti has admitted that the whole service cannot be blamed for this regrettable incident.

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The trial of General Roatta and others continues without any startling developments to report. The left-wing press has been enraged by the presence of certain witnesses at the trial who, it is claimed, are members of the OVRA and yet are still safe and in the employment of the State. The Government have denied that these witnesses are in fact members of the OVRA and the newspapers have retorted that the Government must know who are members of this ill-famed organisation and, if so, that the names should be published and the individuals put on trial. It is reported that the OVRA employed members of practically all the state services for short periods at one time or another for particular jobs and that there was not, in a strict sense, a complete and permanent list of the staff of the organisation. The central organisation has of course been broken up and its leaders will undoubtedly be punished in due course but it would be impossible to seek out and bring to justice the great number of small officials whose association with the OVRA was temporary and short-lived. The trial has also focused attention on the international aspect of fascism, particularly in that General Roatta among others has been asked for by the Yugoslav Government on the grounds that he is on the list of war criminals whom Marshal Tito wishes to see tried for their crimes. Opinion seems to be divided in the Italian press as to whether the Italian Government should accede to such requests. Meanwhile the machinery of epuration has moved on a step with the setting up of a central commission. I attended its inauguration with the Prime Minister. Signor Bonomi spoke on the occasion and emphasized again what has always been his line in this matter - namely, epuration must strike those who had important charges and were blindly subservient to the Fascist regime but for the lower ranks justice must be tempered with mercy. Above all the operation must be carried out with justice and legality.

I have to report that progress in the campaign for the collection of olive oil has been generally satisfactory. Up to February 10th total collections amounted to 264,770 quintals or 88 per cent of the target figure of 300,000 quintals. Of this total, campaigns in the Southern Regions accounted for 210,312 quintals, Tuscany Region for 23,206 quintals, Lazio-Umbria for 17,815 quintals, Sicily for 6,346 quintals, Abruzzi-Marche for 4,770 quintals and Sardinia for 2,350 quintals. The Italian specialists concentrating on the drive have by now, with the help of Allied officers on loan from the Allied Commission, covered a fair portion of the territory in most of the chief olive oil producing provinces. At the end of November 1944 only 5,338 quintals had been amassed. December brought in a further 6,817 quintals and it was not until the drive got underway early this year that the figures really began to show promise. 10,418 quintals were added to the total in January and another 6,190 quintals in the first half of February. Although in past seasons the collection has always shown a big decline in March compared with January and February, it is expected that this year, due to the late harvest, the present collection rate will be maintained until later in the year. If however the target of 300,000 quintals is to be [illegible] of about 90,000 quintals will

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and the individuals put on trial. It is reported that the OVRA employed members of practically all the State services for short periods at one time or another for particular jobs and that there was not, in a strict sense, a complete and permanent list of the staff of the organisation. The central organisation has of course been broken up and its leaders will undoubtedly be punished in due course but it would be impossible to ever out and bring to justice the great number of small officials whose association with the OVRA was temporary and short-lived. The trial has also focused attention on the international aspect of Fascism, particularly in that General Roatta among others has been asked for by the Yugoslav Government on the grounds that he is on the list of war criminals whom Marshal Tito wishes to see tried for their crimes. Opinion seems to be divided in the Italian press as to whether the Italian Government should accede to such requests. Meanwhile the business of epuration has moved on a step with the setting up of a central commission. I attended its inauguration with the Prime Minister. Signor Bonomi spoke on the occasion and emphasized again what has always been his line in this matter - namely, epuration must strike those who had important charges and were wilfully subservient to the Fascist regime but for the lower ranks justice must be tempered with mercy. Above all the epuration must be carried out with justice and legality.

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"There is very little to report on Italy's international relations apart from what I have already said on the subject of the new directive. Much publicity was given in the Italian press to the report of Congressman Bloomfield's intention to ask the House to make Italy a full Ally. Signor Bonomi's statement that the armistice "does not prejudice Italy's future" was also welcomed particularly when reinforced by the declaration of the United States Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Grew, that "there is no article in the armistice concerning future territorial arrangements." Signor Tarchiani left for Washington last week and has arrived safely at his new post. Duke Dalla Torre, the new Ambassador to Spain, has also reported his arrival in Madrid. There is still much speculation in the press as regards the resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and France and it is hoped that a statement will be made in the very near future.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

It is noted that Brigadier Lush added the following statement to the prepared text: "The resumption of direct relations between Italy and France has been announced and the French Government has appointed M. M. Jouve de Marville as its Representative to the Italian Government with the rank of Ambassador."

The Chairman thanked Brigadier Lush for presenting the report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman said that he had no statement to add to the announcement of the resumption of direct relations between Italy and France and that he had informed the several Delegations represented on the Council of the pending resumption of relations.

Dr. Macdiarmid, with reference to the reported suspension of certain newspapers, inquired about the identity of the authority competent to authorize the publication of newspapers in Rome and in other territories under Italian jurisdiction.

Brigadier Lush replied that the Italian Press Commission had that authority for all of Liberated Italy.

Dr. Macdiarmid inquired for what reasons, aside from shortage of newsprint, newspapers could be suspended in Liberated Italy and by what authority.

Brigadier Lush stated that the Italian Press Commission was the competent authority to order a suspension of the newspapers, in accordance with the norms established by Italian law, but that the newspapers concerned had the right of appeal to the President of the Council of Ministers.

Dr. Macdiarmid, with reference to the suspension of the "Riflettore", "Don Chisciotte", "Crimen", and "Partigiano", which were ordered suspended on February 18, 1945 by the "Comitato Nazionale per la Stampa", [illegible] still in effect and, if so,

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"there is no article in the armistice concerning future territorial arrangements." Signor Tarchiani left for Washington last week and has arrived safely at his new post. Duke Galluzzi Scotti, the new Ambassador to Spain, has also reported his arrival in Madrid. There is still much speculation in the press as regards the resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and France and it is hoped that a statement will be made in the very near future.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

It is noted that Brigadier Lush added the following statement to the prepared text: "The resumption of direct relations between Italy and France has been announced and the French Government has appointed M. M. Chave du Barville as its Representative to the Italian Government with the rank of Ambassador."

The Chairman thanked Brigadier Lush for presenting the report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman said that he has no statement to add to the announcement of the resumption of direct relations between Italy and France and that he had informed the several Delegations represented on the Council of the pending resumption of relations.

Mr. Smodlaka, with reference to the reported suspension of certain newspapers, inquired about the identity of the authority competent to authorize the publication of newspapers in Rome and in other territories under Italian jurisdiction.

Brigadier Lush replied that the Italian Press Commission had that authority for all of Liberated Italy.

Mr. Smodlaka inquired for what reasons, aside from shortage of newsprint, newspapers could be suspended in Liberated Italy and by what authority.

Brigadier Lush stated that the Italian Press Commission was the competent authority to order a suspension of the newspapers, in accordance with the norms established by Italian law, but that the newspapers concerned had the right of appeal to the President of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Smodlaka, with reference to the suspension of the "Riflettore", "Don Chisciotte", "Orizzonte", and "Partigiano", which were ordered suspended on February 18, 1945 by the "Comitato Nazionale per la Stampa", inquired whether the suspension decree was still in effect and, if so, how it happened that the "Riflettore" was published on February 22, 1945.

Brigadier Lush stated that as far as he knew some of the suspension orders were rescinded shortly after their enactment but that he did not remember exactly which papers were involved.

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The Chairman inquired whether the newsprint consumed in liberated Italy originated primarily from local stocks or from imports.

Brigadier Lush stated that it originated from both local stocks and from imports and that the volume of imports was not very large.

The Chairman, in explanation of his foregoing question, stated that he was impressed by the large number of papers published in Rome and that he therefore was curious about the origin of the newsprint consumed.

There was no further discussion on the report.

8. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions on this subject and ascertained that none had.

9. Yugoslavs actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia.

Dr. Gaudiano read the following statement:

"There are a number of Jugoslavs from Istria and the Slovenian Litoral still stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia.

"They are soldiers of Jugoslav nationality whom the former Italian Fascist Regime had taken off their weapon and put into special Labour Battalions located as far as possible from their native country, on the island of Sardinia, all that in view of their Jugoslav nationality and political unreliability; in the meantime part of them have been transferred to Corsica.

"For a long time they have expressed their desire to join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia and thus to fight against Nazi Germany.

"This question was already raised in the course of talks had between Marshal Tito and Prime Minister Churchill in Caserta last August. At that moment Allied military authorities could not see their way to releasing these Jugoslavs from duties to which they were allotted; it was the moment when the invasion of Southern France was being prepared and they were needed on their allotted military tasks in this connection. This reason no longer exists and they should now be allowed to proceed to Jugoslavia.

"Accordingly Allied Force Headquarters should be invited to arrange that these Jugoslavs be allowed to proceed immediately to Jugoslavia for the purpose of joining the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia."

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had any observation to make on this proposal.

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print counsel.

There was no further discussion on the report.

4. Italian War Crimes Trailes.

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions on this matter and ascertained that none had.

5. Jugoslavs actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia.

Mr. Gradilnik read the following statement:

"There are a number of Jugoslavs from Istria and the Slovenian Littoral still stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia.

"They are soldiers of Jugoslav nationality whom the former Italian fascist Regime had taken off their weapon and put into special Labour battalions located as far as possible from their native country, on the Island of Sardinia, all that in view of their Jugoslav nationality and political unreliability; in the meantime part of them have been transferred to Corsica.

"For a long time they have expressed their desire to join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia and thus to fight against Nazi Germany.

"This question was already raised in the course of talks had between Marshal Tito and Prime Minister Churchill in Caserta last August. At that moment Allied military authorities could not see their way to releasing these Jugoslavs from duties to which they were allotted; it was the moment when the invasion of Southern France was being prepared and they were needed on their allotted military tasks in this connection. This reason no longer exists and they should now be allowed to proceed to Jugoslavia.

"Accordingly Allied Force Headquarters should be invited to arrange that these Jugoslavs be allowed to proceed immediately to Jugoslavia for the purpose of joining the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia."

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had any observation to make on this proposal.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the men in question were under the control of the Allied military authorities.

Mr. Gradilnik replied that they were.

Mr.

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Mr. Kirk stated that according to the Yugoslav statement the Allied military authorities decided last August that for military reasons they could not release these men and remarked that he thought it necessary to ascertain from the military authorities whether the same military reasons still exist.

Dr. Soudicka stated that the reason for the August decision made by the military authorities no longer exists.

Mr. Kirk stated that it appeared to him that this question was one for the military authorities to decide.

Dr. Soudicka stated that the question was a political and not a military one.

Mr. Houseworthy concurred with Mr. Kirk that the question was primarily a military one.

Mr. Kirk noted that if the men were under Allied military command the question raised obviously involved primary military considerations and that inasmuch as the decision had originally been taken in Caserta it devolved on Caserta to decide again the military considerations of the question and that he recommended that the proposal be referred to Caserta without any recommendation by the Council for an expression of views by AFHQ.

Mr. Houseworthy concurred with Mr. Kirk's views.

Dr. Soudicka stated that as already mentioned, the question is a political and not a military matter, which this Council is competent to decide. The decision of the Council should be forwarded to AFHQ for action. The suggested decision of the Council might be just such a recommendation, which is within the substantial competence of this Council. It is only the carrying out of such a recommendation which AFHQ had to decide.

General Vasiliev stated that he did not wish to discuss at this time whether the military or the civilians should decide the question raised by the Yugoslav proposal but that he wished to state that he thought the Yugoslav request should be supported now by the Council and that the question of who would make the actual decision could be ascertained at a later period.

Mr. Papamichalis stated that inasmuch as he was without instructions regarding this proposal he could not express an opinion thereon.

The Chairman pointed out that the Council had no decision to take in this matter but only had the function of advising the proper authorities and that the question before the Council really was whether it should give an opinion on the use and movements of military troops under the command of the Allied military authorities.

Dr. Soudicka stated that "it is not proposed that the Council should decide upon a military matter which is within the exclusive

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taken by the military authorities be kept secret.

Mr. Kirk stated that it appeared to him that this question was one for the military authorities to decide.

Mr. Gaudiche stated that the question was a political and not a military one.

Mr. Nosworthy concurred with Mr. Kirk that the question was primarily a military one.

Mr. Kirk noted that if the men were under Allied military command the question raised obviously involved primary military considerations and that inasmuch as the decision had originally been taken in Caserta it devolved on Caserta to decide again the military considerations of the question and that he recommended that the proposal be referred to Caserta without any recommendation by the Council for an expression of views by AFHQ.

Mr. Nosworthy concurred with Mr. Kirk's views.

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The Chairman pointed out that the Council had no decision to take in this matter but only had the function of advising the proper authorities and that the question before the Council really was whether it should give an opinion on the use and movements of military troops under the command of the Allied military authorities.

Mr. Gaudiche stated that "it is not proposed that the Council should decide upon a military matter which is within the exclusive competence of AFHQ. It is requested that the Council should express its views, in principle, and that it might recommend them to AFHQ for implementation. In its substance, this matter is of a political character, and is therefore within the competence of the Council."

Mr. Kirk stated that the political aspects of this question would evolve only if and after the military authorities had indicated that they were disposed to release the troops and that the Council was not in a position to interfere with military questions

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on the basis that political aspects were involved and that the question would have to be decided, in the first instance, by the military authorities on the basis of the military aspects involved.

Dr. Gavrilska then read the following statement:

"Those men are Jugoslav individuals, former Italian subjects, whom the Italian Fascist Regime had considered enemies just because of their Jugoslav nationality, consequently took off their weapon, put them into special labour Units of politically suspicious men, so-called "Battaglioni speciali", and sent as far as possible from their native country, to Sicily and Sardinia, where they were treated virtually as though they were political convicts at hard labour.

"Their actual position resulting in their being unable to fight with arms against the Germans, is a consequence of a Fascist action the annulation of which is herewith requested for.

"The fathers, brothers and sons of the same men have for a long time already been fighting in the N.L.O.J. having on the soil of their native country their own two Corps; had the Italian Fascist Regime not sent them so far from there, no doubt they would now be also in some Units equally excellent fighters. Of course, the Italian Fascist Regime wanted to avoid just that through its action in question.

"Accordingly our request only supports the effort of the United Nations in the common struggle against Germany and is in fullest harmony with their principles that all available force must be engaged in the most rational way for the purpose of Victory as soon as possible."

Mr. Hoxworthy stated that inasmuch as these men were under the command of the Allied military authorities the Council should refer the matter to AFHQ before making any recommendations thereon.

The Chairman suggested that the Council consult Caserta on the military aspects involved in this question.

Mr. Kirk stated that he thought that such procedure would be proper and that the Council might well invite AFHQ to express its views on the military aspects of this problem.

Dr. Gavrilska stated that he could not agree with this point of view. The question is not that AFHQ should be requested to take action in a matter within its exclusive competence, since the Jugoslav Supreme HQ, which are in direct contact with AFHQ, could approach AFHQ without any intermediary. On the contrary this is a political question, and not a military one, for which this Council is competent."

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the Jugoslav Government had obtained from AFHQ any advice on the military aspects of the matter.

Dr. Gavrilska replied that he was not in a position to answer this question at this time. He enquired what damage could be done if the Advisory Council expressed an advice on this matter to the Supreme Allied Commander, which could refuse the carrying out of

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as though they were political convicts on hard labour.

"Their actual position resulting in their being unable to fight with arms against the Germans, is a consequence of a Fascist action the annulation of which is herewith requested for.

"The fathers, brothers and sons of the same men have for a long time already been fighting in the U.S.A.F. having on the soil of their native country their own two Corps; had the Italian Fascist Regime not sent them so far from there, no doubt they would now be also in some units equally excellent fighters. Of course, the Italian Fascist Regime wanted to avoid just that through its action in question.

"Accordingly our request only supports the efforts of the United Nations in the common struggle against Germany and is in fullest harmony with their principles that all available force must be engaged in the most rational way for the purpose of Victory as soon as possible."

Mr. Roberts stated that inasmuch as these men were under the command of the Allied military authorities the Council should refer the matter to AFHQ before making any recommendations thereon.

The Chairman suggested that the Council consult Caserta on the military aspects involved in this question.

Mr. Kirk stated that he thought that such procedure would be proper and that the Council might well invite AFHQ to express its views on the military aspects of this problem.

Dr. Gavrilovic stated that he could not agree with this point of view. The question is not that AFHQ should be requested to take action in a matter within its exclusive competence, since the Yugoslav Supreme HQ, which are in direct contact with AFHQ, could approach AFHQ without any intermediary. On the contrary this is a political question, and not a military one, for which this Council is competent."

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the Yugoslav Government had obtained from AFHQ any advice on the military aspects of the matter.

Dr. Gavrilovic replied that he was not in a position to answer this question at this time. He enquired what damage could be done if the Advisory Council expressed an advice on this matter to the Supreme Allied Commander. S.A.C. could refuse the carrying out of such a recommendation of the Council, if this was necessary for important military reasons, in which case the carrying out would be a direct matter of the Governments concerned."

Mr. Kirk stated that it was not within the competence of the Advisory Council to advise the SAC onmatters which had a military import although political matters were included without first ascertaining the views of the Supreme Allied Commander on the military

aspects

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aspects and that the Advisory Council should not place itself in the position of advising on matters beyond its competence. He further stated that once the military question involved had been disposed of satisfactorily then the Council could consider the political aspects of the question.

Dr. Gaodinka expressed his objection stating that "since in case of a negative answer from AFHQ, if the Council had requested previously AFHQ's view on this subject, this Council would be unable at all to deal with the question, though same is obviously of a political character; and that such a shortening of the Council's competence on political subjects is certainly not in accordance with the duties and jurisdiction of the Council which is properly competent to discuss political matters."

The Chairman observed that if after the Council had consulted Caserta on this question to ascertain what is possible militarily in this connection and Caserta replied that it could not release these men that then there would be no reason for the Council to consider further this question.

Mr. Hirt stated that in August the military authorities had reached a certain decision based on military reasons and that it was again up to the military authorities to decide whether the same reasons still prevailed at the present time.

Dr. Gaodinka indicated that he considered the matter was primarily political and not military.

The Chairman inquired whether General Yardley would support the idea of first consulting Caserta on this question.

General Yardley stated that from his point of view the question involved both political and military aspects. He noted that apparently, according to Dr. Gaodinka's statement, the men involved were mobilized by the fascists and put on the islands in special labour battalions and that after the liberation of the islands the Allied military authorities used the men in furtherance of the war effort and especially for the invasion of Southern France. He noted that apparently the question was discussed during conversations between Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Tito held in Caserta last August and that the Yugoslavs had already expressed their desire to fight with the Yugoslavian army against the Germans, and that inasmuch as they represented about 30,000 men, about three divisions, they could better aid the Allied war effort by fighting on the Peninsula. He recommended that the Advisory Council, proceeding from the above-mentioned, support the Yugoslav request before approaching AFHQ for the actual decision on the matter.

Mr. Hirt stated that Dr. Gaodinka had mentioned that the Yugoslav Government has ways of approaching AFHQ directly and inquired whether it would not be possible for them to first ascertain the military aspects and then on the basis of this information to present the matter for further discussion by the Council.

Dr. Gaodinka stated that it would be appropriate for the Council

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Mr. Caudlich expressed his objection stating that "since in case of a negative answer from AFHQ, if the Council had requested previously AFHQ's view on this subject, this Council would be unable at all to deal with the question, though same is obviously of a political character; and that such a shortening of the Council's competence on political subjects is certainly not in accordance with the duties and jurisdiction of the Council which is properly competent to discuss political matters."

The Chairman observed that if after the Council had consulted Caserta on this question to ascertain what is possible militarily in this connection and Caserta replied that it could not release these men then there would be no reason for the Council to consider further this question.

Mr. Kirk stated that in August the military authorities had reached a certain decision based on military reasons and that it was again up to the military authorities to decide whether the same reasons still prevailed at the present time.

Mr. Caudlich insisted that he considered the matter was primarily political and not military.

The Chairman inquired whether General Vasiliev would support the idea of first consulting Caserta on this question.

General Vasiliev stated that from his point of view the question involved both political and military aspects. He noted that apparently, according to Mr. Caudlich's statement, the men involved were mobilized by the Nazists and put on the balance in special labour battalions and that after the liberation of the Islands the Allied military authorities used the men in furtherance of the war effort and especially for the invasion of Southern France. He noted that apparently the question was discussed during conversations between Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Tito held in Caserta last August and that the Yugoslavs had already expressed their desire to fight with the Yugoslavian Army against the Germans, and that inasmuch as they represented about 50,000 men, about three divisions, they could better aid the Allied war effort by fighting on the Peninsula. He recommended that the Advisory Council, proceeding from the above-mentioned, support the Yugoslav request before approaching AFHQ for the actual decision on the matter.

Mr. Kirk stated that Mr. Caudlich had mentioned that the Yugoslav Government has ways of approaching AFHQ directly and inquired whether it would not be possible for them to first ascertain the military aspects and then on the basis of this information to present the matter for further discussion by the Council.

Mr. Caudlich stated that "it would be appropriate for the Council to advise S.A.C., in the first instance, on this problem. The duty of this Council is to advise, and its jurisdiction cannot be limited to a medium through which Governments transmit their views and requests to AFHQ."

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The Chairman summarized the position of the different points of view expressed and in view of the basic differences expressed he suggested that the several Representatives request instructions from their respective Governments before proceeding with further discussions. He stated that the present discussions indicated that the members of the Advisory Council are not in agreement on the basic point involved in this question, namely, whether it is advisable for the Advisory Council to take a position in this matter before or after it has received an indication of the views of SAC in this matter.

Mr. Caccioppoli indicated that he had nothing to add to what he had already stated.

The other Representatives agreed to solicit instructions from their Governments in the premises.

5. Miscellaneous

General Vasiliev announced that he was returning to Moscow and that during his absence General Kislenko, the Soviet Union Representative on the Allied Commission, would act as the Soviet Union Acting Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

4. Press Communique

The Advisory Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 51st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on March 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. Cedve de Murville, the French Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

George Kapsambelis	Greece
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
R.L. Norworthy	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Sloven Gradilsko	Yugoslavia

Brigadier E.H. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on March 16, 1945 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

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ceived an indication of the views of SHAEF in this matter.

Dr. Gavrilovic indicated that he had nothing to add to what he had already stated.

The other Representatives agreed to solicit instructions from their Governments in the premises.

3. Miscellaneous

General Vasiliev announced that he was returning to Moscow and that during his absence General Vislenko, the Soviet Union Representative on the Allied Commission, would act as the Soviet Union Acting Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

4. Press Communique

The Advisory Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 31st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on March 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, the French Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

George Tsoumbelis	Greece
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
F.I. Hoseworthy	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Slovan Gavrilovic	Yugoslavia

Brigadier H.H. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

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2006

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MAR 16 REC'D

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith

1/ a copy of the minutes of the thirty-first meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Rome, March 15, 1945.

Enclosure as stated.

Minutes delivered to Admiral Stone immediately upon their receipt at 1000 hrs, 16 Mar 45.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

2007

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JAQ/dfe

CC 802

8 March 1945

Dear Mr. Goshia:

Enclosed is preliminary draft of the minutes of Advisory Council's 31st meeting. Kindly note on pages 1 and 6 that the title Chief of Staff has been changed to Executive Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner has no further comments to make.

Sincerely,

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, A. A.
Staff officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshia
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

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2008

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MAR 3 REC'D

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, March 1, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held on February 24, 1945.

Enclosure as stated.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

2009

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MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY 24, 1945 SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 on February 24, 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Hoshie	
M. Paul Fouchet	France
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Papaembelis	Greece
M. Alexander Kyrou-Beca	
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurnevsky	
Mr. H.A.R. Mosmerby	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Dr. Milovan Zanolaka	Yugoslavia
M. Aroen Milatovic	

The agenda for the meeting included the following item:

(1) Statement regarding "Italian Directive" - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and expressed to the other Representatives his appreciation of their response to his call for a special meeting and on behalf of the Council extended a cordial welcome to General Vasiliev on the occasion of his first attendance at a meeting of the Council. The Chairman then explained that the special meeting was called so that Admiral Stone could communicate orally to the Council the substance of the new Italian directive and stated that shortly after the meeting the Secretariat will transmit to all Delegations a preliminary outline of Admiral Stone's statement. The Chairman then called on Admiral Stone for his statement.

1. "Italian Directive".

(a) Statement by Rear Admiral Stone:

Admiral Stone reported that in accordance with the provisions of the new Italian directive received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff there would not be a formal announcement of the directive and that

held under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Mr. Alexander Kirk Mr. John L. Deshin	United States
M. Paul Fouchet M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
M. George Kapsambelis M. Alexander Kitsikis	Greece
General Adrian Vasiliev M. Michael Chumakevitch	Soviet Union
Mr. P.J.A. Dunnerley Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	United Kingdom
Mr. Slavko Gavrilovic M. Jovan Milatovic	Yugoslavia

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Statement regarding "Italian Directive" - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

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1. "Italian Directive".

(a) Statement by Rear Admiral Stone:

Admiral Stone reported that in accordance with the provisions of the new Italian directive received from the Combined Chiefs of Staff there would not be a formal announcement of the directive and that for that reason he will communicate orally to theCouncil the substance of this directive.

The Admiral in reviewing the background pointed out that on September 8, 1944, Presidents Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill issued a joint statement regarding Allied policy towards Italy, in which they announced, in particular, that an increased measure of control would

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be handed over to the Italian Administration subject to this Administration's proving that it can maintain law and order and regular administration of justice and stated that steps should be taken towards the reconstruction of an Italian economy. As a result of discussions held recently in Washington, the Combined Chiefs of Staff issued a directive in this connection to Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, who transmitted it to Mr. Macmillan for implementation.

The Admiral stated that relations of the Allies with the Italian Government are governed by the armistice terms and pointed out that under the new directive it is intended to keep the provisions of the armistice terms in reserve in the matter of day-to-day administration and to found the relationship of the Allied Commission with the Italian Government on the basis of consultation and advice rather than control. He emphasized that this reserve of rights would be of course subject to the military needs and requirements.

The Admiral reported that in the field of international relations, the Italian Government will be able now to conduct its relations directly, but that the Allied Commission will expect to be kept informed of any foreign negotiations conducted by the Italian Government.

The Admiral continued that in accordance with the present practice the Allied Commission had to approve decrees issued by the Italian Government, but that this practice would now be discontinued and that the Italian Government would no longer have to submit appointments, except those having military significance for Allied Commission approval. He cited, as examples, that appointments of prefects will no longer require Allied Commission approval, but that appointments of the Ministers of War, Marine, and Air Force, as well as the Director General of Railways, would remain subject to Allied Commission approval.

The Admiral then reported that field officers of the Allied Commission will be withdrawn, as soon as possible, from the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, except certain specialized officers, and indicated that these withdrawals will be completed by the first of April. These specialized officers, he explained, are charged with the supervision of services for Allied military needs. The Admiral noted that the Allied Commission would reserve the right to send its officers into territory under Italian jurisdiction, whenever conditions warranted and that these officers would function in the nature of trouble-shooters.

The Admiral reported that the Allied Commission had been requested to express to the Italian Government the policy that the Allies would welcome the holding of elections in Italian territory at an early date and, he added, that the Allied Commission was aware of the fact that the Italian Government had taken the initiative in this field and that it is expected that elections would be held in May.

The Admiral then pointed out that one of the vexing Italian problems has been that of the status of Italian prisoners of war and stated that the Allied policy is that Italian prisoners of war held in Italy will be released subject to the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the Italian Government assuring that the Allied war effort would not be im-

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Government are governed by the armistice terms and pointed out that under the new directive it is intended to keep the provisions of the armistice terms in regard to the matter of day-to-day administration and to found the relationship of the Allied Commission with the Italian Government on the basis of consultation and advice rather than control. He emphasized that this reserve of rights would be of course as just to the military needs and requirements.

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The Admiral continued that in accordance with the present practice the Allied Commission had to approve decrees issued by the Italian Government, but that this practice would now be discontinued and that the Italian Government would no longer have to submit appointments, except those having military significance for Allied Commission approval. He stated, as examples, that appointments of ambassadors will no longer require Allied Commission approval, but that appointments of the Ministers of War, Marine, and Air Force, as well as the Director General of Railways, would remain subject to Allied Commission approval.

The Admiral then reported that field officers of the Allied Commission will be withdrawn, as soon as possible, from the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, except certain specialized officers, and indicated that these withdrawals will be completed by the first of April. These specialized officers, he explained, are charged with the supervision of services for Allied military needs. The Admiral noted that the Allied Commission would reserve the right to send its officers into territory under Italian jurisdiction, whenever conditions warranted and that these officers would function in the nature of trouble-shooters.

The Admiral reported that the Allied Commission had been requested to express to the Italian Government the policy that the Allies would welcome the holding of elections in Italian territory at an early date and, he added, that the Allied Commission was aware of the fact that the Italian Government had taken the initiative in this field and that it is expected that elections would be held in May.

The Admiral then pointed out that one of the vexing Italian problems has been that of the status of Italian prisoners of war and stated that the Allied policy is that Italian prisoners of war held in Italy will be released subject to the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the Italian Government ensuring that the Allied war effort would not be impaired. This involves primarily, he said, the consolidation of safeguards to assure that Italian prisoners of war working directly in connection with the Allied war effort will continue their work. He emphasized that Italian prisoners of war who after the Italian surrender continued to fight on the German side would not be affected by these negotiations.

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In the field of cultural relationship with the Italian people, the Admiral reported, it is the express desire of the Allies to cultivate the growth of this relationship and to this end arrangements will be made to facilitate the exchange of books, publications, educators, artists, and scientists.

With reference to the economic field, the new instructions provide that the Italian authorities, rather than the Allied Commission, effect the best possible control and distribution of goods as well as the maximum production. As an example, the Admiral stated that inflation is to be considered essentially an Italian problem to be handled by the Italian authorities.

The Admiral reported that the Allies are hopeful of assisting in the formulation of an increased program of imports against certain credits available to the Italian Government. He pointed out that statements to this effect have already been issued and stated that the Allied Commission was cautioned to remind the Italian Government that such a program was naturally conditioned primarily on the availability of shipping space. He said that supplies necessary to prevent disease and unrest would be given preference and would not be charged against the special credits established for the Italian Government. He stated that the Allied Commission will advise the Italian Government, and only advise, with respect to the preparation of these import programs. The Admiral reported that the Allied Commission has had excellent cooperation from the Italian Government in these matters, through the medium of the Inter-Ministerial Committee, and stated that representatives of the Allied Commission would leave shortly for Washington to expedite arrangements for the approval of an overall imports program. He explained that it was necessary to go to Washington in this instance because the Combined Chiefs of Staff were located in Washington and also because Washington was the site of the shipping center. The Admiral stated that it was expected that additional imports would be made available on the basis of a more liberal interpretation of what is necessary to rehabilitate the country.

He reported that inasmuch as the question of financial matters was at present under discussion and concrete proposals had as yet not been evolved no information was available on this subject.

The new directive, the Admiral said, placed materially a greater responsibility on the Italian Government, as indicated, first, by the fact that the Allied Commission will no longer be required to approve Italian decrees, and will only advise the Italian Government in the drafting of these decrees; second, that the Allied Commission is about to withdraw its officers from territory under Italian jurisdiction, except such officers as are necessary for military needs; and third, that the Allied Commission will not pass on appointments of the Italian Government, with the exception of those affecting the Allied war effort in Italy.

The Admiral concluded that if, as he hopes, a satisfactory solution of the Italian prisoners of war problem can be worked out,

2013

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785865

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The Admiral concluded that if, as he hopes, a satisfactory solution of the Italian prisoners of war problem can be worked out, the new directive of the Allied Commission will have contributed considerably in strengthening the position of the Italian Government.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman stated that he felt certain the Council was very

grateful

2014

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grateful to Admiral Stone for his description of the new Italian directive which will increase the responsibility and prestige of the Italian Government and serve to strengthen it at a time when the universe is in need of additional pillars of strength. With reference to the implementation of the directive, the Chairman said that in view of the well-known value of the Allied Commission the Council could rest assured on this point. He stated that the description of the directive given by the Admiral was so complete that when the Delegations receive from the Secretariat the advance excerpt from the preliminary draft of the minutes they would have the entire picture.

Admiral Stone undertook to keep the Council informed regarding the specific steps taken toward the implementation of the directive under discussion.

The Chairman, after ascertaining that it was the desire of the Council not to issue any press communique on this special meeting, adjourned the meeting.

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Admiral Stone undertook to keep the Council informed regarding the specific steps taken toward the implementation of the directive under discussion.

The Chairman, after ascertaining that it was the desire of the Council not to issue any press communique on this special meeting, adjourned the meeting.

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JLS/hp

2016

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

2017

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

JAQ/dfc

CC 802

1 March 1945

Dear Mr. Coshie:

This will acknowledge receipt of a copy of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy on February 24, 1945.

The draft is approved by the Chief Commissioner.

Yours very truly,

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, F. A.
Staff officer to CC

Mr. John L. Coshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

802 / CC

2018

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

FEB 2 8 REC'D
CC. 596.

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 26, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith, for comments and approval, a copy of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy on February 24, 1945.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

REAR ADMIRAL HARRY W. HILLS
CHIEF COORDINATOR
ALLIED COMMISSION
ROME.

FEB

JAQ/hjp

CC 802

27 February 1945

Dear Mr. Goshie:

The Chief Commissioner has noted the excerpt from the preliminary draft of the minutes of the special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held on February 24th. He suggests a small insertion in the last paragraph which should therefore now read:

"The Admiral concluded that if, as he hoped, a satisfactory solution of the Italian prisoners of war problem can be worked out, the new directive of the Allied Commission will have contributed considerably in strengthening the position of the Italian Government."

Other than this, he has no comments to make.

Very truly yours,

b/J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, F. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
110 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

cc: Ex. Comm R
CC file

2019
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778515

2020

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

FEB 23 RECD

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 22, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a corrected agenda for the special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy which will be held on February 24, 10:30 a.m. 1945, at Via Vittorio Veneto 119.

Enclosure:

Corrected agenda

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

C.C. Renews
per D. H.E.
23/2/45

27

2021

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

CONFIDENTIAL AGENDA OF THE

FEBRUARY 26, 1946 SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

1. STATEMENT REGARDING ITALIAN INDUSTRY -

by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner
of the Allied Commission.

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(2)

2022

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

FEB 24 1966

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 22, 1946

A special meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy will be held on February 24, 10:30 a.m., 1946, at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

R O M E .

Z 0 2 3

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

AGENDA OF THE FEBRUARY 24, 1945 SPECIAL MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

1./ ORAL STATEMENT BY U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ON

"ITALIAN DIRECTIVE".

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2024

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

FEB 26 RECD

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 25, 1945.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the revised agenda for the next regular meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled to be held on March 2, 10:30 a.m., 1945 at Palazzo Farnese under the chairmanship of the French Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Revised Agenda.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

ALLIED COMMISSION,

Rome.

2025

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REVISED AGENDA FOR THE

MARCH 2, 1945 MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

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

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) ITALIAN WAR EFFORT PROBLEMS.

3.) YUGOSLAVS ACTUALLY IN CAIRO STATIONED ON THE ISLANDS OF CORSICA AN SARDINIA TO JOIN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY OF YUGOSLAVIA.

4.) MISCELLANEOUS.

5.) PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

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CC 417

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 13, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy will be held on March 2, 10:30 a.m., 1945 at Palazzo Venezia under the Chairmanship of the French Representative on the Council.

AGENDA:

Agenda.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

Chief Commissioner,

Allied Commission

Rome.

2027

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

AGENDA FOR 7TH

MARCH 8, 1948 MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1.) POLITICAL MATTERS - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission

2.) REVIEW OF PRESS PROBLEM.

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) FUTURE CONSIDERATION.

2028

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 10, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the thirtieth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure as stated.

MAJOR GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY

Chief Commissioner,

Allied Commission

Rome.

2029

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

MINUTES OF THE 30th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Nouva Del Parioli 24 on February 8, 1945 under the chairmanship of Dr. Sloven Smodlaka, the Jugoslav Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Jugoslavia
M. Kreso Miletovic	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Papandelis	Greece
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
General Ivan Samoletsrov	Soviet Union
General A.I. Kislenko	
M. Michael Ourussky	
Mr. N.J. Haworthy	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. John D. Cookie	United States

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Dr. Smodlaka, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Advisory Council welcomed General Kislenko, the newly appointed Soviet Union Representative, and expressed to General Samoletsrev, the departing Soviet Union Acting Representative, the appreciation of the Council for the services he had rendered and wished him good luck on his new assignment. The Chairman then expressed regret at the absence of Sir Noel Charles who is still ill and of Mr. Kirk who, owing to the sudden development of important matters requiring his immediate attention, was unable to come to today's meeting. The Chairman also voiced regret at the absence of M. Exintaris who had departed for Athens. He then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

Dr. Sloven Gmodlaka M. Arsen Milatovic	Jugoslavia
M. Maurice Couve de Murville M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
M. George Exarchopoulos M. Alexander Agouridis	Greece
General Ivan Soudoplatov General A. . Kislenko M. Michael Durnovsky	Soviet Union
Mr. P.J. Dowerty Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	United Kingdom
Mr. John J. Crable	United States

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Dr. Gmodlaka, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Advisory Council welcomed General Kislenko, the newly appointed Soviet Union representative, and expressed to General Soudoplatov, the departing Soviet Union Acting Representative, the appreciation of the Council for the services he had rendered and wished him good luck on his new assignment. The Chairman then expressed regret at the absence of Sir Noel Charles who is still ill and of Mr. Kirk who, owing to the sudden development of important matters requiring his immediate attention, was unable to come to today's meeting. The Chairman also voiced regret at the absence of M. Mavroudis who had departed for Athens. He then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"Gentlemen:

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"Gentlemen:

"The most notable development in the last two weeks has been the decision reached by the Council of Ministers on the 30th January to extend the vote to women who are over 21 years of age. The Government had already laid down in two recent decrees that electoral lists should be drawn up in all communes of Liberated Italy in order that elections might take place in the late spring. Originally the lists would only have comprised the names of male electors but in view of the decision of the 30th January it will now be possible to include the names of female voters. The Minister of the Interior has advised all prefects telegraphically of this reform and instructed them to bring it into force forthwith. I think we must welcome this decision of the Council of Ministers as a step towards the establishment of truly democratic Government and also to the stabilization of political conditions in the country. I have therefore written to the President of the Council extending my personal congratulations on this reform. There is one point which I should perhaps mention here in parenthesis in connection with the forthcoming elections. There has been much discussion on the subject in the press but no statement has yet been made by the Government as to the nature of the body which the Italians are being asked to elect. I am therefore proposing to suggest to the President of the Council that some definition of the functions and character of the proposed Consultative Assembly should be made public at an early date.

2. On the 30th January, Signor Gasperi, the new Commissioner of the Food Commissariat, gave a press conference in which he announced that one directorate general would henceforth take the place of the two divisions of alimentation and rationing. He promised to facilitate the organisation of cooperatives and group kitchens and to encourage exchanges between the regions and cooperation with UNRRA. As regards the supply of non-rationed goods, the Commissioner announced that his programme was to obtain from the Allies permission to import food from foreign markets, to persuade the producing population to accept the principle of the same prices for export as for local sale and to provide food at the lowest possible prices to people with low fixed incomes.

3. Signor Scoccimarro, the new Minister for Occupied Italy, also gave a press conference at the end of last week in which he called on journalists to cooperate in "mobilising public opinion in favour of the partisans of the north". The Minister announced that the 18th February would be observed as a "day of national solidarity" dedicated to patriots, soldiers, sailors and airmen. He stated that preparations must be made for the fusion of partisans with the regular army - a fusion which would indicate national unity in the material as well as in the spiritual sense. A strong army created in these conditions might induce the Allies to call on Italy to participate in the invasion of Germany. Signor Scoccimarro concluded his conference by asserting that his Ministry was above party politics and claimed that he and his Liberal Under-

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order that elections might take place in the late spring. Originally the lists would only have comprised the names of male electors but in view of the decision of the 30th January it will now be possible to include the names of female voters. The Minister of the Interior has advised all prefects telegraphically of this reform and instructed them to bring it into force forthwith. I think we must welcome this decision of the Council of Ministers as a step towards the establishment of truly democratic Government and also to the stabilisation of political conditions in the country. I have therefore written to the President of the Council extending my personal congratulations on this reform. There is one point which I should perhaps mention here in parenthesis in connection with the forthcoming elections. There has been much discussion on the subject in the press but no statement has yet been made by the Government as to the nature of the body which the Italians are being asked to elect. I am therefore proposing to suggest to the President of the Council that some definition of the functions and character of the proposed consultative Assembly should be made public at an early date.

"2. On the 23rd January, Signor Scoccimarro, the new Commissioner of the Food Commissariat, gave a press conference in which he announced that one directorate general would henceforth take the place of the two divisions of alimentation and rationing. He promised to facilitate the organisation of cooperatives and group kitchens and to encourage exchanges between the regions and cooperation with UNRRA. As regards the supply of non-rationed goods, the Commissioner announced that his programme was to obtain from the Allies permission to import food from foreign markets, to persuade the producing population to accept the principle of the same prices for export as for local sale and to provide food at the lowest possible prices to people with low fixed incomes.

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"4.

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"4. I am happy to report that there have been no further disturbances in Sicily. There was however an anti-call-up demonstration in Cagliari in Sardinia on January 18th as a result of which one person was killed and eleven wounded. The Island is now quiet. The response to the call-up in Calabria has not been encouraging.

"5. There have been some new appointments in the past fortnight. Signor Scelba who has lately returned from exile in Switzerland has been named Secretary of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism. He was one of the founders of the Action party. Signor Pacne, the Communist Deputy Assistant Commissioner in charge of the section dealing with the liquidation of Fascist property has given up his post and has been succeeded by Signor Brunner who also belongs to the Communist Party.

"The Council of Ministers have decided to place the Chief of Army Staff under the Ministry of War and General Ronco has been appointed to this post. He succeeds General Berardi who has taken over the command of the troops in Sicily. The latter's predecessor in this post, General Mariotti, has been placed on retirement together with several other officers whose names were published in the press on January 31st.

"6. The trial of General Roatta and Signor Zuvich and their associates opened on the 22nd January. It was learned shortly before the trial began that Signor Berlinguer had agreed to conduct the prosecution. General Roatta at the first session stated that he had been unable to find another lawyer to take the place of Signor Cassinelli who had been suspended for reasons of epuration the day before the trial. Lawyer Santoro, also of the General's defense, undertook to find another lawyer but asked that the case be postponed while the new barrister could brief himself. The second day of the trial was taken up with the discussion of various objections to the trial, presented by the defense on the previous day. The sitting was then adjourned until the 28th January since when there have been no developments of particular note.

"7. Some consternation was caused by the remarks made by the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the 18th January. Mr. Churchill's reference to Italy, torn from its context, was interpreted by the press on the whole to mean that Great Britain was uninterested in the future of Italy. This unfortunate impression was corrected by a statement issued from Downing Street on the 23rd January with the text of which you will all be familiar. This clarification was commented on favourably by the Government and responsible sections of the press.

"8. On the 18th January, Signor de Gasperi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a report to the Council of Ministers on international affairs. He stated that the message regarding the formation of a national army to which I referred in my last report had been transmitted to the Allied leaders. He also announced the formal recognition by Italy of the Chungking Government and declared null and void the Fascist Vienna Award of 1940 replacing it by a declaration of the "necessity of free cooperation between Italy and the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

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"It was announced at the same time that Signor Alberto Tarchiani had been appointed Ambassador to the United States. Signor Tarchiani, who was born in 1885, is a real anti-Fascist. He was once Editor of the "Corriere della Sera" in Milan and went into exile in 1926. In Paris he became associated with Rosselli, Lussu and Cianca in the publication of the paper "Justice and Liberty". He travelled widely in his years of exile and is well known abroad. He served in the last Ecdoglio Government as Minister of Public Works. He is a member of the Action Party.

"At its 30th January meeting, the Council of Ministers also examined relations between Italy and France. Signor de Gasperi set out the conditions on which both diplomatic and consular relations and more general relations between the two countries might be normalized. The Council expressed its ardent wish to re-establish as quickly as possible the traditional friendship between the two countries and remarked that this also seemed to be the wish of General de Gaulle.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether any developments had occurred clarifying the status of the proposed Consultative Assembly.

Rear Admiral Stone replied that he did not have any recent news on this subject and for that reason proposed to ask the President of the Council for current information in the premises.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether he was correct in his assumption that nothing new had happened in this connection but that discussions were being conducted by the interested parties.

Rear Admiral Stone stated that he was under the same impression as the French Representative.

The Chairman proposed to the Council to ask the Rear Admiral Stone to furnish copies of his political reports to the Council, for each Delegation, before the meetings.

This proposal was agreeable to all Representatives.

Then the Chairman inquired whether it would be possible for the Admiral to furnish copies of his political reports to the Council before the meetings.

Rear Admiral Stone replied affirmatively and stated that he would make the necessary arrangements to furnish copies of his political reports to the Council at least 24 hours before the

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778501/5

member of the Action Party.

"At its 30th January meeting, the Council of Ministers also examined relations between Italy and France. Signor de Gasperi set out the conditions on which both diplomatic and consular relations and more cultural relations between the two countries might be normalized. The Council expressed its ardent wish to re-establish as quickly as possible the traditional friendship between the two countries and remarked that this also seemed to be the wish of General de Gaulle.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether any developments had occurred clarifying the attitude of the proposed Consultative Assembly.

Rear Admiral Stone replied that he did not have any recent news on this subject and for that reason proposed to ask the President of the Council for current information in the premises.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether he was correct in his assumption that nothing new had happened in this connection but that discussions were being conducted by the interested parties.

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This proposal was agreeable to all Representatives.

Then the Chairman inquired whether it would be possible for the Admiral to furnish copies of his political reports to the Council before the meetings.

Rear Admiral Stone replied affirmatively and stated that he would make the necessary arrangements to furnish copies of his political reports to the Council at least 24 hours before the meetings.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman, after ascertaining that none of the Representatives had received any instructions regarding this problem, proposed that in accordance with the Council's agreement on this subject

the

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the item be included on the agenda of the next meeting pending eventual receipt of instructions by the Council.

This proposal was agreeable to all Representatives.

3. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business.

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 30th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on February 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of Slovan Gmodlaka, the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Kypsambelis	Greece
General Kislenko	Soviet Union
H.L. Hoseworthy	United Kingdom
John L. Cochie	United States

A report on recent political events in Liberated Italy was presented to the Council by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on February 16 under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

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There was no [illegible] business.

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 30th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on February 2, 1945 under the chairmanship of Slovan Swodlaka, the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Kapsambelis	Greece
General Kislenko	Soviet Union
M.J. Nosworthy	United Kingdom
John L. Goshie	United States

A report on recent political events in liberated Italy was presented to the Council by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on February 16 under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

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CC 8.2

9 February 1945

Dear Mr. Goshie:

The draft minutes of the 30th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy are herewith returned approved by the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

J. A. QUAILE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

1 Encl.

AMG

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760075

Dear Mr. Cochie:

The draft minutes of the 30th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy are herewith returned approved by the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

J. A. QUAILE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Cochie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

1 Incl.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 29, 1945.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for February 2, 1030 a.m., 1945 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav representative, will be held at Via Monte del Pericoli 24.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

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A G E N D A

for the

FEBRUARY 2, 1945 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) ITALIAN WAR EFFORT PROBLEMS.

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) PRESS CONFERENCE.

-:-:-:-:-:-

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FEB 1 RECD

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 31, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the twenty-ninth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure as stated.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

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MINUTES OF THE 29th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 on January 19, 1946 under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Kapsambelis	
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
General Ivan Souslaparov	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gureevsky	
Mr. H.L.e'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Dr. Sloven Gazdisku	Yugoslavia
M. Arsen Milatovic	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

(2) Medical Supply Situation - by Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-commission, Allied Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and expressed regret at the prolonged absence of Sir Noel Charles owing to illness and voiced the hope that he would soon be completely restored to health. The Chairman then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

Mr. John L. Goshie

M. Maurice Couve de Murville — France
M. Paul Fouchet
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais

M. George Exintaris — Greece
M. George Papaambelis
M. Alexander Spyridone

General Ivan Souslopparov — Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurevsky

Mr. M.L.C.H. Hopkinson — United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford

Dr. Sloven Smodlaka — Yugoslavia
M. Ivsen Milatovic

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

(2) Medical Supply Situation - by Brigadier G.H. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-commission, Allied Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and expressed regret at the prolonged absence of Sir Noel Charles owing to illness and voiced the hope that he would soon be completely restored to health. The Chairman then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"Gentlemen:

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"Gentlemen:

"During the past fortnight the Italian Government have continued to tackle the problem of reconstruction. At their meeting on the 5th January, the Council of Ministers allotted 5 billion lire for repairs to buildings - 3 billions for public buildings and 2 billions for private. The program of reconstruction might more correctly be called a "shelter program" since the Government emphasized that the funds were to be spent on urgent repairs rather than on new construction which must await a more fitting time for nation-wide planning. The immediate need is to reduce, as soon as possible, the number of people without roofs above their heads. The Ministries of Public Works and Industry have notified the Allied Commission of their needs in the way of raw materials, transport and coal. Special committees have been formed in all the communes to deal with the problems of the shelterless, thus making certain that the problem will be approached from a local as well as a national point of view. Posters are to be put up everywhere explaining the machinery of the law so that the average citizen will know where and how to make his claim. The Council of Ministers also approved measures to better the lot of the fighting soldiers, raising their food allowance and doubling their cigarette ration. They also examined the possibility of larger subsidies to the families of needy soldiers. The veto on persons of Jewish origin serving in the Italian Army has been lifted. Measures for increasing the pay of officials of the judiciary were also approved.

"2. At the same meeting on January 5th, the Council examined Count Sforza's letter of resignation in which he gave statistics of the work done under his administration. The Count expressed himself as moderately satisfied with results and indicated his belief that the process of epuration would be carried out much more rapidly in the North where it would be a simple matter to ascertain whether or not individuals had collaborated with the enemy. The new decree law No. 8 of January 5th, 1945 amending decree laws Nos. 159,257, and 285 has now been published. The amendments are mostly of an administrative nature. The High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism is to be appointed by a resolution of the Council of Ministers and will rank for the duration of his office as a judicial magistrate of the first grade. It does not seem likely however that anyone will be appointed to fill this post for the time being. Until such an appointment is made, the President of the Council will preside over the work of the four assistant commissioners. The latter and their deputy assistant commissioners may in their own branches act for the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism should the High Commissioner be prevented from acting. The rest of the decree defines and varies certain less important Fascist crimes, lays down the method of appointing the chairman of certain committees, extends various time limits and alters sundry details connected with the retirement of persons affected by the decree. Signor Scoccimarro, the former Assistant Commissioner for the Purge of the Administration, has given up this appointment in order to take up the post of Minister for Occupied Italy. It has been announced that he will be succeeded by Signor Ruggero Grieco of the

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struction which must [illegible] planning. The immediate need is to reduce, as soon as possible, the number of people without roofs above their heads. The Ministries of Public Works and Industry have notified the Allied Commission of their needs in the way of raw materials, transport and coal. Special committees have been formed in all the communes to deal with the problems of the shelterless, thus making certain that the problem will be approached from a local as well as a national point of view. Posters are to be put up everywhere explaining the machinery of the law so that the average citizen will know where and how to make his claim. The Council of Ministers also approved measures to better the lot of the fighting soldiers, raising their food allowance and doubling their cigarette ration. They also examined the possibility of larger subsidies to the families of needy soldiers. The veto on persons of Jewish origin serving in the Italian Army has been lifted. Measures for increasing the pay of officials of the judiciary were also approved.

"2. At the same meeting on January 8th, the Council examined Count Sforza's letter of resignation in which he gave statistics of the work done under his administration. The Count expressed himself as moderately satisfied with results and indicated his belief that the process of epuration would be carried out much more rapidly in the North where it would be a simple matter to ascertain whether or not individuals had collaborated with the enemy. The new decree law No. 9 of January 5th, 1945 amending decree laws Nos. 159,287, and 285 has now been published. The amendments are mostly of an administrative nature. The High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism is to be appointed by a resolution of the Council of Ministers and will rank for the duration of his office as a judicial magistrate of the first grade. It does not seem likely however that anyone will be appointed to fill this post for the time being. Until such an appointment is made, the President of the Council will preside over the work of the four assistant commissioners. The latter and their deputy assistant commissioners may in their own branches act for the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism should the High Commissioner be prevented from acting. The rest of the decree defines and varies certain less important Fascist crimes, lays down the method of appointing the chairman of certain committees, extends various time limits and alters many details connected with the retirement of persons affected by the decree. Signor Scoccimarro, the former Assistant Commissioner for the Purge of the Administration, has given up this appointment in order to take up the post of Minister for Occupied Italy. It has been announced that he will be succeeded by Signor Ruggero Grieco of the Communist Party. Four Deputy Assistant Commissioners have also been nominated - for the Punishment of Fascist crimes, Avv. Salvatore [illegible] (Christian Democrat) - for the Purge of the Administration, Signor Tullio [illegible] (Labour Democrat) - for the Confiscation of Fascist Profits, Signor Nino [illegible] (Liberal) and for the liquidation of Fascist Property, Avv. Mario [illegible] (Communist).

"3. The trial of General Roatta and Signori Suvich and Jacomoni is scheduled to begin on January 22nd. There has been much speculation in the press as to whether or not the trial will be held. The preliminary investigations have disclosed that matters of high policy and military strategy are involved and there has been no lack of suggestion that the "dark forces of reaction in ambush" will attempt to suppress the trial for their own reasons.

"4. It was also announced during the week that the Air Minister Scialoia had been obliged to resign for reasons of health. He has been succeeded by Signor Luigi Gasparotto who has recently returned from Switzerland. Signor Gasparotto, whose son, a member of the Action Party, was killed by the Fascists in North Italy, does not belong to any party. Although he is 72 he is an extremely vigorous and forceful personality. His appointment is entirely acceptable to the Allied Military authorities.

"5. Another step towards the democratisation of Italy and the eventual cessation of Allied Control was made on the 16th January when on instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander private news agencies were again admitted in Rome. This means that world news agencies such as the Associated Press, the International News Service, Reuters and the United Press are free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper and newspapers in turn are free to buy any world or domestic news services they wish. This decision was hailed with satisfaction by the Rome press who rejoiced that the long servitude of the Italian press had come to an end. Private news agencies will gradually be admitted in the rest of Italy under Italian Government administration as soon as the technical problems involved in this change can be solved. At the same time, the Supreme Allied Commander's instructions envisaged the handing over at an early date to Italian control of radio broadcast operations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

"6. On the 11th January the Rome press carried an Order of the Day published by the Central Committee of National Liberation urging the Government to constitute a national army. The Committee stated that the Italian people wished to participate more widely and more visibly in the re-conquest of national independence and in the common war for liberty and democracy. The failure of the Allied Military authorities to respond to this desire had resulted in an unfortunate depression of morale. The Committee therefore requested the Government to intercede with the Allies for the constitution of a strong army which should be the expression of the renewed national consciousness and the deployment of which at the front would satisfy the aspiration of the Italian people to contribute more effectively to the liberation of the country and to re-acquire on the battlefield the fullness of national dignity. The press - particularly the left-wing press - came out strongly in support of this Order of the Day. The Committee of National Liberation thereafter sent copies of it to the United States, Soviet and British Embassies and later, through the medium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, telegrams in the same tenor to President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin, Mr. Churchill and General de Gaulle.

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"4. It was also announced during the week that the Air Minister Sciaioia had been obliged to resign for reasons of health. He has been succeeded by Signor Luigi Gasparotto who has recently returned from Switzerland. Signor Gasparotto, whose son, a member of the Action Party, was killed by the Fascists in North Italy, does not belong to any party. Although he is 73 he is an extremely vigorous and forceful personality. His appointment is entirely acceptable to the Allied Military authorities.

5. Another step towards the democratisation of Italy and the eventual cessation of Allied Control was made on the 15th January when on instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander private news agencies were again admitted in Rome. This means that world news agencies such as the Associated Press, the International News Service, Reuters and the United Press are free to sell news to any individual Italian newspaper and newspapers in turn are free to buy any world or domestic news services they wish. This decision was hailed with satisfaction by the Rome press who rejoiced that the long servitude of the Italian press had come to an end. Private news agencies will gradually be admitted in the rest of Italy under Italian Government administration so soon as the technical problems involved in this change can be solved. At the same time, the Supreme Allied Commander's instructions envisaged the handing over at an early date to Italian control of radio broadcast operations within territory under Italian jurisdiction.

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7. In striking contrast to this verbal enthusiasm for a more active part in military operations is the news of disturbances which have taken place in Sicily in protest against the call-up of the 1914 to 1924 classes. In my last report I mentioned that during late December demonstrations against military conscription had taken place in Catania and other towns. These disturbances

however

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however were easily quelled and the situation appeared to be returning to normal. However much more serious disorders broke out in Ragusa Province towards the end of the first week of January. Armed crowds disarmed carabinieri and later the troops sent in support in the town of Comiso. During the night of January 6th and 7th, re-inforcements were attacked on the road between Siracusa and the affected area. Casualties were reported as 8 carabinieri and 4 soldiers killed. General Scuero was put in command and by January 9th was able to report that the situation was in hand in Ragusa town where approximately 100 rioters and suspects were arrested. The towns of Vittoria and Comiso however were still controlled by the rioters. The Italian 16th Artillery Regiment which had been sent to attack Comiso was reported to have been disarmed and subsequent re-inforcements failed to get through to the affected area. Italian reconnaissance planes were brought into use and the Italian Government decided to send two Italian cruisers to Sicilian waters to protect harbour installations at Palermo and Catania and to show the flag. 300 Italian troops entered Vittoria during the morning of January 10th and Comiso at midday on January 11th - apparently against little opposition. By January 14th Ragusa Province was reported to be returning to normal and operations were in progress against the rioters who had taken to the country. The Italian Military Commander has ordered the surrender of arms but none have been recovered to date. In the meantime small disorders broke out in Agrigento Province but were reported quelled by January 15th. It is reported that during these disturbances 18 soldiers have been killed and 34 wounded, while 19 civilians have been killed and 83 wounded. It seems clear that these disorders were on a much larger scale than hitherto and on the basis of this experience the Italian authorities are taking precautions in Sardinia where it is proposed in the next two months to call up the same age groups. As regards the reason for these disturbances the causes seem to be the same as those which I mentioned at our last meeting, namely a genuine desire to avoid conscription at this stage of the war, the unpopularity of grain requisitioning and the closing of the flour mills. More evidence has been obtained of the activities of separatist and fascist elements working under German direction.

6. In the field of international affairs the Italian Government have announced the resumption of relations with the Norwegian Government. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have explained that relations are also being re-activated between Italy on the one hand and Rumania and Bulgaria on the other. It is pointed out that diplomatic relations with these two countries were never in fact broken off but were merely suspended as a result of force majeure. The present developments are therefore claimed to be nothing more than the re-activisation of its relations.

9. At a press conference on January 9th the spokesman of the Italian Government expressed pleasure at Mr. Macmillan's press statement on the "new deal" for Italy which envisages the progressive restitution to the Government of political and administrative responsibility. The spokesman also expressed the Government's satisfaction at the further step which had been taken in the

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killed. General Ronda was put in command and by January 5th was able to report that the situation was in hand in Ragusa town where approximately 100 rioters and suspects were arrested. The towns of Vittoria and Comiso however were still controlled by the rioters. The Italian 16th Artillery Regiment which had been sent to attack Comiso was reported to have been disarmed and subsequent re-inforcements failed to get through to the affected area. Italian reconnaissance planes were brought into use and the Italian Government decided to send two Italian cruisers to Sicilian waters to protect harbour installations at Palermo and Catania and to show the flag. 500 Italian troops entered Vittoria during the morning of January 14th and Comiso at midday on January 15th - apparently against little opposition. By January 16th Ragusa Province was reported to be returning to normal and operations were in progress against the rioters who had taken to the country. The Italian Military Commander has ordered the surrender of arms but none have been recovered to date. In the meantime small disorders broke out in Agrigento Province but were reported quelled by January 18th. It is reported that during these disturbances 28 soldiers have been killed and 48 wounded, while 19 civilians have been killed and 63 wounded. It seems clear that these disorders were on a much larger scale than hitherto and on the basis of this experience the Italian authorities are taking precautions in Sardinia where it is proposed in the next two months to call up the same age groups. As regards the reason for these disturbances the causes seem to be the same as those which I mentioned at our last meeting, namely a genuine desire to avoid conscription at this stage of the war, the unpopularity of grain amassing and the closing of the flour mills. More evidence has been obtained of the activities of separatist and fascist elements working under German direction.

"8. In the field of international affairs the Italian Government have announced the resumption of relations with the Norwegian Government. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs have explained that relations are also being re-activated between Italy on the one hand and Rumania and Bulgaria on the other. It is pointed out that diplomatic relations with these two countries were never in fact broken off but were merely suspended as a result of force majeure. The present developments are therefore claimed to be nothing more than the re-activisation of its relations.

"9. At a press conference on January 9th the spokesman of the Italian Government expressed pleasure at Mr. Macmillan's press statement on the "new deal" for Italy which envisages the progressive restitution to the Government of political and administrative responsibility. The spokesman also expressed the Government's satisfaction at the further step which had been taken in the normalisation of relations between Italy and the United States by Mr. Kirk's presentation of letters of credence to the Lieutenant of the Realm. The spokesman also made a statement in reply to a question by a correspondent to the effect that the Italian Government, far from objecting to the publication of the Armistice Terms, were in fact in favour of such publication and were not aware of

the

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the nature of the military considerations to which President Roosevelt had referred in a press conference a few days previously.

"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

No questions were raised regarding Rear Admiral Stone's report.

2. Medical Supply Situation.

(a) Report by Brigadier N.D. Parkinson.

Brigadier Parkinson presented the following report, which had been circulated the day before the meeting.

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLY SITUATION IN LIBERATED ITALY

"1. From the beginning of Allied Military Government activities in Italy, up to 1 January 1945, there have been imported into Italy approximately 58CO long tons of medical supplies, having an approximate value of 6,000,000 dollars. Practically all of these medical supplies were of United States origin, the bulk of them having been shipped to this theater direct from the United States. A small portion was shipped from U.S. Medical Supply Depots within this theater. A negligible amount was of British origin being principally supplies which were furnished direct from British Medical Depots to AMG installations in emergency.

"2. It must be remembered that the amounts of medical supplies furnished to Italy by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, is only that amount of supplies that will save life and prevent the spread of disease to Allied troops. For Italy this represents five-thirteenths of the estimated requirements as computed on the status of medical practice in Italy and the numbers of hospital beds. The kinds of supplies allowed, and the quantity are limited by this policy, and it is not possible to fill all requests made by the Italian civilian population. Penicillin is one example of an excellent drug which is not available to Italian civilians because of its short supply to the Allied troops. Medical supplies are therefore furnished on an emergency basis, and first priority is given to the AMG Army areas; second to the hospitals, clinics and ambulatories; third to doctors; and lastly to pharmacies for general sale to the public. The Italian system of requiring a doctor's prescription for practically all drugs is not generally known by Allied personnel. Pharmacies are more completely controlled by Italian law than is the case in the U.S. or U.K., and all Allied drugs require a doctor's prescription. This has been done to prevent a "black market" of Allied drugs.

"3. Up to 1 November 1944 the system of distribution of medical

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(b) Discussion.

No questions were raised regarding Rear Admiral Stone's report.

2. Medical Supply Situation.

(a) Report by Brigadier D.C. Parkinson.

Brigadier Parkinson presented the following report, which had been circulated the day before the meeting.

"EMPLOYMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLY SITUATION IN LIBERATED ITALY

1. From the beginning of Allied Military Government activities in Italy, up to 1 January 1945, there have been imported into Italy approximately 2500 long tons of medical supplies, having an approximate value of 6,000,000 dollars. Practically all of these medical supplies were of United States origin, the bulk of them having been shipped to this theater direct from the United States. A small portion was shipped from U.S. Medical Supply Depots within this theater. A negligible amount was of British origin being principally supplies which were furnished direct from British Medical Depots to AFHQ installations in emergency.

2. It must be remembered that the amounts of medical supplies furnished to Italy by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, is only that amount of supplies that will save life and prevent the spread of disease to Allied troops. For Italy this represents five-thirteenths of the estimated requirements as computed on the status of medical practice in Italy and the number of hospital beds. The kinds of supplies allowed, and the quantity are limited by this policy, and it is not possible to fill all requests made by the Italian civilian population. Penicillin is one example of an excellent drug which is not available to Italian civilians because of its short supply to the Allied troops. Medical supplies are therefore furnished on an emergency basis, and first priority is given to the AMG army areas; second to the hospitals, clinics and ambulatorias; third to doctors; and lastly to pharmacies for general sale to the public. The Italian system of requiring a doctor's prescription for practically all drugs is not generally known by Allied personnel. Pharmacies are more completely controlled by Italian law than is the case in the U.S. or U.K., and all Allied drugs require a doctor's prescription. This has been done to prevent a black market of Allied drugs.

3. Up to 1 November 1944 the system of distribution of medical supplies in liberated Italy was as follows:

a. A Central Medical Depot, AFHQ was established in Naples with branches located wherever necessity demanded. At one time there was a branch at Bari, later in Rome, and now in Florence. Supplies from the United States were received in this Central Depot and were

distributed

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distributed to the various Regions. All accounting was done at this Central Depot, which operated under the direct control of the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission.

"b. Italy was divided into Regions for administrative purposes and in each of these Regions there was a Regional Public Health Officer who was responsible for the distribution of medical supplies within his Region. Each of these Regional Public Health Officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces within his Region, he consolidated these requirements into a monthly requisition, this was forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, AFHQ, where it was screened against the allowances for the Region, based on population, and on the allowances as prescribed by higher authority. This requisition was then sent to the Central Depot, or to the proper branch of this Depot and the supplies were shipped to the Regional warehouse which was either operated by the Regional Public Health Officer or by a wholesale drug firm, under his supervision. The Medico Provinciale of each province, working under the Prefect of the province, was held responsible by the Regional Public Health Officer for the final distribution of medical supplies in the province. This system required a Regional Public Health Officer in each Region, and further required additional personnel to assist in the supervision of distribution. As more and more Regions were liberated, it was soon found that there was not sufficient personnel to accomplish this mission, and more and more reliance was placed in the use of civilian wholesale drug firms who operated under the supervision of the Medico Provinciale of the provinces. Under this system the medical supplies were paid for by the Medico Provinciale or by the wholesale drug firm, upon delivery from the Regional warehouse, by depositing the money value of the supplies in the AMGOT account to the credit of Public Health Sub-Commission.

"c. In the Army areas, each AMG Army had its own medical supply officer who operates his own medical depot, under the direction of the Senior Public Health Officer of the AMG Army, who is responsible for medical supplies in his area. The requests for medical supplies for these areas are forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission as for the Regions, and the supplies are shipped to the AMG Army Medical Depot. The accounting for these supplies is carried as a "free issue" in that no deposits are made to AMGOT accounts, since in Army areas there is found usually no organized Italian Government to take care of this financial obligation. Collections for these supplies is made by the Finance Sub-Commission by debiting the value of supplies shipped to these AMG areas to the Italian Government. This same system of supply continues to be used for each of the two Army AMGs, and will continue to be used until the Armies release all of Italian territory to the control of the Italian Government. In the AMG areas, the Senior Public Health Officer has attached to his Staff American Red Cross personnel who supervise the final distribution of medical supplies, and who ascertain the requirements of the hospitals in the area. It is the opinion of this office that in the Army areas because the requirements and the follow-up are done by personnel working directly under the military that the system of distribution is adequate and that no black

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Officers obtained the monthly requirements for the several provinces within his Region, he consolidated these requirements into a monthly requisition, this was forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission, AC/S, where it was screened against the allowances for the Region, based on population, and on the allowances as prescribed by higher authority. This requisition was then sent to the Central Depot, or to the proper branch of this Depot and the supplies were shipped to the Regional warehouse which was either operated by the Regional Public Health Officer or by a wholesale drug firm, under his supervision. The Medico Provinciale of each province, working under the Prefect of the province, was held responsible by the Regional Public Health Officer for the final distribution of medical supplies in the province. This system required a Regional Public Health Officer in each Region, and further required additional personnel to assist in the supervision of distribution. As more and more Regions were liberated, it was soon found that there was not sufficient personnel to accomplish this mission, and more and more reliance was placed in the use of civilian wholesale drug firms who operated under the supervision of the Medico Provinciale of the provinces. Under this system the medical supplies were paid for by the Medico Provinciale or by the wholesale drug firm, upon delivery from the Regional warehouse, by depositing the money value of the supplies in the AMGOT account to the credit of Public Health Sub-Commission.

c. In the Army areas, each AFHQ Army had its own medical supply officer who operates his own medical depot, under the direction of the Senior Public Health Officer of the AMG Army, who is responsible for medical supplies in his area. The requests for medical supplies for these areas are forwarded to the Public Health Sub-Commission as for the Regions, and the supplies are shipped to the AMG Army Medical Depot. The accounting for these supplies is carried as a "free issue" in that no deposits are made to AMGOT accounts, since in Army areas there is found usually no organized Italian Government to take care of this financial obligation. Collections for these supplies is made by the Finance Sub-Commission by debiting the value of supplies shipped to these AMG areas to the Italian Government. This same system of supply continues to be used for each of the two Army AMGs, and will continue to be used until the Armies release all of Italian territory to the control of the Italian Government. In the AMG areas, the Senior Public Health Officer has attached to his Staff American Red Cross personnel who supervise the final distribution of medical supplies, and who ascertain the requirements of the hospitals in the area. It is the opinion of this office that in the Army areas because the requirements and the follow-up are done by personnel working directly under the military that the system of distribution is adequate and that no black market activities of Allied furnished supplies occurs.

d. Medical supplies for Refugees and Displaced Persons Camps are drawn from the Central Medical Depot on requisitions approved by Public Health Sub-Commission each month. These supplies are shipped to a central point and the final distribution is the responsibility of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission

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-mission. These supplies are shipped on an issue voucher, with the final payment being made by the Italian Government, in that no deposits are made by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission. No change is to be made in this system of supply so long as the Allied Commission is responsible for the supply of these items.

14. The last distribution of medical supplies to the several Regions of the system enumerated in paragraph 3 above was made in October and was for the month of November. Starting 1 November 1944 the responsibility of medical supply distribution in liberated Italy, not including AFHQ army areas, was passed to the Italian Government. The Italian Government, with the assistance of the Public Health Sub-Commission, has organized an Italian corporation, known as ENDIMEA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale Feali Alleati). This organization as initially organized, was composed of three Italian wholesale drug firms that had been handling Allied supplies under the Regional system and had been found to be quite efficient in the areas where they operated. This corporation is responsible to the Italian Government for distribution of required medical supplies from the Central Medical Depot to the provinces. Deliveries are made to wholesale druggists in the provinces as indicated by the Sanità Pubblica. The Sanità Pubblica obtains the requirements from the several provinces of Liberated Italy from the Medico Provinciale, and passes these to the Public Health Sub-Commission who checks each request to see that the amounts are within the allowance for the province as determined by the population of the province and the rules of higher authority. The approved requisition is then filled by the Central Medical Depot and turned over to ENDIMEA for the distribution as indicated by the Sanità Pubblica. ENDIMEA obtains through the Prefects of the several provinces payment for the supplies delivered, from the wholesale druggists who are to distribute these supplies, and deposits this money in the Bank of Italy. The Public Health Sub-Commission no longer makes any collections but furnishes the Italian Government with a copy of all issue vouchers to ENDIMEA, with a copy to the Finance Sub-Commission. These accounts are now kept by the Finance Sub-Commission as either dollar or pound accounts, not Lire accounts as formerly. Public Health Officers of the Public Health Sub-Commission working in the Regions are giving ENDIMEA every possible assistance in their distribution work, as is the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission. This assistance consists of helping this agency find transportation, tires, gasoline and obtaining required passes so that their personnel may travel from province to province to supervise their work. With the acute shortage of cars and tires, this has been a major problem. This office has also arranged for both train and boat transport for medical supplies in order to accelerate distribution.

15. The Italian Government is wholly responsible for the final distribution of imported medical supplies, and has delegated this responsibility down to the Prefects of provinces with the Medico Provinciale of the province. A standard system of in and out bookkeeping is kept by each wholesale distributor and by each pharmacy and this is checked by an inspection service of the Sanità Pubblica.

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October and was for the month of November. Starting 1 November 1944 the responsibility of medical supply distribution in liberated Italy, not including AMG army areas, was passed to the Italian Government. The Italian Government, with the assistance of the Public Health Sub-Commission, has organized an Italian corporation, known as ENDIMA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale Degli Alleati). This organization as initially organized, was composed of three Italian wholesale drug firms that had been handling Allied supplies under the National system and had been found to be quite efficient in the areas where they operated. This corporation is responsible to the Italian Government for distribution of required medical supplies from the Central Medical Depot to the provinces. Deliveries are made to wholesale druggists in the provinces as indicated by the Sanità Pubblica. The Sanità Pubblica obtains the requirements from the several provinces of liberated Italy from the Medico Provinciale, and passes these to the Public Health Sub-Commission who checks each request to see that the amounts are within the allowance for the province as determined by the population of the province and the rules of higher authority. The approved requisition is then filled by the Central Medical Depot and turned over to ENDIMA for the distribution as indicated by the Sanità Pubblica. ENDIMA obtains through the Prefects of the several provinces payment for the supplies delivered, from the wholesale druggists who are to distribute these supplies, and deposits this money in the Bank of Labor. The Public Health Sub-Commission no longer makes any collections but furnishes the Italian Government with a copy of all issue vouchers to ENDIMA, with a copy to the Finance Sub-Commission. These accounts are now kept by the Finance Sub-Commission as other dollar or pound accounts, not Lire accounts as formerly. Public Health Officers of the Public Health Sub-Commission working in the Regions are giving ENDIMA every possible assistance in their distribution work, as is the Medical Supply Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission. This assistance consists of helping this agency find transportation, tires, gasoline and obtaining required passes so that their personnel may travel from province to province to supervise their work. With the acute shortage of cars and tires, this has been a major problem. This office has also arranged for both train and boat transport for medical supplies in order to accelerate distribution.

10. The Italian Government is wholly responsible for the final distribution of imported medical supplies, and has delegated this responsibility down to the Prefects of provinces with the Medico Provinciale of the province. A standard system of in and out bookkeeping is kept by each wholesale distributor and by each pharmacy and this is checked by an inspection service of the Sanità Pubblica. In the past month instances of irregularities have been found, and persons properly punished. Insulin is handled as a doctor's prescription item, and its sale is absolutely controlled so that only a diabetic patient who can produce a doctor's prescription may purchase this item. The same is true of all narcotic drugs. The only action that the Public Health Sub-Commission can take to ensure equitable distribution is first to check requests to see that each province obtains what is allowed that province, and second by occasional inspections by our limited field personnel to see that hospitals and clinics have supplies and that the wholesalers are

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are furnishing all items possible to the pharmacies.

"6. In an effort to send more supplies to the Provinces, with the hope that the pharmacies may receive adequate supplies, this office is now insisting that each province obtain during this month, two months supplies. This action is considered advisable since there has been practically a month's delay in the effective distribution of medical supplies by the Italian Government. In spite of this delay, this office has had no report of shortages in hospitals and clinics. It is the opinion of this office that this new system of distribution will be working satisfactorily in another two weeks, and that it will continue to function effectively if political activities are not infiltrated into this organization.

"7. Effective as of 6 January 1945, the 2668th Central Civilian Medical Depot (CCMD) took over the activities of the Central Medical Depot, AC, which relieved the Allied Commission of the responsibility of storage and shipment of supplies in Italy. This office is still responsible for estimating the six months' advance requirements of the civilian population of Italy, for the screening of all requests from the Italian Government, and acts in an advisory capacity to ENDIMEA and the Italian Government in the distribution of Allied supplies, and renders such assistance in obtaining required transport for these medical supplies.

There is now in the CCMD sufficient stocks to handle all liberated Italy through the month of March. Supplies for the period 1 July to 31 December 1945 were requisitioned in September, and should have started arriving this month, but to date cables indicate this requisition has not received final approval and allocation by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Plans have been made for the orderly distribution in the northern provinces of Italy when liberated. Transport difficulties continue to be the major problem in distribution.

"8. In addition to imported Allied supplies, there has been found a fair amount of Italian and other supplies, with a small amount of medical supplies being manufactured in Italy. Biological products are being manufactured on a modest scale and the distribution of these Italian-made products is the complete responsibility of the Italian Government. Prices for all medical supplies have been established by Government decree, and persons found dealing in "black market" activities are properly prosecuted."

The Chairman thanked the Brigadier for his report and invited discussion thereon.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman inquired whether the field of operations of the ENDIMEA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale degli Alleati) was limited to the territory under Italian control.

Brigadier Parkinson replied that in addition to the authorized operations of the company in Italian territory the Allied Commission

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supplies by the Italian Government. In spite of this delay, this office has had no report of shortages in hospitals and clinics. It is the opinion of this office that this new system of distribution will be working satisfactorily in another two weeks, and that it will continue to function effectively if political activities are not infiltrated into this organization.

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The Chairman thanked the Brigadier for his report and invited discussion thereon.

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman inquired whether the field of operations of the ENDIMA (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Medicinale degli Alleati) was limited to the territory under Italian control.

Brigadier Parkinson replied that in addition to the authorized operations of the company in Italian territory the Allied Commission is permitting this organization to function on a limited scale in certain AMG areas, for example, in Florence.

The Chairman inquired whether his understanding was correct that this medical supply distribution corporation was directly responsible to the Italian Government and that therefore in case of any distributional irregularities it was the direct responsibility of the Italian Government to take corrective measures.

Brigadier

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Brigadier Parkinson confirmed the Chairman's understanding.

The Chairman inquired whether the original basic list of medical supply requirements for Liberated Italy was being amplified at the present time.

Brigadier Parkinson replied negatively stating that the Allied Commission is supplying only the basic requirements listed on the military schedule.

Rear Admiral Stone commented that while the Allied Commission was not in a position to amplify its shipments of pharmaceuticals there was nothing to prevent the Italian Government from making arrangements for the importation of pharmaceuticals not supplied by the Allied Commission.

Brigadier Parkinson reported that about 44 Italian pharmaceutical manufacturing firms had been reactivated in Liberated Italy with the help of the Allied Commission and stated that some of these firms are already working up to a capacity of 25 o/o of normal production. He noted that at present all biologicals, with the exception of anti-typhus vaccine, are being produced in Liberated Italy.

In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, the Brigadier reported that insulin is now being produced locally.

Mr. Hopkinson inquired whether UNRRA had shipped any medical relief supplies to Italy.

Brigadier Parkinson reported that UNRRA had not shipped any medical relief supplies to Italy and expressed the opinion that in view of the difficulties experienced by the Allied Commission in securing the allocation of shipping space that UNRRA will also have a difficult time in getting shipping space assigned.

Rear Admiral Stone commented that up to date UNRRA had not shipped one pound of supplies into this theater and that nothing has been shipped for UNRRA account.

Mr. Hopkinson inquires whether the UNRRA supplies would be supplemental to Allied Commission supplies.

Rear Admiral Stone replied affirmatively.

The Chairman inquired whether vitamins are classified as medical supplies.

Brigadier Parkinson replied that they are classified both as medical supplies and food. He stated that Ambassador Taylor is making arrangements for the importation of a considerable volume of vitamins.

There was no further discussion.

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Rear Admiral Stone replied affirmatively.

The Chairman inquired whether vitamins are classified as medical supplies.

Brigadier Parkinson replied that they are classified both as medical supplies and food. He stated that Ambassador Taylor is making arrangements for the importation of a considerable volume of vitamins.

There was no further discussion.

3. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman, after ascertaining that none of the Representatives had received any instructions in the premises, proposed that in accordance with the decision reached at the last meeting this item be again included on the agenda of the next meeting pending eventual receipt of instructions by somebody on the Council.

This

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This proposal was agreeable to all representatives.

4. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 25th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 19, 1945 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
General Susaikov	Soviet Union
A.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Slowen Gavrilka	Yugoslavia.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in liberated Italy and Brigadier C.M. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the medical supply situation."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on February 2 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative.

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The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 28th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 19, 1945 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the United States Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
General Gousiguerov	Soviet Union
A.L.C.K. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Slowen Gmodlaka	Yugoslavia.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the medical supply situation."

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It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on February 2 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative.

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JAQ/dfe

CC 802

25 January 1945

Dear Mr. Goshie:

I am enclosing the draft minutes of the 29th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy. The Chief Commissioner has suggested alterations to the last two paragraphs on page 5 as indicated in pencil.

Yours very truly,

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

cc: COS
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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 17, 1945.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for January 19, 10:30 a.m., 1945 under the United States Representative, will be held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE,

Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission
R o m e .

1400

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A G E N D A

for the

JANUARY 19, 1945 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

* * * * *

1.) POLITICAL OUTLOOK - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

2.) MEDICAL SUPPLY SITUATION - by Brigadier G.S. Parkinson, Director of the Public Health Sub-commission, Allied Commission.

3.) ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

4.) MISCELLANEOUS.

5.) PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

* * * * *

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 16, 1945.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the twenty-eighth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

To: [illegible]
Chief Commissioner,
AMG/CC Commission
Rome.

CC 139

MINUTES OF THE 38th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at the British Embassy on January 5, 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson, the Acting British Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey O. Halford	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Georges Exintaris	Greece
M. Georges Kapsambelis	
M. Alexander Sgourakos	
General Ivan Susloparov	Soviet Union
M. Michael Kurasevsky	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Hoshie	
Dr. Slovan Gsodlake	Yugoslavia
M. Arsen Miletovic	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Hillary H. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. Hopkinson, opened the meeting and stated that Sir Noel Charles was unfortunately still unwell and therefore could not attend this meeting and called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

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The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"It is still too early to comment on the actual capabilities [illegible] coalition government but, thus far, it appears

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M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Georges Exintaris	Greece
M. Georges Kapsambelis	
M. Alexander Spourdeos	
General Ivan Souslopparov	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurayeky	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Peshie	
Dr. Slovan Gsodluka	Yugoslavia
M. Arsen Milatovic	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. Hopkinson, opened the meeting and stated that Sir Noel Charles was unfortunately still unwell and therefore could not attend this meeting and called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"It is still too early to comment on the actual capabilities of the new four-Party coalition government but, thus far, it appears to be stable and more compact and it has the advantage of an organized Opposition which, however, as yet has been relatively inactive and has restricted itself to a number of suggestions for reform and improvement. In the three meetings held by the Council since the establishment of the new Government, there has been shown an indication to carry out what "Unita" initially demanded, i.e., definite action to solve the most important problems of the country and, as Bonomi said, to put first things first. The matters considered were of an economic and social nature, epuration, the

holding

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holding of popular elections and relations with the CLNAI. Thus, the budget was approved to 30th June 1945 and showed estimated figures of 76,012.6 million Lire for expenditure and 14,168.4 million Lire for income, giving a deficit of 61,804.2 million Lire. The Minister of Treasury stated that Allied Military Lire issued in Italy to the end of October amounted to 44 thousand million Lire. He saw some optimism in the fact that bank deposits have increased considerably and that treasury bonds continue to enjoy popular subscription, thereby indicating a certain public confidence in the money. Also, budget conditions are to be stabilized by pegging the Lira and revising income-tax rates.

On request by the Italian General Confederation of Labor to alleviate workers' conditions produced a decision of the Council to sanction and make obligatory the payment of a 13th month's additional pay as a subsidy to workers, and to indemnify the State employees living in large cities. The Ministry of Public Works was instructed to prepare an emergency program to check unemployment as the repatriation of prisoners of war occurs. State employees were given special Christmas bonuses, and part payments of subsidies to pensioned persons beginning January 1st was decreed for a temporary period whilst a final plan for regular payment is worked out.

There was created an Inter-Ministerial Committee to coordinate economic reconstruction. Further credits were made for the economic rehabilitation of Sicily and Sardinia where the High Commissioners were given increased powers and advisory bodies were provided to assist them. This grant of increased autonomy was accompanied by a warning that the Government would deal firmly with separatism. Wide powers to afford various relief measures were afforded the Food Commissariat (a new governmental organization directly under the President of the Council which was created at the first meeting of the new Government.)

The decision was reached to cause the preparation of voting lists, with a view to holding communal and provincial elections late next Spring. This raised the question of female suffrage, with which the Prime Minister declared himself to be in sympathy. The Union of Italian Women then issued an order of the day, demanding the immediate inclusion of women on voting lists. Their demand was supported by the Italian Confederation of Labor.

A Ministerial Committee composed of a Member of each Party was appointed to make concrete proposals for the formation of an advisory body to permit the "direct expression of the living forces of the nation to collaborate with the Government". The idea obviously is to provide some substitute for a Parliament.

Reparation continued actively during the month of December despite the crisis in the Government. The chief matter of interest was the pronouncement of a verdict of guilty in the cases of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli and their sentence to twenty years of imprisonment. During the month, 509 cases were reported

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consistently and that Treasury bonds continue to enjoy popular subscription, thereby indicating a certain public confidence in the money. Also, budget conditions are to be stabilized by pegging the lira and revising income-tax rates.

"A request by the Italian General Confederation of Labor to alleviate workers' conditions produced a decision of the Council to sanction and make obligatory the payment of a 13th month's additional pay as a subsidy to workers, and to indemnify the State employees living in large cities. The Ministry of Public Works was instructed to prepare an emergency program to check unemployment as the repatriation of prisoners of war occurs. State employees were given special Christmas bonuses, and part payments of subsidies to pensioned persons beginning January 1st was decreed for a temporary period whilst a final plan for regular payment is worked out.

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"Epuration continued actively during the month of December despite the crisis in the Government. The chief matter of interest was the pronouncement of a verdict of guilty in the cases of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli and their sentence to twenty years of imprisonment. During the month, 309 cases were reported to have been dealt with in the punishment of Fascist crimes, 14,582 cases in the epuration of the administration and 334 cases in the removal of profits of the Regime. Thus far, the total value of Fascist property liquidated is estimated at $2,171,500.

"It was announced on December 27 that Count Carlo Sforza had resigned his appointment as High Commissioner for Sanctions against

Fascism.

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Fascism. It is rumored that the Government proposes to reorganize the machinery for epuration. A copy of the draft of the decree to effect this is awaited.

"There has been a new addition to the Government. With the approval of the Allied Commission, General Casilia was replaced as Undersecretary of State for War by General Luigi Chatrian.

"On the political side, there have been some declarations of policy and a continuation of the tendency to Right-Left political cleavage. The Central Committee of National Liberation in an order of the day announced the intention of the Six Parties to collaborate in the war effort for the liberation of Italy, and to maintain close liaison between them for the reconstruction of the country. In a subsequent address to the Council, the Prime Minister took note and expressed his appreciation of this decision and his gratification that the recent crisis had not split the unity of the forces in Northern Italy which had banded together to resist the Germans and the Fascists.

"It appears that the Right-Left division in the Political Parties is based on ideology largely and increasingly on the distinction made in the Pope's Christmas message between the "people" and the "masses". The Socialist and the Action Parties reputedly are drawing closer together and the Socialist-Communist Alliance seems to have been threatened seriously by the participation of the Communists in the Government (although Nenni, in his speech on December 31, denied this assumption). On the other hand, there are indications of a consolidation of the Christian Democrat, the Liberal, and the Right-Wing elements of the Labor Democrat Parties with a view to forming a "People's Group" which would threaten politically the "Masses' Group" of the Left.

"The Government has made two statements concerning the recognition of the CLNAI. On December 31 it was stated that the struggle of the patriots is an integral part of the nation's war effort and that to the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy, as representative of the Government itself, is given the task of directing the action of the patriots against the Fascist and Nazi oppressors. It was stated further (but erroneously) that the Allied Command had recognized the Committee as the representative organ of all anti-Fascist parties in territory occupied by the enemy and that this recognition, together with that previously given by the Italian Government, would strengthen the Committee in its struggle.

"As the Council is aware, committees similar to the C.L.N. which was established in Rome before the entry of the Allies, have sprung up in other large cities such as Florence, Turin, Milan and Genoa. The committees have played an increasingly powerful role in political affairs and have succeeded in acquiring control over a majority of the bands of patriots engaged in fighting the enemy. During the Summer, the CLNAI succeeded in establishing contact with the Italian Government through the Italian Legation in Bern, and

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"On the political side, there have been some declarations of policy and a continuation of the tendency to Right-Left political cleavage. The General Committee of National Liberation in an order of the day announced the intention of the Six Parties to collaborate in the war effort for the liberation of Italy, and to maintain close liaison between them for the reconstruction of the country. In a subsequent address to the Council, the Prime Minister took note and expressed his appreciation of this decision and his gratification that the present crisis had not split the unity of the forces in Northern Italy which had banded together to resist the Germans and the Fascists.

"It appears that the Right-Left division in the Political Parties is based on ideology largely and increasingly on the distinction made in the Pope's Christmas message between the 'people' and the 'masses'. The Socialist and the Action Parties reputedly are drawing closer together and the Socialist-Communist Alliance seems to have been threatened seriously by the participation of the Communists in the Government (although Nenni, in his speech on December 31, denied this assumption). On the other hand, there are indications of a consolidation of the Christian Democrat, the Liberal, and the Right-wing elements of the Labor Democrat Parties with a view to forming a 'People's Group' which would threaten politically the 'Masses' Group' of the Left.

"The Government has made two statements concerning the recognition of the CLNAI. On December 22 it was stated that the struggle of the patriots is an integral part of the nation's war effort and that to the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy, as representative of the Government itself, is given the task of directing the action of the patriots against the Fascist and Nazi oppressors. It was stated further (but erroneously) that the Allied Command had recognized the Committee as the representative organ of all anti-Fascist parties in territory occupied by the enemy and that this recognition, together with that previously given by the Italian Government, would strengthen the Committee in its struggle.

"As the Council is aware, committees similar to the C.L.N. which was established in Rome before the entry of the Allies, have sprung up in other large cities such as Florence, Turin, Milan, and Genoa. The committees have played an increasingly powerful role in political affairs and have succeeded in acquiring control over a majority of the bands of patriots engaged in fighting the enemy. During the Summer, the CLNAI succeeded in establishing contact with the Italian Government through the Italian Legation in Bern, and a limited degree of recognition in fact was accorded to them as the coordinating body for anti-Fascist activities in the North. The example of Florence indicated that the eventualities of war might find the committees in control, to some extent, of liberated cities or areas until Allied Military Government could be established. For this reason it was deemed desirable by the Italian Government to accord some further degree of recognition to the Committee. In consequence, after conversations with representatives of the CLNAI, the Government issued a further communique saying that the CLNAI accepts the authority of the Italian Government and agrees to act as its delegate, while the Government recognized the Committee as

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the organ of the anti-fascist parties in the territory occupied by the enemy, and delegates it to represent the Government in the struggle against the Germans and the Fascists. A rectification of the previous erroneous statement regarding Allied recognition was made in this statement which said that the Allied Military Authorities had not accorded any form of political recognition to the Committee, but had agreed with it on military measures for the prosecution of the war behind the enemy lines.

"On December 14, demonstrations against military conscription took place in Catania where rioting occurred and fires were started which gutted the Municipio, the Tribunale, and the Tax office, and damaged three other official buildings. The riots ended in the death of one person and in the injury of eight others. Thereafter, further demonstrations occurred which were simultaneous and widespread throughout the Island. By December 21 there had been 43 demonstrations without incident at 34 different places; demonstrations with damage and conflict at nine places; and demonstrations with damage but without conflict at five places.

"While the apparent cause of this unrest was a protest by students and others against being called to the colors, there appeared to be secondary factors such as reaction to grain seizing and the closing of the flour mills (which alone accounted for seven demonstrations). Also, other outside forces appeared to have incited the students to assume their attitude of indifference toward the war and to rebel against participation in it. Both Separatists and Fascist elements were regarded (and not without some evidence) at least in part to have been responsible for the disturbance. At last report, when the situation was reported to be in hand, casualties totalled four civilians dead and 35 injured; six police injured.

"With regard to international affairs, the British and American Governments issued virtually identical communiques following the formation of the new Italian Government, saying that their Ambassadors had worked in close council and, their reports having been found satisfactory to the two Governments, the latter welcomed the representative character of the new Government and were happy to see it assume office.

"Count Sforza has declined to accept the appointment of Ambassador to the United States, and no other nomination thereto yet has been made. The Public Relations Office of the Presidency of the Council announced on December 27 that diplomatic relations were to be restored with Belgium and were to be "reactivated" with Rumania. Its spokesman said that most problems impeding a resumption of relations with France had been solved, and the Government was hopeful of a speedy settlement of those which remained - in fact, the Foreign Minister considered reconciliation with France "his first obligation".

"The press of December 29 announced a resumption of Italo-Norwegian relations."

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"The press of December 29 announced a resumption of Italo-Norwegian relations."

The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether it was too early to ask whether the declaration made by Mr. Macmillan, published in today's newspapers, would result in a change of relationship between the Allied authorities and the Italian Government.

Rear

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Rear Admiral Stone stated that Mr. Macmillan's recommendations had been submitted to His Majesty's Government for approval and that British and American authorities were now discussing them. He expressed the opinion that the recommendations may be considered an implementation of the Churchill-Roosevelt Statement regarding Italy issued on September 26, 1944 and indicated that Mr. Macmillan felt that a further official statement regarding his recommendations might be expected within a fortnight. The approval of Mr. Macmillan's views in the premises would result, inter alia, in a slight change in the relationship between the Allied Commission and the Italian Government to the extent that (1) nominations made by the Italian Government would no longer require Allied Commission approval and (2) decrees of new legislation would no longer have to be submitted to the Allied Commission for approval. Furthermore, it would result in a decrease in Allied Commission personnel in Sicily and other places.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether Rear Admiral Stone had any information as to when the new decree on depuration will be completed and whether it would embody basic changes or merely minor modifications.

Rear Admiral Stone stated that the modifications would be in the nature of procedural changes and would not involve any drastic reorganization and that he could not say when the decree will be completed. He indicated that under the new decree the administration of the depuration machinery will depend directly from the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers.

There was no further discussion.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that this item had been included on the agenda of today's meeting, in accordance with the decision at the previous meeting, pending the discussions between the United States, Soviet, and British Governments. He reported that the British Delegation had not received any further instructions and inquired whether any of the other Delegations had received instructions.

Mr. Kirk stated that he had not received any further instructions.

General Susaloparov said that he too had not received any further instructions and suggested taking this item off the agenda until such time as instructions were received.

M. Dzintaris stated that he thought it advisable to leave the item on the agenda until such time as the question is definitely decided.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he had no objections to leaving the item on the agenda.

The Chairman inquired whether General Susaloparov would object

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There was no further discussion.

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Mr. Kirk stated that he had not received any further instructions.

General Sousloparov said that he too had not received any further instructions and suggested taking this item off the agenda until such time as instructions were received.

M. Exintaris stated that he thought it advisable to leave the item on the agenda until such time as the question is definitely decided.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he had no objections to leaving the item on the agenda.

The Chairman inquired whether General Sousloparov would object to the question being left on the agenda.

General Sousloparov stated that in spite of the fact that he had no new instructions he considered that, inasmuch as the problem was being discussed by the three Governments, it was inadvisable to leave it on the agenda.

The

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The Chairman stated that the British Delegation had originally raised the question on instructions from London and that, although subsequently the matter had been taken up directly by the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom, the British Delegation was still under instructions to keep the matter current and that therefore, subject to General Soudoplatov's approval, he would prefer to have the item kept on the agenda until further instructions are received.

General Soudoplatov stated that he had no objections to leaving the question on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would not be discussed until such time as some decision had been reached in London.

Dr. Hoodless made the following statement: "According to instructions received, inasmuch as the British proposal raised a question of a general problem concerning not only Italy, but also other countries, as Bulgaria and Rumania, - I am authorized to declare that Yugoslavia agrees that this question be discussed by the Government of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America." He further stated that he considered it was not necessary to keep this item on the agenda, inasmuch as it could be listed whenever instructions were received.

Mr. Hopkinson noted that the majority of the Representatives were in favor of leaving the item on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would be discussed only upon receipt of further instructions.

Mr. Kirk observed that listing or not listing the item was merely a technical matter and that he saw no objections to keeping it listed pending the eventual receipt of instructions in the premises.

The Chairman, with reference to Dr. Hoodless's statement, pointed out that the problem with which the Council had been seized is an Italian one and that the Council was not authorized to take into consideration problems affecting Rumania or Bulgaria.

The Chairman then ascertained that it was the desire of the Council to leave the item on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would not be discussed until further instructions had been received.

3. Miscellaneous.

Mr. Kirk thanked the Chairman for the able manner in which he had conducted the meeting and on behalf of the other Representatives on the Council requested the Chairman to convey to Sir Noel Charles best wishes for a speedy recovery.

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

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General Soualoperov stated that he had no objections to leaving the question on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would not be discussed until such time as some decision had been reached in London.

Dr. Gsedlaka made the following statement: "According to instructions received, inasmuch as the British proposal raised a question of a general problem concerning not only Italy, but also other countries, as Bulgaria and Rumania, - I am authorised to declare that Yugoslavia agrees that this question be discussed by the Government of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America." He further stated that he considered it was not necessary to keep this item on the agenda, inasmuch as it could be listed whenever instructions were received.

Mr. Hopkinson noted that the majority of the Representatives were in favor of leaving the item on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would be discussed only upon receipt of further instructions.

Mr. Kirk observed that listing or not listing the item was merely a technical matter and that he saw no objections to keeping it listed pending the eventual receipt of instructions in the premises.

The Chairman, with reference to Dr. Gsedlaka's statement, pointed out that the problem with which the Council had been seized is an Italian one and that the Council was not authorized to take into consideration problems affecting Rumania or Bulgaria.

The Chairman then ascertained that it was the desire of the Council to leave the item on the agenda subject to the understanding that it would not be discussed until further instructions had been received.

3. Miscellaneous.

Mr. Kirk thanked the Chairman for the able manner in which he had conducted the meeting and on behalf of the other Representatives on the Council requested the Chairman to convey to Sir Noel Charles best wishes for a speedy recovery.

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 203d meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 8th, 1946 under the chairmanship of Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson, the Acting British Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the

meeting

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785065

meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
M. Georges Exintaris	Greece
General Koudriavtsev	Soviet Union
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
M. Slavco Smedleka	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on January 19 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

* * * * *

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Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
M. Slovan Gmeidlaka	Yugoslavia

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on January 19 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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

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

CC 802

11 January 1945

Dear Mr. Counte:

I return herewith the draft minutes of the 28th meeting of the Advisory Council. The Chief Commissioner wishes to make some alterations on page 5, the first paragraph of which should now read:-

"Field Marshal Alexander stated that Mr. Stonehewer-Bird's representations had been submitted to His Majesty's Government for approval and that British and American authorities were now discussing them. He expressed the opinion that the recommendations may be considered as implementation of the Churchill-Roosevelt statement regarding Italy issued on September 29, 1943, and indicated that Mr. Stonehewer-Bird's note was a further official statement regarding the recommendations might be expected within a fortnight. The approval of Mr. Stonehewer-Bird's views in the proposed sense would result, inter alia, in a slight change in the relationship between the Allied Commission and the Italian Government to the extent that (1) negotiations made by the Italian Government ought to invest certain Allied Commission approval and (2) documents and legislation would no longer have to be submitted to the Allied Commission for approval. Furthermore, it would result in a decrease in Allied Commission approval in Sicily and other places."

Yours very truly,

J. A. WADE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Counte
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119
Rome

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DEC

SECRET

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 27, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for January 5, 10:30 a.m., will be held at the British Embassy, via XX Settembre 80, under the chairmanship of the British Representative on the Council.

Distribution:

Members.

Rear Admiral Allery A. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

FILES

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A G E N D A

- - - -

For the

DECEMBER 29, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

1.) POLITICAL MATTERS - by Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2.) MARTIAL LAW (Final Report).

3.) DECLARATION.

4.) AREA CLASSIFIED.

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MINUTES OF THE 27th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Via Gaeta 5 on December 15, 1944 under the chairmanship of General Ivan Susloparov, the Acting Russian Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

General Ivan Susloparov	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurayevky	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Bouchet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Kapsambelis	
M. Alexander Agourdeos	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Hoshie	
Dr. Slovan J. Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Niko Jakša	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) Miscellaneous.

(4) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Susloparov, opened the meeting and on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy congratulated Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone on the occasion of his recent promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral.

The Chairman then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. **Political Review.**

General Ivan Susloparov	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gusarevsky	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Touchet	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Papaambelis	
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. M.L. d'A. Hopkinson	
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	
Dr. Sloven J. Gazdiska	Yugoslavia
M. Mika Jakša	

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The Chairman then called on Rear Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Stone.

The following report was presented by Rear Admiral Stone:

"The crisis occasioned by the resignation of the Government on 26 November was the chief concern of my last report to you.

It

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It continued until December 7 when Bonomi officially accepted the charge of forming a new Ministry. The names of the Members of the new Government were not presented to the Commission until December 9, and the names of the Undersecretaries had not been decided definitely until December 12, the day on which the new Government was sworn in office by the Lieutenant General of the Realm. The requirements of the Allies were complied with; i.e., the names of the proposed Heads of Service Ministries and those of the Undersecretary for Posts and Telegraphs as well as the Director General of Railroads were submitted to the Commission for the approval of AFHQ, and the names of all the Members were submitted to the United States and British Embassies and to AFHQ before their announcement was made.

"I have submitted to the President of the Council a complete list of the names of the officials composing the new Government. Since this has been published, I shall not restate them at this time.

"I also have informed your President of the signing of the two undertakings by Signor Bonomi on the formation of his new Government; namely, (1) that he accepts all obligations towards the Allies entered into by the former Italian Governments since the conclusion of the Armistice signed on September 1943 and he declares 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 29 September; and (2) that without the prior consent of the Allied Governments the Royal Italian Government undertakes not to reopen the institutional question until such time as Italy has been liberated and the Italian people have the opportunity of themselves determining their form of government. I may add that the language of the two commitments is identical with those signed by him last June, and approved by the Advisory Council.

"You will have noted that the new Cabinet is essentially a reshuffling of the former Ministry and that the only changes in its constitution are the exclusion of representatives of the Socialist and Action Parties, and the reduction of the number of Ministries without Portfolio from seven to three, two of whom also are Vice-Presidents. Also, the Ministry of Communications has been split into two Ministries of Post and Telegraph Communications and of Railroad Transportation, and a new Ministry of Occupied Italy has been created.

"Seven Members were carried over from the last Cabinet without change of position, though, Corbino, former Minister of Communications, now presides only over the Ministry of Railroad Transport. De Gasperi, Togliatti, and Nenni were shifted from Ministries without Portfolio to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Vice Presidency without Portfolio and the Ministry of Public Works, respectively. The Ministers of Finance and Air, Pesenti and Scialoja, were Undersecretaries in the previous Government. Arangio-Ruiz, the Minister of Public Instruction, was Minister of Justice in the last Badoglio Cabinet. The two new members, Brosio and Cavalletto, Minister without Portfolio and Minister of Post and Telegraph Communications are, re-

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"Seven Members were carried over from the last Cabinet without change of position, though, Cerabona, former Minister of Communications, now presides only over the Ministry of Railroad Transport. De Gasperi, Togliatti, and Nenni were shifted from Ministries without Portfolio to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Vice Presidency without Portfolio and the Ministry of Public Works, respectively. The Ministers of Finance and Air, Pesenti and Meinaloja, were Undersecretaries in the previous Government. Arangio-Ruiz, the Minister of Public Instruction, was Minister of Justice in the last Badoglio Cabinet. The two new members, Grossi and Gevelotto, Minister without Portfolio and Minister of Post and Telegraph Communications are, respectively, secretaries of the Liberal Party and of the Labor Democrat Party.

"The portfolios are divided evenly amongst the four parties. The two Vice-Presidencies of the Christian Democrat and of the Communist Parties are balanced by a third Minister without Portfolio

belonging

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belonging to the Liberal Party, and it is understood that a Labor Democrat Party Minister with Portfolio will occupy the Presidency of the Inter-ministerial Committee.

"The first week of the crisis was marked throughout by the publication of Party "organs of the day", charges and counter-charges and partisan commentary. While the underlying reasons for the Government's resignation - the division amongst its members and the question of epuration - continued to be made manifest, a definite cleavage between Right and Left became apparent on the issue of whether or not the C.L.N. was to become a "Super-government". The Socialists blamed the Liberals for the fall of the Government saying that they wished to return to the old pre-Fascist Italy rather than to accept Socialist orientation towards the future and hence were an obstacle to unity. "Avanti" remarked that Bonomi had but two alternatives - to fight democracy or to retire.

"The Action Party declared they would not take part in any government which did not assign the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs to Count Sforza. "Italia Libera" asserted that by having offered the resignation of the Government to the Lieutenant General rather than to the C.L.N., Bonomi had put himself beyond the political pale.

"The Communists, while adopting a milder and more conciliatory tone, maintained their solidarity with the Socialists and declared that Bonomi had not followed the democratic program laid down by the C.L.N. "Unità", denying Communist responsibility for the crisis, said that the impasse was due to a tendency of the late government to liquidate the Committee of Liberation and the process of epuration.

"This plethora of newspaper polemics was followed by days of active political negotiation punctuated by the publication of letters to and from the several political personages. It appeared during this course of events that the Parties definitely had split into two groups of the Left (Action, Socialist and Communist) and of the Right (Labor Democrat, Christian Democrat, and Liberal), but with the Christian Democrats at times straddling the political fence possibly in an effort to effect a compromise.

"Bonomi, counting on the eventual support of the Christian Democrats, apparently was attempting to break up the leftist bloc which itself was striving to obtain a decision through the jurisdiction of C.L.N. and with the aid of the Christian Democrats. His strongest efforts were directed towards the Communist Party which had shown itself to be more conciliatory than had the other two Parties of the Left. An early effort was made by him to induce Togliatti, Nenni and De Gasperi to accept the posts of Vice-Presidents of the Council. It was unsuccessful. In the end, however, the Communists yielded to Bonomi's final appeal and joined the Right parties to form the present Government.

"Explaining this action, Togliatti stated that the Sforza case practically had annulled the possibility of a unanimous candidate and, in consequence, the best course was to accept Bonomi in order [illegible] He added that the Communist

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of operation - continued to be made manifest, a definite cleavage between Right and Left became apparent on the issue of whether or not the C.L.N. was to become a "Super-government". The Socialists blamed the Liberals for the fall of the Government saying that they wished to return to the old pre-Fascist Italy rather than to accept Socialist orientation towards the future and hence were an obstacle to unity. "Avanti" remarked that Bonomi had but two alternatives - to fight democracy or to retire.

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"This plethora of newspaper polemics was followed by days of active political negotiation punctuated by the publication of letters to and from the several political personages. It appeared during this course of events that the Parties definitely had split into two groups of the Left (Action, Socialist and Communist) and of the Right (Labor Democrat, Christian Democrat, and Liberal), but with the Christian Democrats at times straddling the political fence possibly in an effort to effect a compromise.

"Bonomi, counting on the eventual support of the Christian Democrats, apparently was attempting to break up the leftist bloc which itself was striving to obtain a decision through the jurisdiction of C.L.N. and with the aid of the Christian Democrats. His strongest efforts were directed towards the Communist Party which had shown itself to be more conciliatory than had the other two Parties of the Left. An early effort was made by him to induce Togliatti, Nenni and De Gasperi to accept the posts of Vice-Presidents of the Council. It was unsuccessful. In the end, however, the Communists yielded to Bonomi's final appeal and joined the Right parties to form the present Government.

"Explaining this action, Togliatti stated that the Sforza case practically had annulled the possibility of a unanimous candidate and, in consequence, the best course was to accept Bonomi in order to permit a solution of the crisis. He added that the Communist Party had to participate in the Government because otherwise all three Left Parties - perhaps even all the C.L.N. Parties - would have been excluded from the Government. He thinks it important that the Socialists and the Communists reach an agreement with the Christian Democrats. The apparent difference of political attitudes of the Communists and Socialists was denied by "Unità" which reaffirmed the united action of the two Parties, and Togliatti asserted that the Party's presence in the Government did not mean an end of the past

with

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with the Socialists, who were aware of this decision and had approved of it.

"The Socialist and Action Parties remained adamant in refusing to enter the Government. Nenni stated that the Socialists refused to join a Government which owed its investiture to the Prince rather than to the C.L.N. Having expressed their lack of faith in the Bonomi Government, they certainly could not join it. The Action Party followed the same line and accused Bonomi of having betrayed the confidence which the C.L.N. had given him. Its organ "Italia Libera" asserted that the Allies were responsible for the failure of the two Parties to take part in the Government.

"The Democrat "Italia Nuova" said that the Italian nation had known for six months that the self-appointment of the C.L.N. Parties as the only representatives of the nation would lead to serious consequences and the Independent "Tempo" said that Bonomi had fought the revolutionary currents in his Government and had split the coalition by differentiating between the Parties of the masses and the other Parties. One of the results of his struggle, it said, had been to remove the Communists from control of epuration.

"Two new situations have emerged from the formation of the present Government. First, the position of the C.L.N. probably has been somewhat weakened and the Government has been given a conservative tinge; second, there has been created a strong opposition of the Socialist and the Action Parties, presumably to include also the Republican Party. Nenni, surely to be the mouthpiece of the opposition, stated that the basic questions had been avoided but not solved. He said that his Party would criticise the new Government dispassionately and not fight it systematically, but would support all measures directed towards winning the war and the democratization of the country.

"The Communists achieved a technical triumph and have placed themselves into an excellent political bargaining position since, in their alliance with the Socialists, they are virtually at once inside and outside the Government. The Christian Democrats, who made every effort to reach a compromise in the crisis, ultimately joined the conservatives and have gained strength as their ministerial appointments indicate. The legal position of the Monarchy is somewhat strengthened since the Government was formed under the direct charge of the Lieutenant General.

"Bonomi undoubtedly has achieved a personal triumph. "Tempo" paid tribute to his patience, tenacity and courage. Despite the strain of numerous conferences and discussions and against the receipt of anonymous letters and threats against his person, it added he stood firm to his principles and his first thoughts were for the good of the country.

"The task of the newly created government undoubtedly will continue to be a severe one and its success in large measure will depend upon its ability to gain popular support, to supply the basic [illegible] to deal with the occupation, and to solve

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

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"Bonomi undoubtedly has achieved a personal triumph. "Tempo" paid tribute to his patience, tenacity and courage. Despite the strain of numerous conferences and discussions and against the receipt of anonymous letters and threats against his person, it added he stood firm to his principles and his first thoughts were for the good of the country.

"The task of the newly created government undoubtedly will continue to be a severe one and its success in large measure will depend upon its ability to gain popular support, to supply the basic needs of the population, to deal with the opposition, and to solve the political and economic problems of the North. "Unità" in commenting on the tasks of the Government, said that no one expects it to perform a miracle, but the people would anticipate definite action to solve their most important problems; more specifically, partisan formations had to be recognized, the Army had to be epurated, the Black Market had to be eradicated and replaced by a controlled market, and the country had to be democratized."

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The Chairman thanked Rear Admiral Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Exintaris, with reference to Rear Admiral Stone's statement that he had transmitted to the Chairman of the Council a complete list of the names composing the new Italian Government together with the undertakings signed by the President of the Council of Ministers, stated that he had received Rear Admiral Stone's note this morning and that he would make arrangements for its distribution to all the Representatives on the Council. (A copy of this note is attached herewith as Enclosure #1).

There was no further discussion.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting the Greek and Yugoslav Representatives were without instructions regarding this problem and that the Greek Representative had indicated his personal support of the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem. The Chairman reported that he had received further instructions from his Government informing him that the Soviet Union Government had communicated its point of view in the premises to the British Ambassador in Moscow who, in turn, had informed London. In view of these developments, the Chairman stated that the Soviet Union Delegation found it undesirable, for the time being, to further discuss the Italian war crimes problem.

Sir Noel Charles reported that since the last meeting of the Council he had received a telegram from the British Government, in which the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the international handling of the war crimes question is set out, and stated that it was his understanding that the problem will be discussed by the United States, the Soviet Union, and the British Governments.

Mr. Kirk stated that he had received instructions from his Government indicating that the problem of Italian war crimes will be discussed by the British, the Soviet Union, and the United States Governments and, in view thereof, suggesting the advisability of postponing, for the time being, further discussions of this problem by the Advisory Council.

M. Couve de Murville said that he was agreeable to postponing further discussions at this time.

Dr. Eleftheriades stated that he was agreeable to postponing discussions. He referred to an error in the minutes of the 28th meeting, in which General Soudleporov's comment was recorded before that of Dr. Joaly Eleftheriades (see page 11, penultimate paragraph) and proposed that the minutes be modified to read as follows quote:

"This suggestion was agreeable to all Representatives, present Dr. Eleftheriades and General Soudleporov.

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the undertakings signed by the President of the Council of Ministers, stated that he had received Rear Admiral Stone's note this morning and that he would make arrangements for its distribution to all the Representatives on the Council. (A copy of this note is attached herewith as Enclosure #1).

There was no further discussion.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting the Greek and Yugoslav Representatives were without instructions regarding this problem and that the Greek Representative had indicated his personal support of the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem. The Chairman reported that he had received further instructions from his Government informing him that the Soviet Union Government had communicated its point of view in the premises to the British Ambassador in Moscow who, in turn, had informed London. In view of these developments, the Chairman stated that the Soviet Union Delegation found it inadvisable, for the time being, to further discuss the Italian war crimes problem.

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Mr. Kirk stated that he had received instructions from his Government indicating that the problem of Italian war crimes will be discussed by the British, the Soviet Union, and the United States Governments and, in view thereof, suggesting the advisability of postponing, for the time being, further discussions of this problem by the Advisory Council.

M. Couve de Murville said that he was agreeable to postponing further discussions at this time.

Dr. Sloven Gsovski stated that he was agreeable to postponing discussions. He referred to an error in the minutes of the 25th meeting, in which General Souslyparov's comment was recorded before that of Dr. Josip Smodlaka (see page 22, penultimate paragraph) and proposed that the minutes be modified to read as follows (quote:

> "This suggestion was agreeable to all Representatives, except Dr. Smodlaka and General Souslyparov.
>
> Dr. Smodlaka declared that owing to the fact he had not received any instructions from his Government he could not associate himself with any action relating to this subject which involved a question of considerable concern to his Government.

General

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNB No. 785045

General Soustchnarov stated that he felt until the Council had taken a decision regarding the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem that it might be inadvisable to make any inquiries at the Allied Commission regarding the implementation of this proposal." Unquote.

This modification was accepted by the Council.

M. Pzintaris inquired whether, in view of the fact that the basic problem will be discussed in London, the Council still wished to further discuss the question of collecting information regarding Italian war crimes.

The Chairman stated that he was interested to know what Sir Noel Charles thought on further consideration of the problem.

Sir Noel Charles expressed his personal view that he did not think that there should be delay in collecting all the information possible both as regards Italian war crimes and crimes committed by the Germans against Italians, but that prior to suggesting that further steps should be taken on these lines, he felt that he must await instructions from London.

Mr. Kirk said that the question would appear to be one of form, namely, whether to keep the item on the agenda or wait for further instructions before placing it on the agenda and stated that he had no objections to keeping it on the agenda pending eventual receipt of instructions.

The Chairman noted that the point raised by M. Pzintaris was whether pending receipt of instructions the Council would wish to consider the question of collecting information regarding war crimes and with reference thereto asked the Representatives and Rear Admiral Stone to express their opinions.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he thought it better to postpone discussions until the Council received further instructions, he indicated that as a result of the discussion of this problem in London new ideas relating to the question of collecting information might be formulated.

Mr. Kirk stated that his instructions were to suggest the postponement of further discussions of this problem.

Dr. Maudlaun indicated his support of Mr. Kirk's position.

M. Pzintaris stated that he still holds the view which he expressed at the last meeting of the Council that the initiation by the Allied Commission of the preliminary work of collecting information on war crimes committed by Italians would be useful. However, since the other members of the Council agreed on the postponement of such work, he could not but express the hope that the Council would again consider the problem at the earliest possible date.

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M. Exintaris inquired whether, in view of the fact that the basic problem will be discussed in London, the Council still wished to further discuss the question of collecting information regarding Italian war crimes.

The Chairman stated that he was interested to know what Sir Noel Charles thought on further consideration of the problem.

Sir Noel Charles expressed his personal view that he did not think that there should be delay in collecting all the information possible both as regards Italian war crimes and crimes committed by the Germans against Italians, but that prior to suggesting that further steps should be taken on these lines, he felt that he must await instructions from London.

Mr. Kirk said that the question would appear to be one of form, namely, whether to keep the item on the agenda or wait for further instructions before placing it on the agenda and stated that he had no objections to keeping it on the agenda pending eventual receipt of instructions.

The Chairman noted that the point raised by M. Exintaris was whether pending receipt of instructions the Council would wish to consider the question of collecting information regarding war crimes and with reference thereto asked the Representatives and Rear Admiral Stone to express their opinions.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he thought it better to postpone discussions until the Council received further instructions, he indicated that as a result of the discussion of this problem in London new ideas relating to the question of collecting information might be formulated.

Mr. Kirk stated that his instructions were to suggest the postponement of further discussions of this problem.

Dr. Gaodiaka indicated his support of Mr. Kirk's position.

M. Exintaris stated that he still holds the view which he expressed at the last meeting of the Council that the initiation by the Allied Commission of the preliminary work of collecting information on war crimes committed by Italians would be useful. However, since the other members of the Council agreed on the postponement of such work, he could not but express the hope that the Council would again consider the problem at the earliest possible date.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he was agreeable to postponing further discussions of this point pending the receipt of instructions.

Rear Admiral Stone noted that it was quite possible that the discussions between the three Governments might lead to the establishment of a machinery other than the Allied Commission and that therefore it would appear well for the Council to await the results of these discussions.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 750045

The Chairman ascertained that apparently it was the consensus of opinion that the item be included in the agenda for the next meeting but not discussed until further instructions had been received and that, with reference to the collection of information relating to Italian war crimes, it was considered advisable for the time being not to make any inquiry in this connection at the Allied Commission.

3. Miscellaneous.

It was noted that, with reference to the British position regarding Count Sforza indicated in the last political report submitted by Rear Admiral Stone, a correction should be made (see page 3, 5th paragraph) deleting the term "as a member of the Government" and substituting therefore the term "as Minister of Foreign Affairs", that is, the reference passage of the report should read: "... Count Sforza, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, would not be welcome to the British Government."

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 27th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on December 18, 1944, under the chairmanship of General Susloparov, the Acting Soviet Union Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Kyrtaris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Aleksa Ivanchitch	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 29 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

2097

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

3. Miscellaneous.

It was noted that, with reference to the British position regarding Count Sforza indicated in the last political report submitted by Rear Admiral Stone, a correction should be made (see page 3, 5th paragraph) deleting the term "as a member of the Government" and substituting therefore the term "as Minister of Foreign Affairs", that is, the reference passage of the report should read: "... Count Sforza, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, would not be welcome to the British Government."

4. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 27th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on December 15, 1944, under the chairmanship of General Soustelgrey, the Acting Soviet Union Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
Pedros Exintaris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Slovan Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 29 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

Enclosure:

Rear Admiral Stone's note
dated December 12, 1944.

* * * * * *

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

ENCLOSURE # 1

Copy

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

A P O 394

Ref: P/520.1

13 December 1944

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that Sig. Ivanoe Bonomi has completed the constitution of a new Italian Government. A complete list of the Ministers and Under Secretaries is attached for the information of the Advisory Council.

The appointments of the Ministers for War, Navy and Air, together with those of the Under Secretary for Communications and the Director General of Railroads, have received the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

I enclose copies of a letter signed today by Sig. Bonomi embodying the undertakings entered into by him on behalf of the new Government in regard to acceptance by the members of the Government of all obligations assumed by previous Italian Government, including the terms of the Armistice signed on 29 September 1943. I also enclose a copy of a letter in which Sig. Bonomi, on behalf of the Italian Government, specifically reaffirms the undertaking assumed by previous Governments in regard to the institutional question.

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Very truly yours,

(signed) KILLERY N. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

Ref: P/520.1

18 December 1944

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that Sig. Ivanoe Bonomi has completed the constitution of a new Italian Government. A complete list of the Ministers and Under Secretaries is attached for the information of the Advisory Council.

The appointments of the Ministers for War, Navy and Air, together with those of the Under Secretary for Communications and the Director General of Railroads, have received the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

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Very truly yours,

(signed) ELLIOTT W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency George Exintaris
Chairman in Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Nomentana, 42
Rome

(V)

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18 December 1944

COMPOSITION OF THE BONOMI CABINET

Presidency of the Council of Ministers		
President	Prof. Ivanoe Bonomi	Independent
Vice Presidents without Portfolio	Dott. Palmiro Togliatti	Communist
	On. Giulio Rodinò	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Press and Information	Avv. Francesco Libonati	Liberal
Agriculture		
Minister	Avv. Fausto Gullo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Avv. Antonio Segni	Christian Democrat
Air		
Minister	Avv. Carlo Sforza	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	General Ernesto Pellegrino	Independent
Finance		
Minister	Prof. Antonio Pesenti	Communist
Undersecretary	Avv. Cesare Gabriele	Liberal
Foreign Affairs		
Minister	Dott. Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Dott. Eugenio Reale	Communist
Undersecretary for Italians Abroad	Avv. Renato Morelli	Liberal
Industry, Commerce and Labor		
Minister	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce	Sig. Umberto Fiore	Communist
Undersecretary for Labor	Prof. Marica Puresse	Labor Democrat

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	On. Giulio Rodino	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Press and Information	Avv. Francesco Libonati	Liberal

Agriculture

Minister	Avv. Fausto Gullo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Avv. Antonio Segni	Christian Democrat

Air

Minister	Avv. Carlo Sciaioja	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	General Ernesto Pellegrino	Independent

Finance

Minister	Prof. Antonio Pesenti	Communist
Undersecretary	Avv. Cesare Gabriele	Liberal

Foreign Affairs

Minister	Dott. Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Dott. Eugenio Reale	Communist
Undersecretary for Italians Abroad	Avv. Renato Morelli	Liberal

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Industry, Commerce and Labor

Minister	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce	Sig. Umberto Fiore	Communist
Undersecretary for Labor	Prof. Enrico Persico	Labor Democrat

Interior

Minister	Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi	Independent
Undersecretary	Avv. Enrico Mole	Labor Democrat

Justice

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Justice		
Minister	Avv. Umberto Tupini	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	On. Avv. Dante Veroni	Labor Democrat
Navy		
Minister	Adm. Raffaele de Courten	Independent
Undersecretary	Avv. Carlo Russano	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist
Occupied Italy		
Minister	Dott. Mauro Scoccimarro	Communist
Undersecretary	Marchese Aldovrandi Medici Tornaquinci	Liberal
Post and Telegraph Communications		
Minister	Avv. Mario Cevolotto	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Ing. Mario Russo	Independent
Public Instruction		
Minister	Prof. Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz	Liberal
Undersecretary	Dott. Bernardo Mattarella	Christian Democrat
Public Works		
Minister	Avv. Mentasio Rubini	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Democrat
Railroad Transportation		
Minister	Avv. Francesco Cerabona	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Prof. Giambattista Rizzo	Liberal
Treasury		
Minister	Avv. Marcello Soleri	Liberal
Undersecretary	Prof. Avv. Salvatore Scoca	Christian Democrat

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Navy

Minister	Amm. Raffaele de Courten	Independent
Undersecretary	Avv. Carlo Cassano	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

Occupied Italy

Minister	Dott. Mauro Scoccimarro	Communist
Undersecretary	Marchese Aldovrandi Medici Tornaquinci	Liberal

Post and Telegraph Communications

Minister	Avv. Mario Cavalotto	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Ing. Mario Vano	Independent

Public Instruction

Minister	Prof. Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz	Liberal
Undersecretary	Dott. Bernardo Mattarella	Christian Democrat

Public Works

Minister	Avv. Meuccio Ruini	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Democrat

Railroad Transportation

Minister	Avv. Francesco Cerabona	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Prof. Giambattista Nizzo	Liberal

Treasury

Minister	Avv. Marcello Soleri	Liberal
Undersecretary	Prof. Avv. Salvatore Pugea	Christian Democrat

War

Minister	Gen. Conte Alessandro Casati	Liberal
Undersecretary	Avv. Mario Palermo	Communist

* * * * * * *

Minister without Portfolio	Avv. Manlio Brosio	Liberal

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

Copy

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

To: Commodore 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.

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, 10 December 1944.

(Signed) Ivanoe Bonomi

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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Copy

IL PRESIDENTE DEL CONSIGLIO
DEI MINISTRI

To: Commodore 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, 10 December 1944.

(Signed) Ivanoe Bonomi

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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CC 1300

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 30, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the twenty-seventh meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

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

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JAQ/dfe

AOU C-17(EC)

22 December 1944

Dear Mr. Goshie:

The draft minutes of the 27th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy are herewith returned approved by the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119
Rome

1371

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EC. 1132.
14/1/44.

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 12, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for December 15, 10:30 a.m., 1944, will be held at via Cneta 6 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

1373

COMMODORE E.M. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

Rome.

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

A G E N D A

for the

DECEMBER 15, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Commodore Stone,
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

2.) ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

MINUTES OF THE 26th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Via Panaghia 42 on December 1, 1944 under the chairmanship of George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Papaembelis	
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. M.L. d'A. Hopkinson	
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
General Ivan Susloparov	Soviet Union
M. Michael Chrusevsky	
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Slovan J. Smodlaka	
M. Nizo Jahša	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore E. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

(2) Activities and Problems of Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission - by Colonel C.H. Findlay, Chief of the Sub-Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(5) Miscellaneous.

(6) Press Communique.

1871

The Chairman, M. George Exintaris, opened the meeting and, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, extended felicitations to Dr. Smodlaka on the occasion of the anniversary of the Yugoslav national holiday, Union Day, and expressed the hope that

M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Kapsambelis	
M. Alexander Spourdeos	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
General Ivan Susloparov	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurevsky	
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Sloven J. Smodlaka	
M. Niko Jaska	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Hoshie	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore E. Stone, Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

(2) Activities and Problems of Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission - by Colonel C.H. Findlay, Chief of the Sub-Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(5) Miscellaneous.

(6) Press Communique.

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The Chairman, M. George Exintaris, opened the meeting and, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, extended felicitations to Dr. Smodlaka on the occasion of the anniversary of the Yugoslav national holiday, Union Day, and expressed the hope that Yugoslavia would celebrate many a Union Day in prosperity.

The Chairman then proposed that the Council forward congratulatory telegrams respectively to Field Marshal Alexander on the occasion of his promotion to the rank of Field Marshal and appointment as Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater and to General

Sir

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Sir Henry Maitland Wilson on his appointment as Chief of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington and as Mr. Churchill's personal Representative on military matters with President Roosevelt and also thanking General Wilson for the courteous consideration he had always extended to the Council.

The Council accepted the Chairman's proposal.

The Chairman then called on Commodore Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

"Domestic political events have moved fast since my last report to you. My expressed hope that the existing political alignment might be perpetuated has suffered a rebuff, but it is hoped that the present crisis will find a satisfactory solution.

"Various factors made for political uneasiness. Primary amongst these was the realization that warfare in Italy would continue and necessitate continued action for some considerable period by the existing Government in liberated Italy. The Government was hanging together on the cord of an agreement to cooperate which the several component groups, although constantly becoming more divergent outside the Cabinet with rival attacks in the press, were striving to maintain for their individual advantages. This circumstance, the bases of which I later shall develop briefly, together with the departure of Caranzini for London and the expected resignation of the Minister of Public Education and of the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, necessitated at least a reconstruction of the Cabinet. The extent of the difficulty in accomplishing this task was evidenced by the action of the Prime Minister in submitting to the Lieutenant General of the Realm his resignation and that of his Government, on November 25.

"The Lieutenant General, following constitutional procedure, accepted the resignation of the Government and then proceeded to hold conversations with the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber, and with the leaders of the six Government Parties and with other political personages. These conversations were concluded on the evening of November 28th.

"The attitude of the Commission has been one of interested observation, looking with favor upon any change made by Italian initiative which will strengthen the Government and permit it to conduct its affairs efficiently, in furtherance of the war effort.

"Ten days of political maneuvers, statements by various Parties and endless rumors preceded the crisis. For the most part, Party statements reiterated old theses, but the general impression was given of discontent and a weakness in Government which was reflected by a

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"Ten days of political manoeuvers, statements by various Parties and endless rumors preceded the crisis. For the most part, Party statements reiterated old theses, but the general impression was given of discontent and a weakness in Government which was reflected by a public feeling of increasing, marked hesitancy in Government activity. The Socialists expressed themselves strongly against reactionary forces. They asked for an annulment of the Armistice, the limitation of A.C. control to military matters and a quick solution of national problems. They solicited aid for Italy from international socialist organizations. The Action Party stressed the necessity for union of the Parties of the C.N.L. as the only remedy against disunion, and for more homogeneous

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and efficient activity on the part of the Government. The Christian Democrats deplored agitation and disturbance, particularly as carried on by the press, and declared that the Socialist and Communist newspapers had shown lack of a sense of responsibility and had broken the political truce. They published figures to indicate the extent of the damage done by war to Italy's social and economic structure and demanded unity of government with which to effect reconstruction. The Labor Democrats echoed the Christian Democrats and, reaffirming the truce on the institutional question, still reserved the right to "persuade" other Parties to agree on the establishment of a democratic republic.

"At the time of the resignation of the Government, rumor had it that the Parties of the left demanded stronger representation in the Government and that they particularly desired the portfolios of Interior, War, and Foreign Affairs. They were said also to desire the removal from the Government of certain weak members who they professed to represent the more moderate Parties.

"Along another line, it was said that the President of the Council of Ministers had decided to form a cabinet of technicians, and "TEMPO" of November 24 stated that "only a government of technicians could gain the approval of Di Nicola and other parliamentarians". This brought an indignant blast from "AVANTI" which railed against the attempt of the "reaction to exclude the Communists from the Government" by forming a government of technicians.

"Subsequent to the resignation, a meeting was held of representatives of the components of C.L.N. to discuss means of solving the crisis. Count Sforza was named Chairman and it was said that he was sent for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in a new Government.

"A Committee of the C.L.N. called upon the British Ambassador to express their views and, according to the N.B.C., they were given to understand by the Ambassador that Count Sforza, as a member of the Government, would not be welcome to the British Government. Thereupon Count Sforza resigned as Chairman of the C.L.N. Risorgimento Liberale of November 23 said that "the relations between Count Sforza and a high English political personality had been disturbed by some misunderstanding which occurred because of an assurance given by Count Sforza at the time of his return to his country. The inclusion of Count Sforza as Minister of Foreign Affairs in a Government to be formed could accentuate rather than dissipate this misunderstanding."

"In any event, it appears most likely that the resignation of the Government primarily was caused by the unwillingness of the President of the Council and of the moderate Members of his Cabinet to accede to the demand for key ministerial posts made by the Parties of the left.

"Yesterday, the Luogotenente charged Signor Nenni with the task of forming a new government. It is to be hoped that he will be successful.

[illegible] visits out of a Winter campaign.

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"Yesterday, the Lungotevere charged Signor Bonomi with the task of forming a new government. It is to be hoped that he will be successful.

In view of the conditions arising out of a winter campaign, Field Marshal Alexander issued instructions to the patriots in the North, to slow down the tempo of battle and to cease for the time being the maintenance of large scale organized activity. This caused the press to call for an intensification of Government and Allied assistance to prevent a collapse in Partisan activity in the North. The press of the left urged the recognition of the Committees of

Liberation

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liberation in newly-liberated territory as "provisional governments". The Socialists in a subsequent resolution have urged the recognition of the Main Committee in enemy-occupied territory.

"A proposal for a Consultative Assembly as an interim method of introducing some form of popular control of the Government is said to have been supported by practically all the Members of the Council. Some Parties, however, wished to make the establishment of this Assembly subordinate to the holding of elections.

"Epuration continues but it still is subject to the accusation of delay in action by certain sections of the press. Soleschmarro, High Commissioner for Epuration, stated that the reasons for this delay were the insufficiency of the law, lack of personnel, and difficulties encountered in recognizing the political nature of charges presented. The issue is linked closely to politics. At least there is a divergence of views as to carrying out this process. The proclaimed desire of the Left Parties to carry out far-reaching measures of epuration gives rise to suspicion of moderate Italians that the Left desires to eliminate entirely the old administrative personnel and to place persons of their own political sympathies in key positions. Moderate elements, on the other hand, desire to eliminate those Fascists who profited by their adherence to the regime or who collaborated openly with the Germans after the Armistice.

"The most notable developments in the field of epuration was the arrest of General Mario Roatta and of Colonel Bertolini, former Chief and member, respectively, of the Army General Staff.

"The trial of Generals Pentimalli and Del Tetto again has been postponed until December 14. However, the arrest of Roatta again brought into public conversation the possibility of a full enquiry into the cause of, and responsibility for, the collapse of the Italian Army after the Armistice.

"Several incidents of interest have occurred since our last meeting. The most important perhaps, from the point of view of public safety and order, was the disturbance which occurred in the Regina Coeli Prison beginning on November 21 when several hundred prisoners loosed from their cells created a slight disturbance and caused a small fire which was easily put out. There were about 1700 prisoners in the jail, of whom 794 are awaiting trial. They complained that they were detained without bail and without trial, that the prison was in a bad state of repair and that the food was bad. As there were some 150 security prisoners held in the prison by the Allies, the Regional Commissioner of Lazio-Umbria Region investigated conditions in the prison during the week before the disturbances, with a view to improving conditions and expediting the trial of the prisoners.

"Shortly after seven a.m. on November 23, a number of the prisoners broke the communicating gates between the wings and escaped into the courtyard, but not from the prison. Others fled to the top floors and the roof where a fire was started, as was also on the ground floor.

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"Shortly after seven a.m. on November 23, a number of the prisoners broke the communicating gates between the wings and escaped into the courtyard , but not from the prison. Others fled to the top floors and the roof where a fire was started, as was also on the ground floor. A strong force of Carabinieri was present in and about the prison. At one stage of the disturbance they used fire-arms, wounding three prisoners. Those in the courtyard then joined the prisoners on the roof, to make a total of some 500 persons who barricaded themselves in and refused to come down. They were not molested there and by eight a.m. of the following morning most of them had returned to their cells. No further incidents occurred.

"In the course of the day of November 23, the 150 security prisoners were taken from the prison and transferred to the Boys' Reformatory School in Trastevere. Twenty Italian military prisoners were taken to

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the Forte Boccea. Three to four hundred other prisoners were removed to other prisons.

" A mission composed of five members of the United States Commercial Company and a member of the State Department, headed by former U.S. Ambassador Culbertson, have spent some days in Rome investigating the industrial capacity of Italy, the possibilities of import and export trade and the currency exchange position. The function of the mission is purely exploratory but it is indicative of long-view Allied efforts to rehabilitate the commerce of Italy.

"The first contingent of six Italian Army groups now being re-equipped and reorganized, passed through Rome on November 24. The citizens turned out in large numbers to view the passage of the contingent which was reviewed by the Lieutenant General of the Neels. The splendid appearance of both personnel and material provoked favorable comment."

The Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his report and invited discussion.

(b) Discussion.

M. Couve de Murville, with reference to the present discussions by Italian political parties regarding the formation of a new Government, inquired what the proper role of the Advisory Council in connection with the formation of the new Italian Government would be. He raised the question whether the Council would be required to express its approval on the formation of the new Government either before or after its actual composition had been announced, or whether it was considered that the situation is now established firmly enough not to require the express approval of the Council and that therefore the Council would merely observe developments in this connection.

The Chairman indicated that there is a precedent in this connection, he stated that the June 17th Extraordinary Session, called at the request of the British Representative, was convened for the purpose of considering the formation of the Government and expressing the attitude and reservations of the Advisory Council thereto.

Mr. Kirk stated that on the occasion of the formation of the Government which had now resigned General Wilson had submitted the question of the formation of the new Government to the Advisory Council for recommendation.

Sir Noel Charles, with reference to M. Couve de Murville's inquiry, stated that at this time it would appear proper for the Council to observe developments and to await the result of the present discussions between the Italian political parties represented on the Committee of National Liberation concerning the formation of the new

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M. Couve de Murville stated that he was concerned with the question of the principle involved and that he shared the views of the U.S. Representative not to interfere in the domestic affairs of Italy. He raised his question to ascertain the views of the Council on this subject.

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Mr. Kirk stated that he thought the French Representative's point was whether the Council should take an initiative in considering the matter or whether it should await developments. He indicated that his preference was to await developments and not to take any initiative in the premises.

Sir Noel Charles suggested that the Advisory Council adopt the role of an observer maintaining reservations.

The Chairman stated that it would appear best for the Council to follow the procedure adopted the last time and to wait until the question of a new Government is submitted to the Council for approval.

Mr. Kirk stated that if the matter is presented to the Council for approval then the various Representatives could express their views on this subject, and added that as the question of an "approval" of a new Government has been mentioned, he wished to state that as far as his Government was concerned the composition of the Italian Government is entirely an Italian problem, except for the interest of the Allied Nations that the new Government honor all commitments to the Allies undertaken since September 3, 1943 and give assurance of continued Italian contributions to the war effort of the United Nations.

Commodore Stone reported that at the time when Bonomi was charged by the Lieutenant General of the Realm with the task of endeavoring to form a new Government, he had informed Bonomi, under instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander, that the new Government would have to honor all previous obligations accepted by the former Governments and that as far as the Allied Commission and the Supreme Allied Commander were concerned the procedure of approving the new Government would be the same as that followed when the Bonomi Government took office in June 1944.

The Chairman noted that apparently it was the consensus of opinion of the Representatives on the Council not to take any initiative in the premises unless and until the question of the formation of the new Italian Government is presented to the Advisory Council for consideration, at which time the Council would examine the situation.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether Commodore Stone knew the reasons for the postponement of the trial of Generals Del Tetto and Pentimalli. He stated that there were rumors that the reasons for the postponement were political rather than technical.

Commodore Stone reported that the trial was postponed by the prosecution in order to obtain the testimony of additional witnesses.

Sir Noel Charles indicated that he was gratified to obtain this information, especially since the rumors in circulation were to the effect that the case had really been put off to protect the two Generals.

2. Reports on Activities and Problems of Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

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2. Report on Activities and Problems of Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

(a) Report by Colonel C.E. Findlay, Chief of the Sub-Commission.

Colonel Findlay presented the following report:

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"The primary purpose of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission is to prevent interference with military operations by reasons arising out of the massing or mass movement of refugees and thereby also to relieve the Army from using its own personnel and resources for such purposes.

"From these primary purposes arise most of the secondary but more obvious tasks which one so easily tends to consider as the real purpose of this Sub-Commission. A starving population is a centre of trouble; it will thieve, murder and riot in its struggle for existance and is liable to move en masse following rumours as to where food may be found; as it moves, it devastates the countryside, ever increasing in size the number of those starving. It is a breeding ground for disease and as it moves, so it spreads disease.

"The first necessity, therefore, is food; then, to keep down disease and to maintain morale follow housing and clothing.

"The necessity to keep the roads clear for the movement of troops and supplies requires machinery to control movement. All movement has to be planned in conjunction with the operational staff; so that military traffic shall not be interfered with, certain roads must not be used or used only at certain times.

"Then administrative difficulties raise other problems. It is dangerous to the fighting troops to fight among large numbers of civilians, it is dis-organising for the Army to have to deal with large numbers of wounded women and children; in shell shattered battle areas the Army wants all the shelter available and lastly the difficulties of the Army are still further amplified if the civil population has to be fed over the same supply routes and if their food has to be distributed in the battle zone. So comes the necessity for evacuation.

"We have now a picture of the main day-to-day tasks of the Commission. Evacuation - Movement Control - Quartering - Feeding - Clothing - Medical Care; but this does not end the story. If the country has to be fed it is necessary that it should feed itself; Allied shipping cannot accept that burden, so as the battle moves forward the country must be rehabilitated. Not only must devastated areas be brought back into cultivation but factories must commence producing in support of the Allied war effort. Who so suitable to bring back the peasants and workers to their homes as those who removed them? They know where they are and have the staff and means to bring them back.

"Among the civil population are non-Italian nationals, which include Allied nations who were resident in or have been interned in Italy, refugees from other countries who, at an early stage of the war, fled to Italy or have been evacuated to Italy either to remove them from a centre of disturbance or as forced labour, or have, since the Allies occupied Southern Italy, escaped there from enemy occupied countries. Such persons have no home in Italy and while the Italian nationals can at some stage be sent home or found work and become self supporting, the true Displaced Person is likely to continue a liability.

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"There are at present in Liberated Italy some 23,000 Displaced Persons. Of these 9,000 live in camps and 14,000 are living in private residences. These 14,000 are entitled to certain financial allowances from the Italian Government and also, in many cases, to allowances from the countries to which they belong. The nationals of the United Nations living in large towns are also entitled to rations on a more generous scale than the ordinary Italian civilian ration. The Sub-

Commission

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Commission administers and pays these allowances and distributes the ration cards for the additional rations.

"The Army is not interested in the repatriation of Displaced Persons, but for political, economic and ethical reasons, the Allied Governments desire to secure the safe return of their own nationals, to return to their own countries nationals who have been forcibly evacuated and to find homes for the stateless and persecuted. All such persons are in Italy in the charge of this Sub-Commission. No body can be more suitable to plan their repatriation as this duty, which does not arise from military necessity has been appended to the functions of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and it has become the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

"With the freeing of France and the Balkans a further problem has arisen . There are in Southern France 800,000 Italians, partially refugees, partially forced labour, to be returned to Italy. There is in the Balkans, a large number of soldiers who formerly belonged to the Italian Army and of civilians who resided or worked in Albania or Greece. The Commission has the personnel and the machinery to plan and deal with the reception of such persons and it has therefore been made responsible for the repatriation of Italians (other than prisoners of war) to Italy and of other nationals from Italy. In this connection the term repatriation is used loosely to cover the return of persons to their normal place of residence, though not their country of origin and the settling of the stateless or persecuted in their new homes.

"I have referred here to ex-soldiers to be repatriated. The problem is a mixed one: some have deserted from the Army and have been fighting against the Germans, some have not. In some cases the Land Forces Sub-Commission may be primarily responsible for bringing these troops back, but when they do so it will be done in co-operation with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. It is impossible to lay down in advance what proportion will be dealt with by the two Commissions. I include the total figures to keep the picture simple and to give an idea of the whole picture.

"This gives a fairly comprehensive picture of the field covered by the Commission now as to its organisation. Manpower is limited. The Allied war effort does not receive its maximum aid if personnel are employed in AG instead of in the Army or on some other military task; that is merely a change from one pocket to another. But if one employs only skilled organisers to build up an organisation from personnel not otherwise available to assist the war effort then there is benefit to the war effort.

"So here, at all the camps there is a camp staff formed from the nationals there housed; at hospitals they have their own doctors and nurses; the children are taught by their compatriots, welfare work and entertainment is all self-organised; they do their own cooking and housework, conduct their own repair and other work-shops, keep their own stores, etc.

"The Commission is assisted in its work and by way of [illegible] the Commission is assisted by [illegible] such as the Inter-

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can be more suitable to plan their repatriation so this duty, which does not arise from military necessity has been appended to the functions of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and it has become the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

"With the freeing of France and the Balkans a further problem has arisen . There are in Southern France 800,000 Italians, partially refugees, partially forced labour, to be returned to Italy. There is in the Balkans, a large number of soldiers who formerly belonged to the Italian Army and of civilians who resided or worked in Albania or Greece. The Commission has the personnel and the machinery to plan and deal with the reception of such persons and it has therefore been made responsible for the repatriation of Italians (other than prisoners of war) to Italy and of others nationals from Italy. In this connection the term "repatriation" is used loosely to cover the return of persons to their normal place of residence, though not their country of origin and the settling of the stateless or persecuted in their new homes.

"I have referred here to ex-soldiers to be repatriated. The problem is a mixed one: some have deserted from the Army and have been fighting against the Germans, some have not. In some cases the Land Forces Sub-Commission may be primarily responsible for bringing these troops back, but when they do so it will be done in co-operation with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. It is impossible to lay down in advance what proportion will be dealt with by the two Commissions. I include the total figures to keep the picture simple and to give an idea of the whole picture.

"This gives a fairly comprehensive picture of the field covered by the Commission; now as to its organisation. Manpower is limited. The Allied war effort does not receive its maximum aid if personnel are employed in AC instead of in the Army or on some other military task; that is merely a change from one pocket to another. But if one employs only skilled organisers to build up an organisation from personnel not otherwise available to assist the war effort then there is benefit to the war effort.

"So here, at all the camps there is a camp staff formed from the nationals there housed; at hospitals they have their own doctors and nurses; the children are taught by their compatriots, welfare work and entertainment is all self-organised; they do their own cooking and housework, conduct their own repair and other work-shops, keep their own stores, etc.

"Similarly the Commission is assisted in its work and by way of supplies and by advice by many and various bodies, such as the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the American Friends Service Committee, the War Refugees Board, the American, British and Italian Red Cross, the American Joint Distribution Board, and, shortly, UNRRA will relieve it of responsibility for the camps in Southern Italy.

"It is also assisted by military missions from ten of the Allied countries who advise on many matters but also screen the persons from the security angle.

"In

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"In a resume such as this it is not possible to deal in detail with locations and organisation of particular camps but a summary of what has been done and what still has to be done will assist to give an idea of the size of the problem.

	Dealt with	To be dealt with in North Italy (est)	Total
Italy War Refugees to-date	141,000	200,000	341,000
Displaced Persons, repatriated and evacuated	31,500		31,500
Displaced Persons	23,500	50,000	73,500

Estimate of Repatriations to be effected:

To Italy :	From Enemy Countries	380,000	
	From France	200,000	
	From former Italian Divisions	600,000	1,180,000
From Italy :	Czechs and Poles	6,000	
	Yugoslavs	9,000	
	Germany	25,000	
	Other nations	4,000	
	Stateless	5,000	49,000

"These figures also indicate one of the problems to be faced: REPATRIATION. Over one million Italians have to be returned to Italy. It is for the Commission to provide the necessary machinery to receive them but when this should take place is a matter of high policy involving both political and economic questions as well as transport. Planning cannot be taken to any advanced stage until a key plan on this subject has been received. Any such plan will be dependent also on the plans of the staff responsible in the dispatching countries, with which the plans will have to be co-ordinated.

"The question as to whether the frontier should be closed to prevent unorganised self-repatriation with the possibility of dislocation of labour, transport and supplies, and the importation of typhus or other diseases by hordes of returning refugees is also one of high policy. Here again the planning of staging camps and transportation cannot proceed until the routes by and rates and times at which repatriation will be allowed are known. Such plans will also have to be co-ordinated with the dispatching countries.

"A great deal of planning is required. Accommodation centres have to be arranged as to Assembly, Reception, Staging and Dispersal Stations in accordance with the routes to be used and the permitted rate of entry. Frontier control ports have to be organised with staffs for checking papers, registering particulars of those entering and leaving the country. Arrangements for transport and for supplies at assembly, reception, staging and [illegible]

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Displaced Persons, re-patriated and evacuated	31,500		31,500
Displaced Persons	25,500	50,000	75,500

Estimate of Repatriations to be effected:

To Italy :	From Enemy Countries	380,000	
	From France	200,000	
	From former Italian Divisions	600,000	1,180,000
From Italy :	Czechs and Poles	5,000	
	Yugoslavs	9,000	
	Germany	25,000	
	Other nations	5,000	
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"There are also many subsidiary problems such, for instance, as providing exchange for repatriates. Nine hundred Jews are shortly to leave for Palestine. CCS have been approached for instructions as to how much money they may take and how any balance remaining in this country shall be dealt with.

"The

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"The second major problem is CLOTHING. An attempt is being made to obtain salvage clothing from the Armies and repair shops are being set up to deal with such salvage as may be obtained. The scale of the problem can be grasped when it is said that 100,000 blankets and 75,000 boots are required at once for present urgent needs and other items on the same scale.

"Many of the ex-Italian soldiers to be repatriated from overseas are invalids and in rags. They will have to be received in hospitals and whether Land Forces or Displaced Persons are responsible will require clothes to go home in. It is no answer to say that that is a responsibility of the Italian Government unless that Government is in a position to find clothes on that scale - at present it is not.

"Lastly there is the problem which is the problem of the whole AC; insufficiency of TRANSPORT - the problem of providing further transport is urgent and acute."

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Colonel Findlay for his report and invited discussion.

There was no discussion.

3. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that this item had been placed on the agenda for the purpose of ascertaining whether any Representatives had received instructions since the last meeting.

M. Couve de Murville reported that he had been authorized by his Government to support the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem. As regards the statement made by the Soviet Union Representative, he noted that there would be no objections on the part of the French to the adoption for countries like Bulgaria and Roumania of a procedure analogous to that which is proposed for Italy, i.e. investigation of the cases through the intermediary of the Allied Control Commission and transmission of the dossiers to the War Crimes Commission.

Sir Noel Charles thanked the French Representative for his support of the British proposal.

Dr. Gmodlaka stated that he was without instructions from his Government.

The Chairman reported that although he was without instructions from his Government he personally wished to support the British proposal. As far as the declaration of the Soviet Union Representative was concerned, he stated that inasmuch as it has a wider scope of application, one beyond his competency, he could only await instructions from his Government, which to date he had not received.

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Sir Noel Charles thanked the Greek Representative for his support of the British proposal.

Mr. Kirk noted that he had already announced his support of the British proposal and stated that he had no further instructions from his Government in the premises.

General

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General Soussloparov stated that he had presented the views of his Government at the last meeting and had not received any further instructions.

The Chairman suggested that inasmuch as the Yugoslav Representative was still without instructions it might be well to list this item on the agenda of the next meeting for further discussion.

The Chairman suggested that the Council may wish to suggest to the Allied Commission the desirability of beginning to collect information on this subject.

Commodore Stone reported that unfortunately he did not have the staff to undertake this work and that he would require specific instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander authorizing him to perform this function. He referred to the note he had received recently from the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council listing war crimes committed by Italians against Greeks and in connection therewith reported that he did not have any personnel in Greece to investigate the listed cases and that his authority of operation was limited to Liberated Italy.

The Chairman commented that he had sent the lists mentioned by Commodore Stone for the purpose of finding out if some information relating to these cases were available in Italy and that he did not have in mind the search for information by the Allied Commission in Greece.

Mr. Kirk inquired what the present procedure for the collection of information concerning war crimes was in Greece.

The Chairman replied that for the time being no procedure had been evolved owing to the fact that the Greek Government was still concerned primarily with other questions.

The Chairman inquired whether the Council would consider a proposal that either the Allied Commission or the Advisory Council request permission, in principle, from the Supreme Allied Commander to organize the necessary administrative machinery for the collection of war crimes information.

Mr. Kirk, with reference to the Chairman's proposal, suggested the advisability of requesting the Allied Commission to indicate, in the event the Allied Advisory Council approves the British proposal relating to Italian war crimes, whether the Allied Commission can handle the problem and if not, what facilities would be required to implement the British proposal.

This suggestion was agreeable to all Representatives, except General Soussloparov and Dr. Stoodlaka.

General Soussloparov stated that he felt until the Council had taken a decision regarding the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem that it might be inadvisable to make any inquiries of the Allied Commission regarding the implementation of [illegible]

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This suggestion was agreeable to all Representatives, except General Soussloparov and Dr. Gmodleka.

General Soussloparov stated that he felt until the Council had taken a decision regarding the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem that it might be inadvisable to make any inquiries at the Allied Commission regarding the implementation of this proposal.

Dr. Gmodleka declared that owing to the fact he had not received any instructions from his Government he could not associate himself with any action relating to this subject which involved a question of considerable concern to his Government.

Mr. Kirk suggested that inasmuch as Commodore Stone has already informed orally the Council that for the time being he does not have

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the necessary administrative machinery to implement the British proposal, should it be approved by the Council, it really was not necessary to forward a formal inquiry to the Allied Commission in the premises.

4. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman noted that at the 24th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy the Council, in consideration of Sir Noel Charles' inquiry, had transmitted a communication to Allied Force Headquarters suggesting the desirability of giving wide-spread publicity to General Alexander's public warning to the Germans. He reported that the Council had received a reply from Lt. General Gammell reporting that such publicity had been given to General Alexander's warning at the time of its release. Lt. General Gammell's letter, referred to by the Chairman, reads as follows:

"ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

11 November 1944

SUBJECT: German Atrocities in Northern Italy
TO : The Chief of Secretariat, Advisory Council for Italy

With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter of 6 November, the Advisory Council should be informed that the following publicity was given to General Alexander's warning immediately on its release:

a. It was issued by PWB to all their agencies on the highest priority of importance.

b. It was broadcast repeatedly by the BBC from London on short waves for European coverage.

c. It was also repeatedly broadcast from Rome on short waves beamed to Germany and was fully covered by the whole liberated Italian medium broadcasting system.

d. It was dropped in leaflet form to enemy territory and among front line German troops in Italy.

It will thus be seen that the widest possible publicity has already been given to the warning.

For the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre:

J. A. H. GAMMELL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff"

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For the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre:

J. A. H. GAMMELL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff

The Chairman inquired whether Sir Noel Charles was satisfied with the publicity given to General Alexander's warning.

Sir Noel Charles replied in the affirmative.

5.

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5. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

6. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 26th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on December 1, 1944, under the chairmanship of George Kyrineris, the Greek Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Couve de Murville	France
General Ivan Susloparov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Colonel C.B. Findlay on the functions and problems of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

The Council agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 15th under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

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6. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 26th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on December 1, 1944, under the chairmanship of George Exinteris, the Greek Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

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General Ivan Susaloparov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
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Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events in Liberated Italy and Colonel C.S. Findley on the functions and problems of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

The Council agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 15th under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

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CC. 1140
13/12/44.

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 12, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the forty-sixth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

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CONFIDENTIAL U.S. EYES

Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

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CC 433
21/11/44

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 23, 1944.

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for December 1, 10:30 a.m., 1944, will be held at Via Veneto 42 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

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CHARLESTON E. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION.

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A G E N D A

for the

MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1. POLITICAL REVIEW - by Commodore [illegible], Chief Commissioner of Allied Commission.

2. ACTIVITIES AND PROBLEMS OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUBCOMMISSION OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION.

3. ITALIAN WAR CRIMES PROBLEM.

4. GREEK ACTIVITIES IN NORTH ITALY.

5. [illegible].

6. [illegible].

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MINUTES OF THE 20th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Palazzo Marnese on November 17, 1944 under the chairmanship of Couve de Murville, the French Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
M. Fouchet	
M. de Beaumarchais	
M. Exintaris	Greece
M. Kapsambelis	
M. Spourdeos	
General Susaloparov	Soviet Union
M. Gurasvsky	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Nosworthy	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Deakin	
Dr. Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Major Smodlaka	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

1355

The Chairman, M. Couve de Murville, opened the meeting and, on behalf of the Representatives on the Council, welcomed Dr. Smodlaka, the newly appointed Yugoslav Representative, and called on Commodore Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

M. Couve de Murville	France
M. Peuchet	
M. de Beaumarchais	
M. Exintaris	Greece
M. Kapsambelis	
M. Agourides	
General Sousloparov	Soviet Union
M. Gurnevsky	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Nunsworthy	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Cohlie	
Mr. Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Major Smodlaka	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(3) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

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1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

"It

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"It now has been made known to us that what underlay the joint Churchill-Roosevelt declaration of September 26 was an agreement on a general policy to meet the economic and other difficulties of Italy. It appears further that the Allied leaders have chosen action by their chosen representatives on the spot to implement this policy, rather than by further defining it publicly in a clarification of their stated views. In an official communique made from Washington and London on November 10, the Right Honorable Harold Macmillan, M.P., British Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, was made the responsible head of the Allied Commission, in addition to his present duties. General Maitland Wilson, the President of the Commission, delegated his functions as such to Mr. Macmillan as Acting President, thereby charging him specifically with the supervision of the development of new measures and with changing the structure of the Commission as he may see fit, to achieve them.

"The communique further announced my appointment as Chief Commissioner.

"The prestige of the presence as head of the Allied Commission of a British Cabinet Minister cannot be overlooked, and due to Mr. Macmillan's long association with the Commission and its problems I welcome his appointment as indicating a continuation in general of the Commission's policies which we have every hope to carry on to a fruitful conclusion, and for the help he can and, I know, will give me in my work.

"I should also announce that there have been, or will be, some changes in the personnel and in the constitution of the Commission. It has been announced that General William O'Dwyer, Deputy Chief of Staff and Vice President of the Economic Section, who returned to the United States some weeks ago, will not return. His successor has not yet been announced. Mr. Harlan Cleveland has been appointed as Executive Director vice Mr. A.G. Antolini, who has been Acting Vice President in General O'Dwyer's absence. Further, to facilitate the work of the Economic Section there have been established a Supply and Resources Division and a Priorities and Movements Division.

"The announcement of the resumption of direct relations between Great Britain and Italy and the establishment of diplomatic relations by the United States, Russia and the Latin American countries with Italy, has been followed by a considerable amount of diplomatic activity. Fifteen of the Latin American Representatives have advised the Italian Government of their decision to resume diplomatic relations and five of these (Brazil, Cuba, the Domician Republic, Mexico and Peru) already have appointed representatives, three of whom already are in Rome. The Chilean Government have stated their imminent intention to name a Charge d'Affaires and, eventually, an Ambassador to the Quirinale. Argentina has maintained relations uninterruptedly with Italy. No communications to date regarding the resumption of relations have been received by the Italian Government from Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Haiti.

"His Excellency, Count Niccolo Carandini, newly appointed Italian [illegible] to the British Government, will leave for London with

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November 19, the Right Honorable Harold Macmillan, M.P., British Resident Minister at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, was made the responsible head of the Allied Commission, in addition to his present duties. General Maitland Wilson, the President of the Commission, delegated his functions as such to Mr. Macmillan as Acting President, thereby charging him specifically with the supervision of the development of new measures and with changing the structure of the Commission as he may see fit, to achieve them.

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"His Excellency, Count Nicolo Carandini, newly appointed Italian Representative to the British Government, will leave for London with a part of his staff on November 20.

"Turning to domestic matters, the Prime Minister on November 4 made an effort to strengthen his Government's foundation by summarizing their policy in a carefully considered speech in which he demanded

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the removal of all those responsible for Italy's present plight and of all traces of the factional principles on which the past regime based its action. He plead for a unification of the country's moral and material resources and emphasized the necessity for cooperation amongst the political parties in their common duty to carry out the work of reconstruction within a framework of liberal institutions. However, criticism continues to be levelled at the Government for their inability to cope satisfactorily with the countless problems confronting the country, and rumors persist of disagreement within the body.

"Several meetings of the Council of Ministers were held at which the following subjects were treated:- the abolition of the Army General Staff which "will be reconstituted with new elements"; the liquidation of fascist federal and parastatal organizations; the creation of an Undersecretariat for Food; the coordination of air, sea, and land transport, to solve the problem of the transport of food and other essentials; and the High Commissioner for Epuration was given greater initiative to carry out this work. This last may have been induced by Scoccimaro himself, who publicly admitted that epuration was proceeding too slowly, and complained that he as Commissioner had not been given enough power.

"There has been some consolidation of political forces both of the Left and of the Right, and indications of movements towards one side or the other by sections within Parties. Thus the Socialist Party has one faction which inclines towards the Action and the Christian Democrat Parties; another, towards the Communists. Similarly, one element of the Christian Democrat Party tends towards the Action Party and the moderate wing of the Socialist Party; another, towards the Right. Outside the Government there has been a fusion between the Christian Socialists and the Christian Party of the Left.

"The Government parties, despite a certain amount of bickering and of press polemics, have indicated a desire to maintain the present political alignment, probably more from fear of what might happen should the coalition suddenly collapse than from a conviction of duty or reciprocal dependence. In this circumstance, Monarchical elements have become politically active. They have formed the Democratic Liberal Party headed by Alberto Bergamini, formerly President of the Italian Press Association. This party apparently stands politically between the Liberal Party and the right-wing Monarchists. Manifestos signed "The Monarchist Movement" appeared in the city appealing "to all who wish to preserve individual and national liberty through the orderly and legal procedure based on constitutional rights". The first public demonstration staged by Monarchists in Rome took place at the Quirino Theatre during Orlando's Armistice Day speech there.

"The whole question of Monarchy versus Republic thus raised anew by this activity, came to a head by the publication of an interview granted by the Lieutenant General of the Realm to a correspondent of the New York Times, in which the Prince stated that the Monarchy was prepared to move "towards the left". He favored a plebiscite rather than a constituent assembly to decide the institutional question,

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the body.

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"The whole question of Monarchy versus Republic thus raised anew by this activity, came to a head by the publication of an interview granted by the Lieutenant General of the Realm to a correspondent of the New York Times, in which the Prince stated that the Monarchy was prepared to move "towards the left". He favored a plebiscite rather than a constituent assembly to decide the institutional question, and the impression was given that he did not consider the political Parties fully to represent the people. This produced much unfavorable comment by the press of the left which showed itself decidedly nervous about the institutional question and it considered that the Prince should not have expressed these political ideas which violated the political truce between the Government and the Monarchy. The matter

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was quieted by the issuance of a communique by the Council of Ministers that the institutional question will be decided by a constituent assembly as provided already by State Law and that the political parties which form the Government are the expression of the will and the aspirations of the people.

"The Christian Democrat Party in an order of the day published in "Popolo" on November 11, and the Liberal Party at its national council, enunciated some principles of their policies. The former stressed the necessity of concerting Government action to reestablish the power of law by observing the following three precepts:- (1) Government action must be decisive and unitarian; (2) Parties and press must collaborate loyally with the Government; (3) power and respect of law must be reestablished. The Liberal Party adopted at its meeting a resolution asking for: (1) a clarification of Italy's international status; (2) the strengthening of the forces of law and order; (3) the maintenance of the non-political character of labor unions; and (4) assistance to needy workers. The council also made the decision that the party would take no definite stand on the institutional question or on the manner in which it is to be decided until all of Italy is liberated. This decision received adverse comment from the left parties, "Italia Libera" stating that "The Liberals evidently wish to maintain the Monarchy".

"To complete my comment on political Party activity I may say that there have been evidence of efforts to strengthen the ties between the official Communist Party and the "Italian Communist Movement" which outwardly is dissident to it.

"At the meeting held on September 22 in which I described the regrettable incident resulting in the death of Senato Carretta, I discussed to some extent the situation of the Royal Carabinieri, whose lot since then has not been made easier by a campaign against them of the left press which accuses the Carabinieri of being an instrument of Royalists and reactionaries. The Under-Secretary for Press and Information published excerpts from instructions issued to the Carabinieri in which they were ordered to be apolitical, and the Commander of the Carabinieri issued two official communiques refuting the allegations of the left press and stating that the corps is not a political organization and is ready to serve loyally any Party in power."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council the Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his report and invited discussion.

Mr. Kirk expressed gratification on Commodore Stone's appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Chairman stated that he felt sure that the other Representatives shared Mr. Kirk's sentiments in this connection.

There was no further comment.

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Mr. Kirk expressed gratification on Commodore Stone's appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

The Chairman stated that he felt sure that the other Representatives shared Mr. Kirk's sentiments in this connection.

There was no further comment.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting of the Advisory Council the Yugoslav, Greek, Soviet Union, and French Representatives were without instructions regarding the proposal of the British Representative relating to the Italian war crimes problem and inquired whether in the

meantime

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meantime any of the Representatives concerned had received instructions. The Chairman reported that he was still without instructions on this subject.

M. Kyrou also reported that he was unfortunately still without instructions.

Mr. Caccia also was without instructions.

General Soussloparov reported that he had received instructions to the effect that inasmuch as the British proposal raised a question of a general problem concerning countries other than Italy, his Government suggested that the question be transmitted to the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States, and Soviet Union via the regular diplomatic channels for joint discussion.

M. Kyrou stated that he would like to know whether according to the spirit of the statement made by the Soviet Representative the point is to withdraw the question from consideration by the Advisory Council or to adjourn discussions by the Council pending the receipt of instructions from all Governments represented on the Council. He expressed the opinion that the preparatory work could be continued, particularly regarding crimes committed by Italians in countries which had been occupied by Italian troops. The Greek Delegation, he reported, had already transmitted to the Allied Commission an original list of Italians guilty of such crimes and intends to transmit additional lists. He noted that most likely representatives of other countries, which also had been occupied by Italian troops, would want to compile and transmit similar lists.

Sir Noel Charles, with reference to the statement of the Russian Representative, inquired in what way the interests of Italy and other European countries would be represented at such discussions by the three powers and if the Russian Representative believed that the question should be discussed first by the three powers and subsequently with the other countries concerned.

General Soussloparov stated that the problem concerned not only Italy alone but other countries as Bulgaria and Roumania and therefore he thought the question should be discussed first in a general way by the three powers.

Mr. Kirk noted that the Council was authorized to consider only problems concerning Italy and that if the problem now under consideration were enlarged to include other countries, as suggested by the Russian Representative, it would be beyond the competency of the Council. He stated that at this time the Council is considering solely the problem with reference to war crimes committed either by or against Italians.

Sir Noel Charles reiterated the British original proposal and repeated it for the record:

"I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to place the following matter before you for your consideration. As you are

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Mr. Saadiaki too was without instructions.

General Susloparov reported that he had received instructions to the effect that inasmuch as the British proposal raised a question of a general problem concerning countries other than Italy, his Government suggested that the question be transmitted to the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States, and Soviet Union via the regular diplomatic channels for joint discussion.

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Sir Noel Charles reiterated the British original proposal and repeated it for the record:

"I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to place the following matter before you for your consideration. As you are aware, the United Nation Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, which has its seat in London, has hitherto dealt only with war crimes committed by the enemy against nationals of the United Nations or on United Nations territory. In the course of operations

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in Italy evidence has, however, come into the possession of the Allied Military authorities of crimes committed by the Germans against Italians. Some of this evidence is already in the hands of the Combined Chiefs of Staff and a decision will, sooner or later, have to be taken as to what is to be done with it. The Governments of Great Britain, the United States of America, and the Soviet Union are, in any event, committed by the Moscow Declaration on German atrocities to secure redress for such crimes. His Majesty's Government have been discussing this question with the United States Government and have reached a general agreement in principle that while Italy should not have a seat on the Commission, the British and the United States Governments should, in view of Italy's co-belligerent status, ask for the Italian Government to transmitting to the War Crimes Commission information relating to German crimes against Italians. There is, however, another aspect of this question to which I should draw your attention. The War Crimes Commission has examined the question of recommending that its terms of reference should be extended so as to enable the Commission to deal with crimes committed by the Germans against Italians in Italy. The Commission was unable to reach any decision in this matter, apparently because it felt that it could not recommend the examination of the cases of German crimes committed against Italians so long as so little progress had been made in considering crimes committed by Italians against Nationals of the United Nations. I understand that practically no cases of this nature have yet been submitted to the Commission by the National authorities chiefly concerned, namely the French Committee of National Liberation, the Greek Government and the Jugoslav Government.

His Majesty's Government believe that both aspects of this question could be dealt with if the following procedure were to be adopted. The Allied Control Commission should be invited to act as the agents for the Italian Government in the collection of information regarding crimes committed by the Germans against Italians. This information could be communicated to the War Crimes Commission through the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Command in his capacity of President of the Allied Control Commission. At the same time the Allied Control Commission could ask the Italian Government to give them access to military archives, records and information regarding the war crimes committed by Italians against nationals of the United Nations and could transmit any such information through the same channels to the War Crimes Commission in London."

Sir Noel Charles then pointed out that he thought that discussing the matter before the Council was a good way of explaining the basic two points of the British proposal, namely: 1) collection of information concerning Italian war crimes, and 2) collection of information concerning war crimes committed against Italians.

Mr. Kirk said he thought evidence regarding Italy would have to be collected in Italy and that by the same token evidence regarding other countries, such as Roumania and Bulgaria, would be collected in those countries.

The Chairman suggested that apparently there was some difficulty regarding this subject as far as the Russian Government was concerned

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this question with the United States Government and have reached a general agreement in principle that while Italy should not have a seat on the Commission, the British and the United States Governments should, in view of Italy's co-belligerent status, act for the Italian Government in transmitting to the War Crimes Commission information relating to German crimes against Italians. There is, however, another element of this question to which I should draw your attention. The War Crimes Commission has examined the question of recommending that its terms of reference should be extended so as to enable the Commission to deal with crimes committed by the Germans against Italians in Italy. The Commission was unable to reach any decision in this matter, apparently because it felt that it could not recommend the examination of the cases of German crimes committed against Italians so long as so little progress had been made in considering crimes committed by Italians against Nationals of the United Nations. I understand that practically no cases of this nature have yet been submitted to the Commission by the national authorities chiefly concerned, namely the French Committee of National Liberation, the Greek Government and the Yugoslav Government.

His Majesty's Government believe that both aspects of this question could be dealt with if the following procedure were to be adopted. The Allied Control Commission should be invited to act as the agents for the Italian Government in the collection of information regarding crimes committed by the Germans against Italians. This information could be communicated to the War Crimes Commission through the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Command in his capacity of President of the Allied Control Commission. At the same time the Allied Control Commission could ask the Italian Government to give them access to military archives, records and information regarding the war crimes committed by Italians against nationals of the United Nations and could transmit any such information through the same channels to the War Crimes Commission in London."

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Mr. Kirk said he thought evidence regarding Italy would have to be collected in Italy and that by the same token evidence regarding other countries, such as Roumania and Bulgaria, would be collected in those countries.

The Chairman suggested that apparently there was some difficulty regarding this subject so far as the Russian Government was concerned and that it might be advisable for the interested Governments to take up the matter directly with Moscow. He expressed the opinion that the only thing the Council can do at present is to wait for an answer from the Governments which have as yet not expressed their opinions.

Mr.

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Mr. Kirk stated that he believed there might be an idea in the mind of the Soviet Union Representative that his Government would receive information relating to Italian war crimes exclusively through the medium of the Allied Commission and that, in his opinion, this did not conform to contemplated procedure. The collection of information along the lines suggested by the British Representative would not preclude obtaining additional information from the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria or Roumania.

The Chairman noted that the basic principle of the collection of war crimes is to get information at the place where the crime had been committed and to have the crimes judged by local tribunals. Whenever elements of information must be sought in the country of origin of the criminal then the British proposal would be applied, at least as regards crimes committed by Italians. The Allied Commission would be the intermediary between the Governments concerned and the Italian authorities.

General Susaloparov pointed out that he had transmitted the full text of the British proposal to Moscow and that in reply he had received his instructions from which he could not deviate. He indicated the possibility of further instructions forthcoming in the future.

M. Exintaris stated that the Allied Commission is already collecting information with reference to Italian war crimes and that he had transmitted his first list of Greek war crime cases to the Allied Commission.

Commodore Stone acknowledged receipt of the Greek list and stated that he was not authorized to investigate these cases without specific instructions from the Supreme Allied Commander, which he had not received.

The Chairman ascertained that it was the consensus of opinion to adjourn further discussions of this subject until such Delegation, taking into consideration the statement of the Soviet Representative, had been able to again request instructions from its Government.

3. German atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman referred to the note circulated by the Secretariat in the premises which reads as follows:

"SECRETARIAT ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

Rome, November 15, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to refer to the note of October 31, 1944 from the Acting Chairman of the Advisory Council for Italy to the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission requesting the latter to ascertain whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, the Italian Government still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in the matter of German atrocities in

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

The Chairman noted that the basic principle of the collection of war crimes is to get information at the place where the crime had been committed and to have the crimes judged by local tribunals. Whenever elements of information must be sought in the country of origin of the criminal then the British proposal would be applied, at least as regards crimes committed by Italians. The Allied Commission would be the intermediary between the Governments concerned and the Italian authorities.

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Rome, November 15, 1944.

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He stated that in view of the attitude of the Italian Government, indicated in this note, it might be well for the Council to adjourn consideration of this problem until such time as a further communication had been received from the Italian Government.

The Council accepted the Chairman's suggestion.

4. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 80th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 17, 1944, under the chairmanship of Couve de Murville, French Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

George Exintaris	Greece
General Susloparov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission presented a report on recent political events in liberated Italy. 1345

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 1st under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

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4. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 87th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 17, 1944, under the chairmanship of Couve de Murville, French Representative on the Council. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

George Exintaris	Greece
General Susloparov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Commodore Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting would be held on December 1st under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 27, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the twenty-first meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

1347

COMMODORE E. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION.

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25 November 1944

Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
ROME

This will acknowledge receipt of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the 25th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, on which the Chief Commissioner has no comments to make.

1346

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 14, 1944

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for November 17, 1030 a.m., will be held at Palazzo Farnese under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

Enclosure:

Agenda

1345

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ROBERTSON MYERS STONE

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

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A G E N D A

FOR THE NOVEMBER 17, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

- - - - - - -

1. POLITICAL MATTERS - by Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

2. ITALIAN WAR EFFORT PROBLEM.

3. CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION IN NORTHERN ITALY.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

5. PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

1344

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Office of the Chief Commissioner

Meeting of Advisory Council 65 321

Political Section 15 November 4

1. The next meeting of the Advisory Council will be:
   a. Friday, 17 November 45th
   b. 1030 hours
   c. Palazzo Farnese
   d. French Representative in the Chair

2. Will you please prepare the usual report for me on "Political Situation"?

Stone.

cc: CCS Section
'A' Files

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EC. 918.
16/11/44.

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 16, 1944

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of meeting.

COMMODORE E.H. STONE

Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

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MINUTES OF THE 24th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Monte dei Parioli 84 on November 3, 1944 under the chairmanship of Miloje Smiljanic, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Smiljanic	Yugoslavia
M. Macun	
M. Couve de Murville	France
M. Fouchet	
M. Exintaris	Greece
M. Papandreou	
General Susaikparev	Soviet Union
M. Gurayevsky	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Hopkinson	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Goshie	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Hilary Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Electric Power Situation - by Lt. Col. Jenny, Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

1341

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(5) Roosevelt-Churchill Statement Regarding Italy.

(6) Miscellaneous.

(7) Press Communique.

The Chairman, M. Smiljanic, opened the meeting and stated that he was delighted to welcome the Representatives here in the premises of the building of the Yugoslav Delegation, which had occasioned discussion at previous meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, [illegible] to present his report.

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M. Maeun	
M. Couve de Murville	France
M. Fouchet	
M. Exintaris	Greece
M. Spyropoulos	
General Susloparov	Soviet Union
M. Tarnovsky	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Hopkinson	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Sonnie	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Pillery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

(2) Electric Power Situation - by Lt. Col. Penny, Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

(3) Italian War Crimes Problem.

(4) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(5) Roosevelt-Churchill Statement Regarding Italy.

(6) Miscellaneous.

(7) Press Communique.

The Chairman, M. Smiljanic, opened the meeting and stated that he was delighted to welcome the Representatives here in the premises of the Building of the Yugoslav Delegation, which had occasioned discussion at previous meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, and called on Commodore Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

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The British and American Governments have not yet clarified the joint declaration of September 26 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in its application towards Italy save to indicate their good intentions by announcing that in future the word "Control" would be eliminated from the title of the Commission. This became effective on October 26.

"A more profound expression of the policy of the Allies, however, was the announcement on October 25 that direct relations had been resumed between Great Britain and Italy and, thereafter following, that diplomatic relations with Italy had been established by the United States and Russia. In its announcement, His Majesty's Government stated that Sir Noel Charles had been given the personal rank of Ambassador and expressed its agreement to the appointment of Count Carandini as Italian Representative in England. Russia appointed M. Kostylev as her Ambassador. The United States Government stated that its action had been taken after consultation with the other American Republics all of whom, excepting Argentina, had agreed to resume diplomatic relations with Italy. The U.S. Senate was to be asked on November 14th to confirm the nomination of Mr. Kirk as Ambassador. It was made quite clear in the U.S. statement that no change in Italy's status of belligerency was inherent in the U.S. Government's resumption of diplomatic relations which, however, did signify its policy to return to the Italian Government control of internal affairs as soon as possible.

"The Italian press hailed these developments as an important step towards Italy's emergence from isolation and towards the Government's obtaining greater autonomy. The Prime Minister found that by them, Italy had regained her individuality as a nation, but that this situation was incompatible with the state of subjection in which she was held by the terms of the Armistice. He trusted that the sense of justice of the Allies would cause them to appreciate the need for making an ally of Italy.

"The British Embassy issued a communique on the evening of October 31 saying that the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden had visited Rome where in the British Embassy he had met the Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Italian representative designated to London. This visit is regarded as significant, coming as it did on the heels of the reestablishment of direct relations between the two countries, and in light of the well-known attitudes of Mr. Eden towards Fascist Italy. Press comment which thus far has appeared is friendly and stresses the fact that Mr. Eden was opposed to the Fascist regime - not to the Italian people.

"There have been activities in the economic field affecting Italy and the Allies following on the statement of October 12 of the President of the United States regarding credits for Italy. Anglo-American representatives arrived in Rome to review requisitions and delineate justifications for a program of aid to Italy. An Italian economic-financial mission, accompanied by a senior member of the Finance Sub-Commission, left today for the United States. It has been suggested that the Italian Government accept an invitation to attend the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City early in No- [illegible] that private cable and radio communi- [illegible] United States and

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"The British Embassy issued a communique on the evening of October 31 saying that the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Anthony Eden, had visited Rome where in the British Embassy he had met the Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the Italian representative designated to London. This visit is regarded as significant, coming as it did on the heels of the re-establishment of direct relations between the two countries, and in light of the well-known attitude of Mr. Eden towards Fascist Italy. Press comment which thus far has appeared is friendly and stresses the fact that Mr. Eden was opposed to the Fascist regime - not to the Italian people.

"There have been activities in the economic field affecting Italy and the Allies following on the statement of October 17 of the President of the United States regarding credits for Italy. Anglo-American representatives arrived in Rome to review requisitions and delineate justifications for a program of aid to Italy. An Italian economic-financial mission, accompanied by a senior member of the Finance Sub-Commission, left today for the United States. It has been suggested that the Italian Government accept an invitation to attend the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce at Atlantic City early in November. Hope is entertained that private cable and radio communications will be established between Italy and the United States and the British Empire on Nov. 15th.

"The Economic Section is introducing a project for joint planning with the Italian Government to the Italian Ministers, at a conference

today,

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today, when a supply program will be presented to them. This program will transfer automatically many of the present A.C. operational responsibilities in the field of supply over to the Italian Government, placing the Economic Section in its proper focus of supervision and review.

"The question of Imports-Exports is being reviewed with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the I.C.E. (Istituto Commercio Estero). A working plan has been submitted by the Italian Government and is being reviewed by the Economic Section.

"Final reports have not yet been received regarding the regrettable incidents which occurred in Palermo on the day before our last meeting, when Italian troops fired upon a demonstration of persons before the office of the High Commissioner, in which 26 were killed and 166 were wounded. It appears however that a combination of economic and political factors were in play in this presumed effort by private employees to obtain the same wage concessions as had been conceded public employees (actually the decree which met their demands had been approved prior to the demonstration and was passed by the Council the following day). But important culpability has not been determined. Although the troops, consisting of a lieutenant and 36 men, were attacked by a hand grenade hurled by one of the crowd, wounding eleven of them, there is question first as to the authority for their use, and next as to the employment in a street riot operation. Measures are being taken to obviate a repetition of this action by the military. In its wake, the Council of Ministers prepared the necessary decrees to set up in Sicily a consultative body of 24 members representing various interests on the Island, to finance further industrial development by special funds and to institute agrarian reform.

"The situation in Palermo remained tense for four days, after which it became tranquil.

"Further in the field of domestic affairs, instances occurred of the seizing of land by peasants which, in some cases, led to conflicts between the Carabinieri and the peasants. This caused the Prime Minister to issue a circular instruction to the Prefects outlining the principles of the decrees relative to the transfer of land to associations of peasants and, stressing the restricted and emergency nature of these measures, to urge a strict observance of the law.

"The measures to increase the wage scale which I discussed in my last report, have been passed and signed by the Lieutenant-General. The decree regarding family allowances has been presented to the Council of Ministers.

"Efforts to increase the food ration continue. The issue of 500 grams of flour or pasta every two weeks in the total area north of the Garigliano River has been authorized. This supplementary issue is equivalent, in terms of bread, to 25 grams per day per person. Hence, the two ration positions in total liberated Italy are 300 grams south of the Garigliano River and 325 grams north of the Garigliano

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try of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the I.C.E. (Istituto Commercio Estero). A working plan has been submitted by the Italian Government and is being reviewed by the Economic Section.

"Final reports have not yet been received regarding the regrettable incident which occurred in Palermo on the day before our last meeting, when Italian troops fired upon a demonstration of persons before the office of the High Commissioner, in which 26 were killed and 156 were wounded. It appears however that a combination of economic and political factors were in play in this presumed effort by private employees to obtain the same wage concessions as had been conceded public employees (actually the decree which met their demands had been approved prior to the demonstration and was passed by the Council the following day) but separatist culpability has not been determined. Although the troops, consisting of a lieutenant and 36 men, were attacked by a hand grenade hurled by one of the crowd, wounding eleven of them, there is question first as to the authority for their use, and next as to the employment in a street riot operation. Measures are being taken to obviate a repetition of this action by the military. On its side, the Council of Ministers prepared the necessary decrees to set up in Sicily a consultative body of 24 members representing various interests on the Island, to finance further industrial development by special funds and to institute agrarian reform.

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"Decision has been reached to turn back the feeding of Liberated Italy to the Ministry of Agriculture. The plan suggested by them reflects elimination of controls and a state purchase in the free

market

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market with distribution through a selective rationing system on a subsidy basis. The subsidy to be reflected in the saving of part of the present subsidy on the bread and paste prices. The Economic Section has this plan under consideration and decision will be reached with the Italian Government within the next few days.

The general strike which was to be called in Rome on October 31 was cancelled. A conference was held with the Ministers at which time the Prime Minister presented requests of labor as follows:

1) Equalizing the ration for the heavy workers and the light workers under military control.

2) Increase of bread ration to all workers to 350 grams per worker per day. (This means an increase of 50 grams of bread per day south of the Garigliano and 125 grams per worker north of the Garigliano.)

Both of these points will be reviewed by the Economic Section after the Minister has submitted the necessary statistics and formal proposal.

A third point, which was conceded by the Economic Section, was the issuance of a pasta allowance to the private industrial masses in Rome Province."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his detailed report on recent political developments and on the economic situation in liberated Italy and invited discussion.

No questions were raised.

1238

2. Report on Electric Power Situation in Liberated Italy.

(a) Report by Lt. Col. Jenny.

Prior to the presentation of the report, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, Lt. Col. Jenny informed the Council that he had just returned from Washington where the requisition, which was put in on behalf of Liberated Italy, for 80,000 kw. of electric generating capacity equipment had been approved. He reported that the U.S. Army authorities had agreed to furnish equipment for 40,000 kw. generating capacity and that civilian authorities, presumably the Foreign Economic Administration, have undertaken to supply equipment for the balance of 40,000 kw. generating capacity. He stated that the 40,000 kw. equipment to be supplied by the Army will be made up of one floating station adequate for 25,000 kw. generating capacity and of other equipment for 15,000 kw., which had originally been planned for the Chinese Government. He informed the Council that the Allied Commission will present shortly another request for the [illegible]

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1) Equalizing the ration for the heavy workers and the light workers under military control.

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this territory. He reported that the Allied Commission hopes to have rehabilitated about 18 o/o previous capacity within the next four months. He pointed out that this latter estimate was conditioned by the ability of Allied Commission to get some of the steel plants in Italy into operation so that they can furnish at least part of the necessary equipment.

The report prepared for the meeting reads as follows:

" - Introduction-

"In the days before the war, the entire economic life of Italy was dependent upon falling water and upon natural steam blowing from the earth. The energy in that water and in that steam was converted into electricity, often to be carried miles away where it turned factory wheels, ran trains, melted steel and lighted cities.

"To day, most of the electrical facilities in the Italian power plants have been seriously damaged, and upon their repair or replacement will depend the success of any program designed to restore the normal economic life of Italy. That the damage has been heavy is shown by the fact that in Central Italy the electricity now available for daily consumption is only slightly more than ten percent of the 1939 amount.

"While a small amount of the destruction has been the result of bombs, artillery shells and rifle fire, by far the greatest damage has been caused by trained German demolition squads travelling with the retreating enemy.

" - Rehabilitation -

"In rehabilitating the electric facilities the following points are constantly in mind:

a) The need which the military forces have for electricity. Military requirements include factories producing directly for the war effort, hospitals, pumping, rail-roads, ports, offices, recreation centres and billets.

b) Vital civilian needs such as water pumping and sewage for communities; land reclamation and sanitation works. At times this particular need has been considered a military requirement for, in the absence of water, an epidemic in a civilian community will endanger nearby troops.
Other vital civilian needs include electricity for flour mills.

c) The need of civilian industry for electric power in order that Italy may better rehabilitate herself, and may become less of a burden on other countries.
In rehabilitating the electric facilities of Italy, generating capacity is now being made available in the following ways:

a) The fabrication of new machinery parts and structures to replace damaged ones. This normally involves the use of

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" - Rehabilitation -

"In rehabilitating the electric facilities the following points are constantly in mind:

a) The need which the military forces have for electricity. Military requirements include factories producing directly for the war effort, hospitals, pumping, rail-roads, ports, offices, recreation centres and billets.

b) Vital civilian needs such as water pumping and sewage for communities; land reclamation and flood-fighting works. At times this particular need has been considered a military requirement for, in the absence of water, an epidemic in a civilian community will endanger nearby troops.
Other vital civilian needs include electricity for flour mills.

c) The need of civilian industry for electric power in order that Italy may better rehabilitate herself, and may become less of a burden on other countries.
In rehabilitating the electric facilities of Italy, generating capacity is now being made available in the following ways:

a) The fabrication of new machinery parts and structures to replace damaged ones. This normally involves the use of basic materials such as cement, cloth, copper, iron, mica, varnish and structural steel shapes. Up to now the replacement parts have been prepared in Italian plants from materials available locally.

b)

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"b) The replacement of damaged parts by similar undamaged pieces from other equipment. In many instances, the enemy has prevented this by destroying the same part of several machines.

c) The movement of equipment to a point at which it can be utilized to the best advantage. This is possible in some instances, because many generating stations had equipment which, because of seasonal variations in stream flow, was used for only a few months each year.
Under pre-war conditions, installations of this nature were economical. Now, however, it is necessary that all available equipment be located to deliver a maximum output for as many hours a year as possible.

d) The completion of projects which were under way at the time of German occupation, and which had not been completed to the point where they were capable of producing electricity.

- The present state of the electric facilities in Italy is shown by the following:

a) In Southern Italy, south of a line between Naples and Pescara there were before the war, 377,300 kilowatts of generating capacity connected to the high-tension transmission system. Now the present generating capacity is 205,140 kilowatts, 61,600 kilowatts of which has been made available as the result of repairs made after Allied liberation. When present repairs are completed 15,000 kilowatts more of generating capacity will be available there. The same area contained 3330 kilometers of high tension transmission line of 30 kilovolts and over. Now 2250 kilometers are back in service and 130 more are being repaired. The present monthly energy generation is 45 percent of the 1942 figure.

b) In Central Italy, extending up to the battle line as of last October 1944 there were, originally about 870,000 kilowatts of effective generating capacity.
Today, there are only 72,950 KW of capacity operating, or 8 percent of the pre-war capacity. This figure includes 15,000 kilowatts of generating equipment which has been put back in service since Allied occupation. The total estimated future generating capacity in Central Italy is as follows:

Date	Total generating capacity
November 15, 1944	102,350
December 15, 1944	183,580
January 15, 1945	194,170
February 15, 1945	194,170
March 15, 1945	258,120

Out of a total of 5,383 kilometers of prewar high tension transmission lines in Central Italy, 3,800 kilometers, or 59 percent are now in operation. So far 1,600 kilometers of line have been repaired and 400 more [illegible]

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under pre-war conditions, installations of this nature were economical. Now, however, it is necessary that all available equipment be located to deliver a maximum output for as many hours a year as possible.

d) The completion of projects which were under way at the time of German occupation, and which had not been completed to the point where they were capable of producing electricity.

- The present state of the electric facilities in Italy is shown by the following:

a) In Southern Italy, south of a line between Naples and Pescara there were before the war, 377,320 kilowatts of generating capacity connected to the high-tension transmission system. Now the present generating capacity is 275,140 kilowatts, 61,500 kilowatts of which has been made available as the result of repairs made after Allied liberation. When present repairs are completed 13,000 kilowatts more of generating capacity will be available there. The same area contained 3530 kilometers of high tension transmission line of 30 kilovolts and over. Now 2200 kilometers are back in service and 150 more are being repaired. The present monthly energy generation is 40 percent of the 1942 figure.

b) In Central Italy, extending up to the battle line as of 31st October 1944 there were, originally about 670,000 kilowatts of effective generating capacity.
Today, there are only 72,950 KW of capacity operating, or 8 percent of the pre-war capacity. This figure includes 13,000 kilowatts of generating equipment which has been put back in service since Allied occupation. The total estimated future generating capacity in Central Italy is as follows:

Date	Total generating capacity
November 15, 1944	102,980
December 15, 1944	183,580
January 15, 1945	194,170
February 15, 1945	194,170
March 15, 1945	202,260

Six of a total of 8,963 kilometers of prewar high tension transmission lines in Central Italy, 3,900 kilometers, or 58 percent are now in operation. So far 1,600 kilometers of line have been repaired and 650 more are currently under repair.

Agencies participating

"Normally the repairs in the forward areas are all done by military units to make electricity available for hospitals, water pumping, living quarters and other military needs. In many instances military units have performed, and are continuing to perform, important repair work in the rear areas. An outstanding case of this nature includes

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the rehabilitation of the Cannano Generating Station at Naples by the Royal Navy. Many kilometers of transmission line have been repaired by the U.S.E. Forces. Num ers 1, 2 and 3 District, and the Peninsular Base Section have participated heavily in the rehabilitation of electric facilities. It is to be noted that in many instances Army units have assisted whole-heartedly in electrical rehabilitation projects, although it was not apparent that the military would benefit directly thereby. In the rear areas, the majority of the electrical rehabilitation has been under the direction of the Allied Commission. This work has been in cooperation with the local Electric Companies concerned. In most instances, undertaking this rehabilitation has necessitated the utilization of civilian equipment, mostly in poor condition, the employment of civilian labor, and the use of such local materials as could be found. In many cases the local Regional Engineer of the Allied Commission has been able to secure military assistance in the form of transportation, supplies and personnel.

"On 5 October Allied Forces Headquarters, in Administrative Memorandum No. 43 established the Electrical Reconstruction Committee the duties of which include reviewing plans for the rehabilitation of electric facilities and recommending them to the Chief Engineer, AFHQ.

"The Committee consists of representation of AFHQ, Royal Navy, AAI, Allied Commission, and NATOUSA. In the same memorandum, the Allied Commission is charged with preparing the plans for electric rehabilitation throughout Italy and supervising the actual rehabilitation work. Such plans have been made by this Commission, working with the civilian Electric Companies even prior to the AFHQ memorandum and are being revised frequently, in accordance with current developments.

"At the present time, two officers of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission are in the United States to investigate the availability of mobile electric generating equipment. No information has been received from them, indicating the quantity of the equipment which may be expected, nor the date of arrival.

"It is not intended that this report be concluded in a pessimistic tone, but also, it is not intended that the reading of it should generate any false hopes as to early resumption of normal electric services in Italy. The chief obstacles now foreseen, in order that the rehabilitation may proceed rapidly are:

"(a) The scarcity of basic materials such as wire and insulating tapes. The small quantity on hand in Italy is being rapidly consumed for present repairs. So far, ordering such materials from overseas has brought but little result.

"(b) The scarcity of transportation facilities, including gasoline and tires, as well as vehicles. Even the most elementary construction project is made difficult if transportation is unavailable.

"(c) The possibility that in North Italy the Germans have had a good opportunity to damage machinery as well as to move it out

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work has been in cooperation with the local Electric Companies concerned. In most instances, undertaking this rehabilitation has necessitated the utilization of civilian equipment, mostly in poor condition, the employment of civilian labor, and the use of such local materials as could be found. In many cases the local Regional Engineer of the Allied Commission has been able to secure military assistance in the form of transportation, supplies and personnel.

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"(a) The scarcity of basic materials such as mica and insulating tapes. The small quantity on hand in Italy is being rapidly consumed for present repairs. So far, ordering such materials from overseas has brought but little result.

"(b) The scarcity of transportation facilities, including gasoline and tires, as well as vehicles. Even the most elementary construction project is made difficult if transportation is unavailable.

"(c) The possibility that in North Italy the Germans have had a good opportunity to damage machinery as well as to move it out of the country, and that when the Allies liberate that area, they will find it very highly industrialized but with positively no electricity available (In this connection, it should be noted that 70 percent of the pre-war electricity in Italy was generated in territory still held by the enemy.)

"(d)

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"(d) The possibility that the war may end suddenly, and that North Italy may be only lightly occupied by the military. In this case, the military personnel, supplies and transportation which in Central and Southern Italy have been used, will be unavailable. -"

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Lt. Col. Jenny for his report and invited discussion thereon.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the pre-war administrations of the electric power companies in liberated Italy were primarily foreign or domestic.

Lt. Col. Jenny replied that they were primarily foreign, notably French and Swiss, and added that the companies were financed largely by foreign capital. He stated that he did not know just to what extent these foreign interests would be willing to participate in the necessary re-financing of these companies.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the regular administrations of these companies are still in existence and functioning.

Lt. Col. Jenny stated that they are still functioning and that the Allied Commission could not afford to let them stop, simply because, if they did, the Allied Commission would have to take over the administration of the plants.

M. Couve de Murville inquired whether there had been considerable destructions of hydro-electric plants in the north, caused either by air bombardments or by the Germans.

Lt. Col. Jenny replied that the Allied Commission has made all kinds of studies on the effect of damage by bombs and that the conclusion is that damage by bombs has been very light. He indicated that there will be no more bombing of electric power plants in Northern Italy and reported that the Allied authorities are trying to get Italian partisans to protect these plants. He stated that inquiries had been made regarding the possibilities of importing electric current from Switzerland. He informed the Council that the Allied authorities had been notified that many of the plants in Northern Italy have been mined and that consequently considerable damage to these plants must be expected.

There was no further discussion.

5. War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting the French, Yugoslav, Greek, and Soviet Union Representatives had agreed to telegraph to their respective Governments for instructions regarding the proposal of the British Representative relative to the Italian war crimes

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(3) Discussion:

The Chairman thanked Lt. Col. Jenny for his report and invited discussion thereon.

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There was no further discussion.

3. War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman noted that at the last meeting the French, Yugoslav, Greek, and Soviet Union Representatives had agreed to telegraph to their respective Governments for instructions regarding the proposal of the British Representative relating to the Italian war crimes problem, which proposal has the support of the United States Representative. He inquired whether any of the Representatives concerned had received instructions.

M. Couve de Murville stated that he regretted to inform the Council that he was still without instructions on this subject.

General

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General Chelepanov, M. Paris, and the Chairman also were without instructions.

M. Paris stated that in spite of his present difficulty of communicating with his Government he personally had no objections that the British proposal be discussed.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Council agreed to again postpone consideration of this subject until the next meeting, at which time, the hope was expressed, all Representatives will be in receipt of instructions from their respective Governments.

4. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman noted that subsequent to the last meeting Commodore Stone informed the Council of a public warning issued by General Alexander on October 14th to the Germans on the subject of atrocities committed by them in Northern Italy (See Appendix 1). He then noted that in reply to this communication Mr. Kirk, as Acting Chairman of the Advisory Council, had addressed a note to Commodore Stone, on behalf of the Advisory Council, requesting Commodore Stone to ascertain from the Italian Government whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, it still considered that an urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter was desirable (See Appendix 2).

Mr. Kirk inquired from Commodore Stone whether he had been able to sound out the views of the Italian Government in this connection.

Commodore Stone replied that he had written the Italian Government, but had received no reply. He believed that the Italian Government still desires the issuance of a statement on this subject by the Governments concerned.

The Chairman then suggested that the Council await reply from the Italian Government before proceeding further with the consideration of this problem.

M. Couve de Murville stated that if the Italian Government wished further action in this matter then the Council could consider the draft of the resolution on this subject which had been circulated to all Representatives. (See Appendix 3).

Mr. Kirk noted that the Council is still waiting for reply to its inquiries addressed to the Allied Commission and the Supreme Allied Commander for information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy (See Appendixes 4 and 5).

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the Council would consider it desirable that wide publicity be given to General Alexander's warning and suggested its release to the international press.

Mr. Kirk suggested that perhaps the best way to achieve this [illegible] to the Supreme Allied Commander that

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postpone consideration of this subject until the next meeting, at which time, the hope was expressed, all Representatives will be in receipt of instructions from their respective Governments.

4. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman noted that subsequent to the last meeting Commodore Stone informed the Council of a public warning issued by General Alexander on October 18th to the Germans on the subject of atrocities committed by them in Northern Italy (See Appendix 1). He then noted that in reply to this communication Mr. Kirk, as Acting Chairman of the Advisory Council, had addressed a note to Commodore Stone, on behalf of the Advisory Council, requesting Commodore Stone to ascertain from the Italian Government whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, it still considered that an urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter was desirable (See Appendix 2).

Mr. Kirk inquired from Commodore Stone whether he had been able to sound out the views of the Italian Government in this connection.

Commodore Stone replied that he had written the Italian Government, but had received no reply. He believed that the Italian Government still desires the issuance of a statement on this subject by the Governments concerned.

The Chairman then suggested that the Council await reply from the Italian Government before proceeding further with the consideration of this problem.

M. Couve de Murville stated that if the Italian Government wished further action in this matter then the Council could consider the draft of the resolution on this subject which had been circulated to all Representatives. (See Appendix 3). 1333

Mr. Kirk noted that the Council is still waiting for reply to its inquiries addressed to the Allied Commission and the Supreme Allied Commander for information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy (See Appendixes 4 and 5).

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the Council would consider it desirable that wide publicity be given to General Alexander's warning and suggested its release to the international press.

Mr. Kirk suggested that perhaps the best way to achieve this objective would be to suggest to the Supreme Allied Commander that AFHQ should initiate the necessary steps for such publicity and proposed that a communication to this effect be drafted by the Secretariat. (See Appendix 6).

This suggestion was accepted by the Council and the Chairman suggested that pending the receipt of further information on this subject a note be addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander in the sense indicated by Mr. Kirk.

R.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780015

E. Roosevelt-Churchill Statement Regarding Italy.

The Chairman stated that this item was placed on the agenda at the request of the French Representative and that the reason for his request had been stated in a memorandum from the Secretary of the French Delegation addressed to the Chief of the Secretariat of the Advisory Council, which was circulated to the Representatives on the Council. The text of this memorandum reads as follows:

"Mon cher Gousie,

"Je vous envoie comme vous me l'avez demandé, des précisions sur la question dont M. Couve de Murville souhaiterait l'inscription à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine Séance du Conseil Consultatif:

"Conséquences de la Déclaration Roosevelt Churchill vis à vis de l'Italie.

1°/ Information sur les nouveaux rapports diplomatiques établis avec l'Italie.

2°/ Information sur le nouveau Statut de l'"Allied Commission".

Bien cordialement votre
FOUCHET

Rome, le 31 octobre."

M. Couve de Murville, with reference to the question raised by him on this subject at the 82nd meeting of the Advisory Council, stated that the various Delegations had been notified by the American, British, and Russian members of the arrangements made by the respective Governments in view of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Italian Government. On the other hand Commodore Stone has already declared that no decision had as yet been taken regarding the new organization of the Allied Commission. The Council is thus informed about the present state of affairs and can content itself by requesting to be informed regularly in the future.

Mr. Kirk pointed out that as far as the U.S. Government was concerned the resumption of diplomatic relations by the United States with Italy should be considered in connection with the statement under reference. He referred to the Honorable Edward Stettinius, United States Under Secretary of State, which reads as follows: "The resumption of formalized relations with Italy is an implementation of the joint-statement on Italy by the President and the Prime Minister of 26 September 1944. It is in recognition of the efforts of the Italian people during the past year to establish a healthy political basis for government.

"It is in recognition of the representative national government that has been formed and supported by the various anti-fascist parties of Liberated Italy.

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"Mon cher Cochin,

"Je vous envoie ci-sous vous me l'avez demandé, des précisions sur la question dont M. Couve de Murville soumettrait l'inscription à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine séance du Conseil Consultatif:

"Conséquences de la Déclaration Roosevelt Churchill vis à vis de l'Italie.

1°/ Information sur les nouveaux rapports diplomatiques établis avec l'Italie.

2°/ Information sur le nouveau statut de l'Allied Commission".

Bien amicalement vôtre
FOUCHET

Rome, le 31 octobre."

M. Couve de Murville, with reference to the question raised by him on this subject at the 22nd meeting of the Advisory Council, stated that the various Delegations had been notified by the American, British, and Russian members of the arrangements made by the respective Governments in view of the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Italian Government. On the other hand Commodore Stone has already declared that no decision had as yet been taken regarding the new organization of the Allied Commission. The Council is thus informed about the present state of affairs and can content itself by requesting to be informed regularly in the future.

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"It is in recognition of the representative national government that has been formed and supported by the various anti-Fascist parties of liberated Italy.

"It is in recognition of the loyal cooperation of the Italian people and armed forces during the past year in the bitter struggle against our common enemy.

"The resumption of diplomatic relations with Italy does not re-establish peace, nor does it settle the many questions which will have to be dealt with before a formal state of peace is declared. Only the Congress can pass upon that final step.

"The

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

"The resumption of formal relations with Italy is intended, however, to facilitate our return to a state of peace, which is, of course, an objective of our Italian policy."

Sir Noel Charles stated that to date he had not received any word regarding further implementation of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement.

M. Xintaris inquired whether Commodore Stone had received any further instructions concerning the Allied Commission.

Commodore Stone replied that the Allied Commission and General Wilson have requested repeatedly precise information on the implication of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement but that to date they had not received any reply and stated that he will request a new directive. He pointed out that the present directive states that the Allied Commission is the means of communication between the Allied Nations and the Italian Government and stated that so far he had not received any indication of a change in this respect.

The Chairman noted that the Governments of France, Greece, and Yugoslavia are interested considerably in the question under discussion and that they hoped for an amplification on this point by Commodore Stone. Commodore Stone reported that he had received no indication of the effect of the Roosevelt-Churchill Statement other than the change in the name of the Commission.

6. Miscellaneous.

The Chairman inquired whether there was any business to discuss under this heading.

Mr. Kirk stated that he would like to take this occasion to express congratulations on the liberation of Belgrade.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Kirk for his felicitations and stated that Mr. Kirk had already on previous occasions given indications of his personal and his Government's sympathy for Yugoslavia and that the Chairman hoped that within a short period it will be possible to celebrate the liberation of all of Yugoslavia.

M. Xintaris stated that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Kirk are shared by the other Representatives.

The Chairman expressed the hope that the solidarity of sentiment manifested on this occasion, and also manifested frequently in the past by the solidarity of will to fight the common enemy would again manifest itself in the solidarity of undertaking the reconstruction of the devastated territory in liberated areas.

7. Press Communique.

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M. Exintaris inquired whether Commodore Stone had received any further instructions concerning the Allied Commission.

Commodore Stone replied that the Allied Commission and General Wilson have requested repeatedly precise information on the implication of the Roosevelt-Churchill Statement but that to date they had not received any reply and stated that he will request a new directive. He pointed out that the present directive states that the Allied Commission is the means of communication between the Allied Nations and the Italian Government and stated that so far he had not received any indication of a change in this respect.

The Chairman noted that the Governments of France, Greece, and Yugoslavia are interested considerably in the question under discussion and that they hoped for an amplification on this point by Commodore Stone. Commodore Stone reported that he had received no indication of the effect of the Roosevelt-Churchill Statement other than the change in the name of the Commission.

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The Chairman expressed the hope that the solidarity of sentiment manifested on this occasion, and also manifested frequently in the past by the solidarity of will to fight the common enemy would again manifest itself in the solidarity of undertaking the reconstruction of the devastated territory in liberated areas.

7. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 54th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 3, 1944, under the chairmanship of Miloje Smiljanic, Acting Yugoslav Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780045

Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
General Kouslaparov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States

Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events and Lt. Col. Jenny, Chief of Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the electric power situation in Liberated Italy.

Date of Next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting will be held on November 17th under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

* * *

6 Appendixes.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events and Lt. Col. Jenny, Chief of Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, on the electric power situation in liberated Italy."

Date of Next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting will be held on November 17th under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

* * *

6 Appendixes.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

APPENDIX # 1

WARNING

TO GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN

by General Sir H. R. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief,

Allied Armies in Italy.

1. Reports of atrocities - killings of hostages, mass reprisals against innocent civilians, torturings and the like - committed by German troops in Northern Italy are becoming daily more frequent.

2. I therefore call the attention of all German officers and men in Northern Italy, who otherwise might give or carry out orders to commit such atrocities, to the following:

3. The fact that in, for example, a certain village Italian patriots - whether or not wearing uniforms, arm-bands or other recognizable insignia - may have attacked German soldiers is not, according to the Jus Gentium or any other legal or moral code, a justification for collective reprisals upon the population of that village, nor for the killing of persons without due legal trial and conviction.

4. Officers or men giving or carrying out orders for such acts are war criminals.

5. In accordance with the agreement made between the Governments of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America at Teheran in November, 1943, it is provided that all German officers and men who are accused of committing war crimes shall immediately after the war be returned to the countries in which they are accused of having committed those crimes, to be tried according to the laws of those countries.

6. I have ordered all Italian patriots and Italian civilians in German-occupied territory to make careful, written note of the names, units and other particulars of German officers and men who have given or carried out orders for the commission of war crimes.

1829

7. As a result of this order, names and particulars have been reported to my Headquarters of German officers alleged to have been accessories to, amongst many others, the following war crimes:

On March 24th 335 Italians taken from prisons in Rome were murdered by SS troops in the Ardeatine caves near the Via Appia Antica.

Between the 14th and 19th of April, 1944, troops of the Hermann Goering division carried out a massacre in the commune of Stia. Of the 103 bodies which were recognizable on recovery, 80 were women, 13 children under 15 years old, and 5 children under 4 years old. An old woman of 84 and a baby of 6 months were among those shot.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759045

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3. The fact that in, for example, a certain village Italian patriots - whether or not wearing uniforms, arm-bands or other recognizable insignia - may have attacked German soldiers is not, according to the Jus Gentium or any other legal or moral code, a justification for collective reprisals upon the population of that village, nor for the killing of persons without due legal trial and conviction.

4. Officers or men giving or carrying out orders for such acts are war criminals.

5. In accordance with the agreement made between the Governments of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America at Teheran in November, 1943, it is provided that all German officers and men who are accused of committing war crimes shall immediately after the war be returned to the countries in which they are accused of having committed these crimes, to be tried according to the laws of those countries.

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Between the 14th and 19th of April, 1944, troops of the Hermann Goering division carried out a massacre in the commune of Stia. Of the 103 bodies which were recognizable on recovery, 50 were women, 10 children under 15 years old, and 5 children under 4 years old. An old woman of 84 and a baby of 6 months were among those shot.

On the 21st of June troops of the 26 Mountain Regiment murdered 18 civilians in Camerino.

On the 29th of June troops of the Hermann Goering Division entered the village of Civitella in the Val di Chiana and began a systematic destruction of the village with flame throwers and grenades. The villagers were mostly in the church at the time; the women and children were taken out and driven to the woods; the men, including the 80 year old priest, were machine-gunned, and their bodies thrown on the burning buildings.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759045

On the 2nd of October German troops in the village of Sonnestaldo lashed to death 8 Italians with axes.

8. All information received of such alleged atrocities or war crimes is recorded at my Headquarters, and is thence transmitted to the Italian Government and to the Allied War Crimes Commission.

H. R. Alexander

Commander-in-Chief
Allied Armies in Italy.

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

APPENDIX # 2

Rome, October 31, 1944.

My dear Commodore:

With reference to your letter of October 22, 1944, addressed to the Chief of the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy, transmitting a copy of a public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19 regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy and with further reference to my letter of October 30, 1944 requesting your good offices in obtaining from the Italian Government, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy, I wish to inform you that the Advisory Council for Italy would appreciate your ascertaining from the Italian Government whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, it still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter.

1327

Believe me, my dear Commodore,

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Kirk
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

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

My dear Commodore:

With reference to your letter of October 22, 1944, addressed to the Chief of the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy, transmitting a copy of a public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19 regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy and with further reference to my letter of October 20, 1944 requesting your good offices in obtaining from the Italian Government, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy, I wish to inform you that the Advisory Council for Italy would appreciate your ascertaining from the Italian Government whether, in view of General Alexander's public warning, it still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter.

1327

Believe me, my dear Commodore,

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Kirk
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

Commodore Ellery Stone
Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

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

APPENDIX # 3

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION

The Italian Government has requested, through the Supreme Allied Commander as President of the Allied Control Commission, the urgent intervention of the United Nations to discourage Germans from committing atrocities in Northern Italy and to warn them that the persons responsible therefor shall be punished severely. The Supreme Allied Commander, in turn, has submitted to the Advisory Council for Italy the request of the Italian Government for consideration.

In connection with this request, the Advisory Council for Italy has received from Allied Force Headquarters and from the Italian Government, through the Allied Control Commission, evidence of appalling atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy, such as barbarous tortures of political prisoners and massacres of hostages and other peaceful civilians, including priests and children.

The Representatives of the Advisory Council for Italy, in considering this request at the 23rd meeting of the Council, agreed to submit the problem, documented with available evidence, to their respective Governments with a recommendation that the Governments on the basis of the brutalities committed by the Germans in occupied Italy consider the issuance of a statement condemning German atrocities and warning the Germans that persons responsible therefor shall be brought to justice.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

the urgent intervention of the United Nations to stop the Germans from committing atrocities in Northern Italy and to warn them that the persons responsible therefor shall be punished severely. The Supreme Allied Commander, in turn, has submitted to the Advisory Council for Italy the request of the Italian Government for consideration.

In connection with this request, the Advisory Council for Italy has received from Allied Force Headquarters and from the Italian Government, through the Allied Control Commission, evidence of appalling atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy, such as barbarous tortures of political prisoners and massacres of hostages and other peaceful civilians, including priests and children.

The Representatives of the Advisory Council for Italy, in considering this request at the 23rd meeting of the Council, agreed to submit the problem, documented with available evidence, to their respective Governments with a recommendation that the Governments on the basis of the brutalities committed by the Germans in occupied Italy consider the issuance of a statement condemning German atrocities and warning the Germans that persons responsible therefor shall be brought to justice.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763059

APPENDIX # 4

Rome, October 20, 1944

My dear Commodore:

With reference to the list of "actions of retaliation carried out by the Germans against the civilian population in occupied Italy" which you read at today's meeting of the Advisory Council, in connection with the discussions on German atrocities, it would be appreciated if you would ascertain from the Italian Government, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, whether any additional information on German atrocities in Northern Italy is available and, if so, whether this information could be transmitted to the Advisory Council for Italy.

Believe me, my dear Commodore,

Yours sincerely,

1225

Alexander Kirk
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760045

My dear Commodore:

With reference to the list of "actions of retaliation carried out by the Germans against the civilian population in occupied Italy" which you read at today's meeting of the Advisory Council, in connection with the discussions on German atrocities, it would be appreciated if you would ascertain from the Italian Government, on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, whether any additional information on German atrocities in Northern Italy is available and, if so, whether this information could be transmitted to the Advisory Council for Italy.

Believe me, my dear Commodore,

Yours sincerely,

1825

Alexander Kirk
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

Commodore Ellery Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Control Commission

R o m e .

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

APPENDIX A 8

Rome, October 20, 1944

Sir:

With reference to your note of October 3, 1944 transmitting the request of the Deputy Allied Commander that the Advisory Council for Italy consider the problem of German atrocities in Northern Italy with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy, I beg leave to inform you that at today's meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy this problem was discussed and the Council agreed that before further considering this problem for possible transmission to the several Governments represented on the Council with a recommendation for action, it would be extremely desirable for the Council to have a complete list of all reported atrocities.

In this connection, the Council has asked the Allied Control Commission to approach the Italian Government requesting all data available on this subject as a supplement to the information which Commodore Stone brought orally to the attention of the Advisory Council at the meeting today and by the same token, the Council would appreciate receiving from Allied Force Headquarters whatever information it may have on the subject.

1321

For the Chairman in Rotation:

John D. Hoshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy

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

Sir:

With reference to your note of October 9, 1944 transmitting the request of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Advisory Council for Italy consider the problem of German atrocities in Northern Italy with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy, I beg leave to inform you that at today's meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy this problem was discussed and the Council agreed that before further considering this problem for possible transmission to the several Governments represented on the Council with a recommendation for action, it would be extremely desirable for the Council to have a complete list of all reported atrocities.

In this connection, the Council has asked the Allied Control Commission to approach the Italian Government requesting all data available on this subject as a supplement to the information which Commodore Stone brought orally to the attention of the Advisory Council at the meeting today and by the same token, the Council would appreciate receiving from Allied Force Headquarters whatever information it may have on the subject.

1324

For the Chairman in Rotation:

John L. Goshis
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy

J.A.H. GAMBIER

Lieutenant General

Chief of Staff

Allied Force Headquarters.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778505

APPENDIX # 6

Rome, November 6, 1944.

Sir:

With further reference to your note of October 9, 1944 transmitting the request of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Advisory Council for Italy consider the problem of German atrocities in Northern Italy with a view to advising upon the best means to induce the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy, I beg leave to inform you that the Advisory Council for Italy discussed this matter at its November 3 meeting and that the Council decided to postpone consideration of this problem pending the receipt of a reply to its inquiry of October 31, 1944 addressed to Commodore Stone requesting him to ascertain whether, in view of the public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19 regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy, the Italian Government still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter.

With reference to General Alexander's public warning regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy, issued on October 19, 1944, I wish to inform you that at its November 3, 1944 meeting the Advisory Council for Italy agreed to suggest to the Supreme Allied Commander the desirability of having AFHQ initiate the proper steps for giving wide-spread publicity to General Alexander's warning. In view of the foregoing, it would be appreciated if you would convey this suggestion of the Advisory Council to the Supreme Allied Commander for his consideration.

For the Chairman in Rotation

John L. Sochie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

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at the request of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Advisory Council for Italy consider the problem of German atrocities in Northern Italy with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy, I beg leave to inform you that the Advisory Council for Italy discussed this matter at its November 3 meeting and that the Council decided to postpone consideration of this problem pending the receipt of a reply to its inquiry of October 31, 1944 addressed to Commodore Stone requesting him to ascertain whether, in view of the public warning issued by General Alexander on October 19 regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy, the Italian Government still considers desirable the urgent intervention of the United Nations in this matter.

With reference to General Alexander's public warning regarding German atrocities in Northern Italy, issued on October 19, 1944, I wish to inform you that at its November 3, 1944 meeting the Advisory Council for Italy agreed to suggest to the Supreme Allied Commander the desirability of having AFHQ initiate the proper steps for giving wide-spread publicity to General Alexander's warning. In view of the foregoing, it would be appreciated if you would convey this suggestion of the Advisory Council to the Supreme Allied Commander for his consideration.

For the Chairman in Rotation

John L. Goshie
Chief of Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy

1923

J.L.E. GAMBIER

Lieutenant General

Chief of Staff

Allied Force Headquarters.

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

JAQ/dfe

13 November 1944

Herewith Minutes of the 74th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy. The Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, has made a modification on page 4 and on page 9.

J. A. QUAILE
Major, G. S.
Staff Officer to DC

Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119
Rome

1 Incl. - Minutes

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 1, 1944

With reference to the item on the "Roosevelt - Churchill Statement Regarding Italy" listed on the agenda for the November 3, 1944 meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, the Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a note from the French Delegation in the premises.

Enclosure:

Note

1321

Commodore Ellery Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

R o m e .

2201

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

Translation COPY

Gouvernement Provisoire
de la
République Française

Délégation Française
au
Conseil Consultatif
pour les
Affaires Italiennes

Rome, October 31st, 1944

My dear Duarte,

I send you the questions you required about the question that Mr. Couve de Murville wants to appear on the occasion of the next meeting of the Advisory Council:

1/ Consequences of the Roosevelt-Churchill statement concerning Italy.

2/ Particulars about the new diplomatic relations established with Italy.

3/ Particulars about the new status of the "Allied Commission"

I remain,

Truly yours

/s/ illegible

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

COPIE

GOUVERNEMENT PROVISOIRE

Délégation Française
au
Conseil Consultatif
pour les
Affaires Italiennes

République Française

Rome le 23 octobre

Mon cher Cochin,

Je vous envoie comme vous me l'avez demandé, des précisions sur la question dont il serait de nouveau soumis l'inscription à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine séance du Conseil Consultatif:

Conséquences de la Déclaration Roosevelt-Churchill vis à vis de l'Italie.

1°/ Informations sur les nouveaux rapports diplomatiques établis avec l'Italie.

2°/ Informations sur le nouveau Statut de l'Allied Commission.

Bien amicalement votre

POUCET

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 31, 1944

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for November 3, 10:30 a.m., 1944 will be held at Villa Madama, Via dei Monti di Parioli 24, under the chairmanship of H. Hilaje Milbank, Acting Vice-Chairman.

Enclosure: 1316

Agenda.

COMMODORE E.M. STONE

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

cc: Political Section
Economic Section
PWB & U Sub-Com.

2204

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

A G E N D A

for the

MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

- - - - - - -

1. POLITICAL PROBLEMS - by Commodore Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

2. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS - by

Public Works & Utilities Administration, Allied Commission.

3. ITALIAN WAR EFFORT PROBLEMS.

4. GENERAL ATMOSPHERE IN NORTHERN ITALY.

5. MOVEMENT - STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL SITUATION.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

7. PRESS CLASSIFIED AD

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 23, 1944

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the twenty-third meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of meeting.

1312

Commodore E.W. Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

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MINUTES OF THE 23rd MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 119 on October 20, 1944 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the Representative of the United States on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Mr. Kirk Mr. Soshie	United States
M. Couchet M. de Beaumarchais	French Committee of National Liberation
M. Exindaris M. Agourides	Greece
General Vasiliev M. Ourmevsky M. Witakievitch	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles Mr. Halford	United Kingdom
M. Smiljanic M. Macun	Yugoslavia

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) War Crimes Problem.

(3) German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique.

The Chairman, Mr. Kirk, opened the meeting and stated he felt confident that he was voicing the sentiments of all the Representatives on the Council in expressing to their Greek colleague profound gratification for the liberation of Athens, the capital of the country which resisted so magnificently Nazi aggression and added he was sure that all would wish to salute the Royal Hellenic Government and the brave people of Greece through the Greek Ambassador.

Ambassador Exindaris thanked the Chairman for the sentiments expressed with reference to the liberation of Athens and stated that the Greek people, who in their misery never lost courage and always had faith in an Allied victory, are proud and grateful for the signs

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Sir Noel Charles Mr. Halford	United Kingdom
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Ambassador Exindaris thanked the Chairman for the sentiments expressed with reference to the liberation of Athens and stated that the Greek people, who in their misery never lost courage and always had faith in an Allied victory, are proud and grateful for the signs of warm sympathy shown by all towards them and for the recognition of their services and sacrifices in the common struggle for liberty. They cannot but rejoice in the fact that their hopes are beginning to be realised and they look forward to the future with courage and self-confidence. M. Exindaris declared that he will not fail to transmit to his Government the Chairman's kind words.

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The Chairman invited Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

"I am not going to take much of your time this morning for the good reason that there has been no major political development during the past fortnight. The period has been one of marking time for the moment when we are in a position to explain to the Italian Government exactly what the joint declaration of September 26 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill will mean in its day to day application towards Italy. That moment has not yet come.

"Meanwhile certain further statements of policy have been made in Washington. On the 12th of October the President stated that Italy would be credited in dollars with an amount up to the total represented by Allied Military Lire issued to pay American troops in Italy, by remittances from American to the Italians in liberated Italy and by the value of Italian exports to the U.S.A. It is not exactly clear what this total will amount to, but the statement has been welcomed by the Italian Government as an indication of their concern in the financial and economic future of the country. In addition an announcement was made in Washington regarding the lifting of the trading with the enemy regulations for liberated Italy. Once again the exact scope of the statement is not clear from press reports but we trust shortly to be in a position to make a formal communication to the Italian Government on the subject.

"While these developments, if still lacking precision have been of encouragement to the Italian Government and people I am bound to say that the statement about colonies ascribed in the press to the British Secretary came as a douche of cold water. According to the Roman press it was alleged that Mr. Eden had said that the British Government was opposed to the return of colonies to Italy and the Italian Empire in Africa was irrevocably lost. It appears however that he did not himself use any such words but merely replied to a question framed in this sense by a Private Member with the words, "Yes, Sir." In a later question specifically about Eritrea it was made plain that the future of this territory must await consideration by the United Nations at the conclusion of peace and that the previous question and answer in the House of Commons had only sought to lay down the present attitude of the British Government. From the public discussions of this incident in the press in Italy it is apparent that certain sections in Italy seek to draw a distinction between the Italian Empire as represented by Abyssinia and Albania and the old colonies such as Eritrea and Tripoli which did not owe their foundation in any sense to Fascism.

"In the field of home affairs the most important developments have been a decree providing in certain special cases for the workings of large holdings of land and measures to increase the wage scale. As re-

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"I am not going to take much of your time this morning for the good reason that there has been no major political development during the past fortnight. The period has been one of marking time for the moment when we are in a position to explain to the Italian Government exactly what the joint declaration of September 29 by President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill will mean in its day to day application towards Italy. That moment has not yet come.

"Meanwhile certain further statements of policy have been made in Washington. On the 18th of October the President stated that Italy would be credited in dollars with an amount up to the total represented by Allied Military Lire issued to pay American troops in Italy, by remittances from America to the Italians in liberated Italy and by the value of Italian exports to the U.S.A. It is not exactly clear what this total will amount to, but the statement has been welcomed by the Italian Government as an indication of their concern in the financial and economic future of the country. In addition an announcement was made in Washington regarding the lifting of the trading with the enemy regulations for liberated Italy. Once again the exact scope of the statement is not clear from press reports but we trust shortly to be in a position to make a formal communication to the Italian Government on the subject.

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"In the field of home affairs the most important developments have been a decree providing in certain special cases for the workings of large holdings of land and measures to increase the wage scale. As regards the former a decree is under consideration providing that uncultivated lands or lands that were relatively uncultivated in relation to the quality or the agricultural conditions of the area could be worked by the peasants through properly organized and recognized peasants' co-operatives. The surrender of the land is to be carefully controlled by a board in which all parties - peasant, land owner, and State - are represented and by the terms of the decree the length of the concession cannot be for more than four years. As regards wage increases, the Italian

Government

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Government is in the process of completing legislation with respect to (a) an increase in wages for private industry and (b) increase in salaries and wages for public employees. With regard to (a) the Government formulated a program calling for increases of fixed daily sums for each worker plus other benefits. The Commission recommended that the legislation take the form of an increase in the percentage scale based on wages and salaries of 1 September 1942, together with an increase of family allowances. A proposed Decree now pending before the Ministers of the Council would carry out the Government's approach to this situation. The pending legislation will grant a cost of living bonus of L.35 and L.50 plus an increase not only of 50o/o family allowance but a fixed additional amount of L.5 for each dependent. These increases are to be superimposed not on the 1942 rate but on present wages, many of which include illegal increases. With regard to (b) wages for public employees, the Government's position has been reduced to Decree form and it is expected that the matter will be submitted to the Council of Ministers shortly. The increases for public employees will include (a) graduated monthly payments of from 500 to 1000 lire, (b) 100 o/o increase in family allowances up to the third child, and (c) a special cost-of-living bonus similar to the bombardamento indemnity to be paid in instances where it had not been received previously and requiring joint approval of the Ministers of the Interior and the Treasury.

"There is one further subject to which I should draw your attention and that is the denial by both British and American Authorities that the Sicilian Separatist Movement has any Allied support. In view of the claims made by the Separatists it was thought advisable to make the attitude of the Allied Governments plain to the Italian Government and you will have seen in the press yesterday an official statement by the Italian Government pointing out the assurances that they have received on this subject.

"Finally in accordance with the Council's recommendation, the six provinces of Teramo, Aquila, Isernia, Chieti, Viterbo and Rieti have been turned over to Italian Administration with the approval of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, as of 16 October."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his report and opened discussion thereon by inquiring about the relative difference between the originally intended wage increase, which was to be based on the 1942 level, and the adopted increase.

Commodore Stone stated that the adopted level is about 30 o/o higher than the originally intended one considered advisable by the ACC from an inflationary control standpoint. The Government action in this matter tends to freeze illegal wage increases granted since 1942. The ACC had hoped for an equalization of wage rates between legally maintained rates and illegally increased ones. He emphasized that the ACC proposal was to base the 30 o/o wage rate increase on the legal 1942 wage level. This proposal had been submitted to the

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about the wage increase if at the time when it was decided to base it on the present wage level, rather than the 1942 one, it had also been decided to reduce the percentage of increase. Commodore Stone informed the Council that Council had told him this morning that the wage increase for government employees would be based on the 1942 legal rates rather than on the prevailing ones.

The Chairman inquired whether the proposed increase in wage rates for government employees would also be applied to wages for civilians working for Allied forces.

Commodore Stone stated that the wage rate question for such employees had been handled differently and pointed out that these employees were receiving mid-day meals and other concessions.

The Chairman inquired whether there was any provision to review illegal increases in wage rates granted since 1942, noting that one of the criticisms of the present increase was that it favored and froze existing illegal wage rates.

Commodore Stone reported that there is no such provision and commented that a great many of the rates upon which the present increases are based were in fact illegal.

There was no further discussion.

2. War Crimes Problem.

The Chairman pointed out that at the last meeting the Council had agreed that the various Representatives would submit the proposal of the British Representative regarding the Italian war crimes problem to their respective Governments for consideration and instructions. He inquired whether the British Representative had anything to add to his proposal as outlined at the last meeting.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he had nothing to add.

The Chairman inquired whether any Representative had received instructions from his Government.

General Vasiliev reported that he had not received any instructions.

M. Exindaris stated that he was without instructions owing to the impossibility of communicating with this Government at the present time and, with reference to the general subject under discussion, added that in his pro-memoria No. 1527, dated September 18, 1944, he had submitted to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission, an official list of war crimes committed by Italians against Greek nationals. (A copy of this pro-memoria is attached as Appendix I).

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M. Fouchet said that he too was without instructions.

M. Caillaux reported that he had not received any instructions

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The Chairman inquired whether any Representative had received instructions from his Government.

General Vasiliev reported that he had not received any instructions.

M. Xydakis stated that he was without instructions owing to the impossibility of communicating with this Government at the present time and, with reference to the general subject under discussion, added that in his pro-memoria No. 1827, dated September 15, 1944, he had submitted to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission, an [illegible] list of war crimes committed by Italians against Greek nationals. (A copy of this pro-memoria is attached as Appendix I).

M. Fouchet said that he too was without instructions.

M. Smiljanic reported that he had not received any instructions from his Government.

The Chairman stated that he had been authorized by his Government to support the British proposal in this matter. He suggested that, inasmuch as the other Representatives were without instructions, further discussion of this problem be adjourned until the next meeting and urged the Representatives to telegraph to their respective Governments soliciting prompt instructions.

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The Council accepted this suggestion.

3. German Atrocities in Northern Italy.

The Chairman reported that this item was included on today's agenda at the request of the Supreme Allied Commander expressed in a note dated December 9, 1944 addressed to the Advisory Council for Italy and he noted that copies of the Supreme Allied Commander's communication had been transmitted to all the Representatives on the Council. (For texts of note see Appendix 2). The Chairman pointed out that it was the desire of the Supreme Allied Commander that the Council consider this matter with a view to advising upon the best means of inducing the Germans to stop these atrocities, which had increased recently to an appalling extent. He noted that the decision of the Allied Governments to punish persons responsible for atrocities had been announced and published repeatedly; he referred particularly to the November 1, 1943 announcement regarding atrocities signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin. He stated that it was questionable whether a mere reiteration of this decision without the basis of supporting evidence of concrete facts may be considered advisable and indicated that such reiteration might even subtract from the force of the original statement. He expressed the opinion that a new warning citing recent atrocities might be effective and in this connection suggested to the Council the desirability of requesting from the Supreme Allied Commander, for transmission to the respective Governments represented on the Council, a detailed report on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy. Upon receipt of this report, the Governments concerned could issue, if they so desired, a joint statement again warning the Germans in this matter and citing recent atrocities.

Sir Noel Charles stated that in his opinion the inclusion of a list of atrocities would make a published warning decidedly stronger and supported the Chairman's proposal.

The Chairman stated that if the Representatives approved the Council could request from the Supreme Allied Commander all data available to him on this subject.

Commodore Stone pointed out that the Supreme Allied Commander's request for the Council to consider this problem originated from information presented by the ACC.

The Chairman observed that the ACC information was presumably based on data furnished by the Italian Government and stated that the Supreme Allied Commander has access to information from other sources as well.

Commodore Stone then read into the record a list of atrocities committed by the Germans, which was compiled by the Italian Government. (For copy of this list see Appendix 3).

Mr. Charles mentioned that he had recently heard about the

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Commodore Stone then read into the record a list of atrocities committed by the Germans, which was compiled by the Italian Government. (For copy of this list see Appendix 3).

The Chairman mentioned that he had recently heard about the atrocity committed at Sant'Anna in Tuscany where the Germans had massacred 400 inhabitants out of a total population of 500. He suggested that it might be well to combine information received from the Italian Government with that received from the Supreme Allied Commander so that all available information be submitted to the proper authorities.

General Vasiliev stated that he would like to have a complete list of atrocities committed and inquired what measures had been taken by the Allied Commander to stop these atrocities.

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The Chairman pointed out that the proposal now before the Council was connected with this problem and suggested that it might be well for the Council to agree in principle to recommend to the respective Governments that a warning be issued to the Germans and for the Council to attach to this recommendation all available information on atrocities committed by the Germans in Northern Italy.

M. Exindaris inquired whether the subject under discussion was not identical with the war crimes problem.

The Chairman stated that the matter now under consideration was one of endeavouring to prevent the commitment of war crimes rather than providing for the punishment for those already committed.

Sir Noel Charles agreed with the Chairman and stated that the object of the contemplated warning is to discourage atrocities and expressed the opinion that if the two subjects were combined it might result in delaying the announcement of a warning.

M. Smiljanic pointed out that the request of the Italian Government has its justification. The Advisory Council, accepting this request of the Italian Government, will give a proof of the spirit of justice and humanity which inspires the Governments of the United Nations. But at the present fighting is also going on in France, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Germans are carrying out atrocities in great numbers in these countries. If a warning has to be issued against atrocities in Italy the same steps should be taken for other countries.

The Chairman stated that the question before the Council referred particularly to Northern Italy and that if any Representative wished he could refer the matter to his Government for consideration of enlargement of the statement recommended for release. The Chairman then inquired whether it was agreeable to the Representatives to recommend to their respective Governments that the Germans be warned in this matter. He proposed that pending approval of the text of the recommendation, the Council could request from the Supreme Allied Commander a complete list of atrocities, which upon receipt could be attached as an annex to the recommendation. The Chairman noted that Allied Force Headquarters in submitting the problem to the Advisory Council for Italy did not supply any data on atrocities committed.

Sir Noel Charles agreed to this proposal and pointed out that the sooner the resolution were transmitted to the respective Governments the better it would be for the people concerned.

The Chairman asked whether the Council, as a whole, was agreeable in principle that a resolution be drafted, subject to approval by each Representative, to be forwarded to the respective Governments and that it be documented by such evidence on atrocities as the Council is able to secure and that, in transmitting this resolution to his Government, each Representative add such comment or make such observations as he desired.

The Council agreed to the Chairman's proposal.

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The Council agreed to the Chairman's proposal.

Commodore Stone pointed out that it might be desirable to request the desired information from both Allied Control Commission and Allied Force Headquarters. To this the Council also agreed.

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4. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 23rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on Friday October 20, 1944 under the chairmanship of Alexander Kirk, the Representative of the United States. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Paul Couchet	French Committee of National Liberation
Georges Exindaris	Greece
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Miloje Milojanic	Yugoslavia

The meeting was attended by Commodore Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, who presented a report on recent political events in Liberated Italy."

6. Date of Next Meeting.

It was tentatively agreed that the next meeting will be held on November 3, 1944 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative.

3 enclosures.

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Viljoje Miljanic	Yugoslavia

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APPENDIX 1

C O P Y

Ref.: 1527

PRO-MEMORIA

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Political Section of the Allied Control Commission and have the honour to transmit, herewith enclosed, the first preliminary list of Italian war criminals established on the basis of reliable documentation collected by the Hellenic Information Service.

The Greek Delegation beg the Political Section to kindly take the necessary preventive measures for making impossible an eventual attempt of these criminals to escape in order to avoid the sanctions which the Allied Nations intend to take against all war criminals.

Rome, the 17th September 1944.

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Enclosed: 1 list

(Seal) DELEGATION HELLENIQUE

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES

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Rome, the 15th September 1944.

1309

Enclosed: 1 list

(sgd.) REPRESENTATION HELLENIQUE

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES

To the POLITICAL SECTION A.C.C.

R o m e

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BILLIOTI — Italian Lieutenant served with the II Italian Bureau in Rhodes. Tortured in the most inhuman way all captured Greek patriots.
Guilty for cruelty against Greeks.
IDENTIFICATION: 26-28 years old, rather tall and thin. Lived in Rhodes. Often went to Crete and committed atrocities.

VICENTINI — An Italian Warrant Officer (another statement describes him as sergeant in the Gendarmerie) served with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Executed the arrests of Greek patriots; responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu.

HENIGHI — An Italian Lieutenant, served with the Italian Bureau of "Contre-espionnage" in Neapolis. Committed atrocities against the population of Sitia, Crete. Arrested and executed at different time periods about six persons, without proceedings. Responsible for the execution of other 5 Greeks without proceedings.

BORZIO — Italian Major. Crown prosecutor of Italian court-martial in Athens. Charged for the shooting of Greek civilians.

DALLO — Italian Lieutenant, A.D.C. to Provost Marshal of Athens, fanatical Fascist and hater of the Greeks. Responsible for the shooting, violation and torture of Greek civilians.

GROSSI — Italian Lieutenant. Served with Carabinieri in Cephalonia. Had undertaken the work of executioner.

GIUSEPPE — Italian Staff-sergeant, served with Italian espionage service in Sitia. Responsible for the shooting and torture of Greek civilians.

GAUDIOSO — Italian Colonel, Chief of Staff, now in the Middle East.

MARIO UNGARO — Lt. Colonel. Both responsible in 1943 for the arrest of 19 persons from Kastanas in Gemos and from other villages on the charge of helping the guerillas. They condemned them to death and executed them immediately.

GATSIANO — Italian Captain, believed to be of Dodecanesian origin. Served with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu. With Vicentini he acted with unimaginable cruelty against Greek civilians and in particular beat them to [illegible] succumbed to their wounds.

GALOPI — Italian Major from Sicily, CO. 2nd Brigade of the Regina Division, stationed in Pistokefalos, Sitia. Following his orders men from his Brigade arrested Victor Koumoundakis from Roumata, Sitia, and strangled him to death.

GAMBO — Italian Carabinieri, a Fascist from Sassari, Sardinia.

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hit as Serenari in the Gendarmerie) Corfu with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Executed the arrests of Greek patriots; responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu.

AMBRI — an Italian Lieutenant, served with the Italian Bureau of "contre-espionnage" in Neapolis. Committed atrocities against the population of Sitia, Crete. Arrested and executed at different time periods about six persons, without proceedings. Responsible for the execution of other 5 Greeks without proceedings.

BURZIO — Italian Major. Chief prosecutor of Italian court-martial in Athens. Charged for the shooting of Greek civilians.

CARLO — Italian Lieutenant, A.D.C. to Provost Marshal of Athens. Fanatical Fascist and Hater of the Greeks. Responsible for the shooting, violation and torture of Greek civilians.

CROSSI — Italian Lieutenant. Served with Carabinieri in Cephalonia. Had undertaken the work of executioner.

D'ESPOSITO — Italian Staff-sergeant, served with Italian espionage service in Sitia. Responsible for the shooting and torture of Greek civilians.

GALDIOSO — Italian Colonel, Chief of Staff, now in the Middle East.

GARCIA URGANO — Lt. Colonel. Both responsible in 1943 for the arrest of 17 persons from Kantanos in Sfakia and from other villages on the charge of helping the guerillas. They condemned them to death and executed them immediately.

GATELANO — Italian Captain, believed to be of Dodecanesian origin. Served with the Carabinieri in Corfu. Responsible for the persecution of and cruelties against the Greeks of Corfu. With Vicentini he acted with unimaginable cruelty against Greek civilians and in particular beat them to death or contributed to their wounds.

1206

GALOFI — Italian Major from Sicily, CO. 2nd Brigade of the Regina Division, stationed in Pistokefalos, Sitia. Following his orders men from his Brigade arrested Victor Kasoundakis from Kerasia, Sitia, and strangled him to death.

GAMBO — Italian Carabinieri, a fascist from Sassari, Sardinia. Often employed the butt end of his rifle against his victims. Pvt Cpl. Kerantonaki, a Cretan who had just been operated on for an ulcer, on the chest. Following this the corporal fell unconscious.

DALIANA	Italian Lieutenant. Director of the contre-espionnage Bureau in Neapolis, Crete. Tortured Greek civilians in Neapolis. Responsible for the execution of 7 Greeks with no proceedings. Guilty of cruelties against the Greek population of Lassithion. Responsible for the imprisonment and torture of Greek civilians. At the head of an Italian detachment, he arrested 5 persons and killed them in a rural district, with no proceedings. He then covered their bodies with stones.
DALMASSO	S/Lieutenant. Served in the concentration camp of Larissa. Was the first to beat the Greek officers and civilians interned in the camp.
FIORILLO	Colonel. Italian Commander of Calamata.
GELLA	Captain. In 1942, serving in Calamata, they ordered the shooting of S/L. Petrakis Klias, the removal of the Greeks to Italy and the burning of Sydera Village.
TONTO ANTONIO	Italian Carabinieri, corporal of the Gendarmerie in Corfu. Inventor of an original manner of torture. Has innumerable victims to his credit.
GIOVANNI LANDOLFO	Italian Officer in command of the island of Skyros. A Fascist, hated the Greeks. Executed 2 Greeks in Skyros with no proceedings simply because, and according to information from his colleagues, they were working for the Allies and against the authorities of occupation.
SALVATOR	Italian soldier. Served in Sitia, Crete; cooperated in the murder of ANDRADAKIS, whom they shot with no proceedings and then buried alive. Was executioner of the Guardia-Financia at Armenon and Mandra.
MOTILINI	Italian Captain CC concentration camp of Larissa. For the slightest thing ordered the scourging of all prisoners amongst whom were included British officers and men. On the 22th October 1942, on the pretext of the escape of a Cretan prisoner he ordered that all the men in the camp, more than a 1000, be stripped and whipped. They were then shot at the legs by the guards. One was killed and two others wounded.
CAPELETTI	From Tuscany. Executioner of the concentration camp of Larissa. Accomplice of Motilini in the ill-treatment of internees.

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APPENDIX 2

3 October 1944

The Prodomah in Office
Advisory Council for Italy.

My dear Sir:

I have to inform you that the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has received a communication from the National Committee of Liberation in Northern Italy which states that German atrocities in Northern Italy are increasing to an appalling degree, and requests the urgent intervention of the United Nations to compel the enemy to the observance of humanitarian laws.

You are requested to bring this matter before the Advisory Council for consideration with a view to advising upon the best means to cause the enemy to cease its program of atrocities in Northern Italy.

For the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre:

F. .T. Rodney
Lieutenant General
Chief of Staff.

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APPENDIX 3

C O P Y

ACTIONS OF A TALLY ION CARRIED OUT BY THE GERMANS AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION IN OCCUPIED ITALY

It is impossible for the moment to furnish complete data as the informations which reach the Italian Government are necessarily fragmentary. The facts reproduced in this note are exclusively those which have been controlled beyond all doubts. Naturally they are largely inferior to reality. Only after the liberation of all the national territory it would be possible to complete them so as to give a full account of the atrocities carried out in such great numbers by the Germans in Italy.

IN PIEDMONT: killed, 813 men, 97 women, 11 children; deported to Germany, 3,250 men; two villages destroyed; 80 farms burnt.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 19/9/43 the Germans, after having machine-gunned the population of Boves (Cuneo); burnt the parish priest alive in the square, killing another one whilst he was administering the Sacraments; the 26/7/44 the village of Boves was completely burnt and the population in flight was machine-gunned by the Germans.

IN LOMBARDY: killed 983 men, 303 women, deported to Germany 1,300 men.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on November 1943, at Marchirolo (Varese) shot 6 civilians, some of which were buried alive; the 13/9/44 at Bergamo, the Germans emitted, for retaliation, to sound the alert as a result of which about 1,000 workmen perished in a factory during the air raid.

IN VENETY - TRENTINO - VENEZIA GIULIA - killed, 79 men and 5 women.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 19/7/44 at Trieste, 15 civilians were hanged to the trees in the road and were left exposed for several days.

IN EMILIA: killed, 88 men; 14 villages burnt in the Modenese Appenines.

IN LIGURIA: killed, 98 men, 13 women and 5 children; deported to Germany, 7,00 workmen.

IN THE MARCHES: killed, 65 men, 6 women, 2 children.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 2/6/44, Lt. Filipponi, chief of a Band of Partisans, presented himself to the German military authorities so as to take on himself the responsibility of some incidents which took place at Fiuderolo (Ancona) against the Germans and therefore avoid

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largely inferior to reality. Only after the liberation of all the national territory it would be possible to complete them so as to give a full account of the atrocities carried out in such great numbers by the Germans in Italy.

IN PIEDMONT: killed, 615 men, 87 women, 11 children; deported to Germany, 5,200 men; two villages destroyed; 90 farms burnt.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 19/9/43 the Germans, after having machine-gunned the population of Boves (Cuneo), burnt the parish priest alive in the square, killing another one whilst he was administering the Sacraments; the 24/7/44 the village of Deva was completely burnt and the population in flight was machine-gunned by the Germans.

IN LOMBARDY: killed 933 men, 305 women, deported to Germany 1,300 men.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: in November 1943, at Carnirola (Varese) shot 8 civilians, some of which were buried alive; the 18/7/44 at Bergamo, the Germans, omitted, for retaliation, to sound the alert as a result of which about 1,000 workmen perished in a factory during the air raid.

IN VENETO - TRENTINO - VENEZIA GIULIA - killed, 79 men and 5 women.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 13/7/44 at Trieste, 10 civilians were hanged to the trees in the town and were left exposed for several days.

IN EMILIA: killed, 82 men; 14 villages burnt in the Modenese Appenines.

IN LIGURIA: killed, 28 men, 13 women and 6 children; deported to Germany, 7.00 workmen.

IN THE MARCHES: killed, 65 men, 6 women, 2 children.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 2/6/44, Lt. Filipponi, chief of a Band of Partisans, surrendered himself to the German military authorities so as to take on himself the responsibility of some incidents which took place at Calderola (Macerata) against the Germans and therefore avoid retaliations against the civilian population: he was hanged and the retaliations were carried out just the same.

IN TUSCANY: killed, 847 men, 78 women, 32 children.

Retaliations in which the spirit of cruelty of the Germans was put into particular evidence: on the 30/6/44, at Civitella della Chiana (Arezzo),

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[illegible] civilians on the [illegible] Imumbitschin of the entire village were shot; on the 14/7/44, at Valle Del Pelmi (Trento) 40 civilians, after having been tortured were blown up with dynamite and the Germans prevented the parish priest from providing for the burial.

Reports of these last days point out that the atrocities committed by the Germans in northern Italy increase daily in number and gravity, particularly in the immediate rear of the front. The Germans, in preparation of the imminent retreat, carry out operations of repression against the patriots on a scale unheard of until now.

It is reported that in the city of Bologna, about 10,000 persons have been deported by the German and Fascist authorities. Also at Bologna, Padua, Ferrara and Verona, Trieat and numerous other localities of Northern Italy, scores of patriots and of hostages have been shot in the course of these recent weeks. In several cases their bodies were left exposed to the public and the religious authorities were prevented for several days from giving them burial.

At Trieat, the execution of 7 Germans carried out by the patriots was recently revenged by the murder of 72 patriots, handed to the firing of one of the most important streets of the town.

On the 2nd September ult. near Bologna, 7 patriots were condemned for anti-german activity by court-martial and immediately shot. For the same reason, on the same day, 4 patriots were shot at Reggio Emilia and other ten at Turin.

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

26 October 1944

The Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission acknowledges receipt of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the 23rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy on which he has no comments to make.

(A) Brigadier Lord Stansgate

Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119
Rome

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Rome, October 17, 1944

The Secretariat has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the 22nd meeting of the Advisory Council.

For Italy,

Enclosure:

Minutes of Meeting.

Commodore E.W. S t o n e

Acting Chief Commissioner

A.C.C.

Rome.

(A File)

1302

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

MINUTES OF THE 98nd MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at the British Embassy on October 5, 1944 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, British Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Hopkinson	
Mr. Hemsworthy	
Mr. Halford	
M. Couve de Murville	French Committee of
M. de Beaumarchais	National Liberation
M. Exindaris	Greece
M. Mapsambelis	
M. Agourdeos	
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Curaevsky	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Cochie	
M. Smiljanic	Yugoslavia
M. Macun	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of Allied Control Commission.

(2) Report on Epuration - by Brigadier Upjohn, Deputy Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Section, Allied Control Commission.

(3) Transfer of Certain Provinces to Italian Administration.

(4) War Crimes Problem with Reference to Italy. 1301

(5) Roosevelt-Churchill Statement regarding Italy.

(6) Miscellaneous.

(7) Press Communique.

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

Sir Noel Charles Mr. Hopkinson Mr. Hogworthy Mr. Halford	United Kingdom
M. Couve de Murville M. de Beaumarchais	French Committee of National Liberation
M. Exindaris M. Kapsambelis M. Sgourdeos	Greece
General Vasiliev M. Gurnevsky	Soviet Union
Mr. Kirk Mr. Cochie	United States
M. Smiljanic M. Nasun	Yugoslavia

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(3) Transfer of Certain Provinces to Italian Administration.

(4) War Crimes Problem with Reference to Italy.

(5) Roosevelt-Churchill Statement regarding Italy.

(6) Miscellaneous.

(7) Press Communique.

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The Chairman, Sir Noel Charles, opened the meeting and called on Commodore Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Commodore Stone.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNB No. 778045

The following report was presented by Commodore Stone:

"In my last report to you a fortnight ago I took up most of your time with an account of the serious incident which took place in Rome in connection with the Caruso trial. That incident was bound to reflect upon the capacity of the Government to govern. In addition there have been for many weeks attacks against the Government in the newspapers of the parties that were represented in it. Some of these attacks were concerned with the slowness of epuration and on that subject Brigadier Upjohn who is the head of the Civil Affairs Section of the Control Commission, is going to make a statement to you today. Other attacks had been on the Government's inability to improve the daily difficulties of life in Italy. The upshot inevitably was a reconsideration by the Prime Minister and the leaders of the parties in the Government of their position. The result of that reconsideration was satisfactory and reassuring. At their meeting on the 26th September the Council of Ministers reasserted the solidarity of the six parties in the Government. In the official communique it was stated that the parties would postpone the solution of major political problems, would resolve the differences in the Government, would bring their party papers in line with this principle and would maintain the impartial authority of the State and defeat all attempts of reactionaries to return to power. This statement was welcome generally and may be accounted a considerable success by the Prime Minister as well as an achievement of good sense in present circumstances.

"This initiative on the part of the Government to reassert its own authority was coincidentally supported by the declaration on Italy which appeared simultaneously in the names of President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill. The declaration has been described as a vote of confidence in the Italian Government and it has certainly been taken as such in Italy. It seems plain that this was indeed the intention of the President and the Prime Minister, for the statement looks towards giving to the Italian administration more autonomy beginning by the elimination of the word "Control" from the Allied Control Commission and by the invitation to send Italian representatives to London and Washington. In addition civilian technicians are to be sent over to Italy to help in reconstruction particularly with a view to increasing the assistance which Italy may be able to give in the war against Germany and Japan. But I should here make plain that the Allied Control Commission have received no detailed instructions as a result of the declaration and we do not know in what way, if any, the structure and functions of the Commission will be altered. While the Italians, like ourselves, are waiting for elucidation they have welcomed this declaration as far as it goes in all respects except for certain misgivings about the advisability of a declaration of war by Italy upon Japan. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Visconti Venosta, in a press conference indicated the Government's willingness. However, no Government decision has as yet been taken and questions have been asked in some of the party newspapers, for instance the Socialist "Avanti" and others, whether such action should be taken without very careful consideration. The degree of caution is perhaps not unnatural. The diplomatic success of Cavour's intervention in the Crimean war has not been forgotten; but certain parties apparently think that it would be well for Italy to strike a bargain at least for an improvement of her status before committing herself to war with Japan. The principal

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Civil Affairs Section of the Control Commission, is going to make a statement to you today. Other attacks had been on the Government's inability to improve the daily difficulties of life in Italy. The upshot inevitably was a reconsideration by the Prime Minister and the leaders of the parties in the Government of their position. The result of that reconsideration was satisfactory and reassuring. At their meeting on the 20th September the Council of Ministers reasserted the solidarity of the six parties in the Government. In the official communique it was stated that the parties would postpone the solution of major political problems, would resolve the differences in the Government, would bring their party papers in line with this principle and would maintain the impartial authority of the State and defeat all attempts of reactionaries to return to power. This statement was welcomed generally and may be accounted a considerable success by the Prime Minister as well as an achievement of good sense in present circumstances.

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So much for the political side. But the Council will recognize that the economic situation in Italy at the present time dominates the political. The capacity of the Italian Government to carry on and indeed of the Control Commission to ensure peace and good order on the lines of communication of our Armies depends primarily in my opinion upon supplying the population of Italy with a sufficiency of food and other necessities without which in any country there would be trouble. As to this aspect, the Council will be aware that it was decided at the Quebec meeting of UNRRA that fifty million dollars may be assigned to Italy for emergency relief measures for certain specified classes of Italians: for instance, refugees, expectant and nursing mothers, etc. Exactly how this relief will be administered has not yet been laid down. In addition the Council will no doubt have seen the declaration made by President Roosevelt on the 4th October in which assurances are given that increased wheat and flour as well as transport will be made available. No details beyond those appearing in the press have been received by the Commission, but from the statements that have been made by Colonel Legg on food and Colonel Adams on transport, you will realize that assistance in these matters is vitally and urgently needed if this Commission is to carry out its fundamental duty - that is to see that good order is maintained on the lines of communications of our Armies.

"I should take this opportunity briefly to explain to you certain measures of reorganization which have been taken in the Headquarters of the Commission with the objects of saving manpower and increasing the efficiency of our organization. Most important is the creation of a Chief-of-Staff under the Chief Commissioner and Brigadier Lush has been appointed to this post with Colonel Norman E. Fiske as his American Deputy. The Commission will still retain its four sections but there will be two changes of title and a certain reallocation of duties. The Political and Economic Sections remain as before, but the Administrative Section, under Brigadier Upjohn, is renamed the Civil Affairs Section and what was known as the Regional Commissioner and Military Government Section is abolished, an Establishment Section, under Colonel Fiske, taking over certain of its duties. The Vice-Presidents of the Economic, Civil Affairs and Establishments Sections will also be Deputy Chiefs-of-Staff. In addition a forward echelon of A.C.C. Headquarters will be established at A.A.I. Headquarters to administer to the emergency operational needs of the Allied Military Government officials with the Fifth and Eighth Armies. The need for this has become apparent as A.A.I. Headquarters gets further and further away from Rome. In mentioning these points I should emphasize that this reorganization has no connection whatever with the declaration made by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill; but, as said, is for the sole purposes of increased efficiency and conservation of manpower within the Commission.

"Finally as the Council is aware I have been instructed to request your views on a proposal submitted by the Commission and approved by Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in Italy, that six further provinces should be turned over to the Italian Government on October 16th. The details have, I understand, already been circulated to you and I trust that this proposal will be favorably received. It is a step in line

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"Finally as the Council is aware I have been instructed to request your views on a proposal submitted by the Commission and approved by Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in Italy, that six further provinces should be turned over to the Italian Government on October 15th. The details have, I understand, already been circulated to you and I trust that this proposal will be favorably received. It is a step in line with the policy which has already received your approval on other occasions and from an administrative point of view would be welcome to the Commission. I should be glad therefore if I may know what advice from this Council I may transmit to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, on this subject."

b)

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(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Commodore Stone for his report and invited discussion thereon.

There was no discussion on this report.

2. Report on Epuration.

(a) Report by Brigadier Upjohn.

Brigadier Upjohn presented the following report:

(see Appendix No. 1)

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council the Chairman thanked Brigadier Upjohn for his report and invited discussion.

M. Exindaris, with reference to the reported progress on epuration, inquired whether any Fascist elements still remained in the Italian administration.

Brigadier Upjohn replied that in his opinion all high-ranking Fascists had been removed from public office, but that he thought there were still Fascists in minor public positions.

General Vasiliev inquired whether the progress in epuration was considered satisfactory.

Brigadier Upjohn stated that progress had been slow, but that with the new pending decree requiring the elimination of high-ranking officials within two months after publication of the decree, the rate of epuration would be accelerated.

General Vasiliev asked whether all Fascist organizations had been disbanded and whether there were any indications of underground Fascist activities.

Brigadier Upjohn replied that all known organizations had been disbanded in Liberated Italy and that he did not know of any underground activity.

General Vasiliev stated that during the Fascist regime a considerable volume of Fascist literature had been published and inquired what had been done on this subject. 1299

Brigadier Upjohn said that the property of the principal Fascist publishers had been sequestrated and that according to his own experience there were no Fascist books on display.

M. Exindaris inquired whether the Italian Government had taken any measures to punish persons who in occupied countries had acquired

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(see Appendix No. 1)

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M. Exindaris inquired whether the Italian Government had taken any measures to punish persons who in occupied countries had acquired large fortunes by illegitimate means.

Brigadier Upjohn said that he did not know of any measures taken by the Italian Government in this matter and stated that he assumed that most persons within this category were not in Liberated Italy.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3 1/NND No. 759045

M. Exindaris stated that if his information were correct there are many persons now residing in liberated Italy who had stolen property in Greece and said that if he could secure a list of such persons he would forward it to the proper Allied authorities.

M. Smiljanic noted that the Italian Government is taking measures against the Fascist regime and against Fascist leaders responsible, generally speaking, for the conduct of Italian state affairs and, particularly, for Fascist excesses committed in domestic politics. However, he stated that the attitude of the Italian people and the present Italian Government toward those who have committed crimes in the international field is a matter of more particular interest to him. Those crimes are: the attack against France, the attack against Greece, and the attack against Yugoslavia. An investigation of the circumstances of the decisions to commit these crimes and of the persons responsible therefor would constitute, for the neighbors of Italy, the best proof of a change in Italian policy.

The Chairman stated that he thought the points raised by the Yugoslav and Greek Representatives should be considered in connection with the war crimes problem which was scheduled for discussion on the agenda of this meeting.

General Vasiliev inquired how many Fascists had been arrested since the day the Allied Forces landed in Sicily.

Brigadier Upjohn stated that there were no statistics available on this subject but that he thought several thousand persons had been arrested.

3. Transfer of Certain Provinces to Italian Administration.

The Chairman referred to the memorandum on this subject dated September 30, 1944 which reads as follows:

"S E C R E T .

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
A P O 394

"Ref: 276/123/CA 30th September 1944

"Subject: Handover of territory to Italian Government.

"To : Secretary, Advisory Council for Italy.

1237

"1. The Italian Government have recently been pressing for an early restoration to their control of the Provinces of TERAMO, AQUILA, PESCARA and CHIETI, on the grounds that, among other things, the Province of CHIETI was liberated over nine months ago, and that in TERAMO and AQUILA the activities of the patriots has given ample proof of anti-German and anti-Fascist sympathies. These headquarters are in full agreement that from the administrative point of view

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present Italian Government toward those who have committed crimes in the international field is a matter of more particular interest to him. These crimes are: the attack against France, the attack against Greece, and the attack against Yugoslavia. An investigation of the circumstances of the decisions to commit these crimes and of the persons responsible therefor would constitute, for the neighbors of Italy, the best proof of a change in Italian policy.

The Chairman stated that he thought the points raised by the Yugoslav and Greek Representatives should be considered in connection with the war crimes problem which was scheduled for discussion on the agenda of this meeting.

General Vasiliev inquired how many Fascists had been arrested since the day the Allied Forces landed in Sicily.

Brigadier Upjohn stated that there were no statistics available on this subject but that he thought several thousand persons had been arrested.

3. Transfer of Certain Provinces to Italian Administration.

The Chairman referred to the memorandum on this subject dated September 30, 1944 which reads as follows:

"S E C R E T".

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
A P O 394

"Ref: 276/133/CA — 30th September 1944

"Subject: Handover of territory to Italian Government.

"To : Secretary, Advisory Council for Italy.

1297

"1. The Italian Government have recently been pressing for an early restoration to their control of the Provinces of TERAMO, AQUILA, PESCARA and CHIETI, on the grounds that, among other things, the Province of CHIETI was liberated over nine months ago, and that in TERAMO and AQUILA the activities of the patriots has given ample proof of anti-German and anti-Fascist sympathies. These headquarters are in full agreement that from the administrative point of view these Provinces could be handed back at any moment and would suggest October 16th as a suitable date.

"2.

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"2. In order to conform to the new boundary of APW administrative responsibility in Italy, and thereby to simplify certain aspects of administration and legislation, it is considered that the Provinces of VITERBO and RIETI might also be handed back to the Italian Government at the same time. The damage suffered in these Provinces was not so great as in the areas where the Armies halted for a period. Public works are now well in hand, the Italian provincial administration is working, and except for a small portion of VITERBO, the whole area is South of the Rear Army Security Control Line.

"3. An additional advantage in this proposal is that it would enable the Allied Control Commission to withdraw at once a small number of officers badly needed in the North.

"4. The matter has been referred to C-in-C, Allied Armies in Italy, who has replied that he has no objection to the proposed transfer.

"5. Before referring the matter to SAC for final consideration we have been directed to enquire the views of the members of the Advisory Council. Perhaps you would kindly arrange to have the matter brought up for discussion at the next meeting of the Council on October 6th.

Hillery W. STONE
Captain, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner "

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the safeguards established in the previous terms of transfer are maintained in the present ones and whether there were any adverse military considerations.

Commodore Stone stated that the safeguards were identical and that there were no adverse military considerations.

M. Exindaris called attention to the fact that the provinces recommended for transfer to Italian administration were on the Adriatic side and expressed the fear that some of the Fascist Italian public officials may try to reach an understanding with the Albanians.

The Chairman stated that he would make a Note of the Greek Representative's fear and convey it to the proper authorities for consideration.

Commodore Stone inquired whether the Greek Representative had any specific provinces in mind.

M. Exindaris replied that he was thinking primarily of Teramo, Ancona, and Pescara.

Commodore Stone inquired whether the Greek Representative had any specific information on this subject.

M. Exindaris stated that in Bari there were many Albanians, some of them presumably had served the Italian administration and perhaps they

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"3. An additional advantage in this proposal is that it would enable the Allied Control Commission to withdraw at once a small number of officers badly needed in the North.

"4. The matter has been referred to C-in-C, Allied Armies in Italy, who has replied that he has no objection to the proposed transfer.

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The Chairman stated that he would make a note of the Greek Representative's fear and convey it to the proper authorities for consideration.

Commodore Stone inquired whether the Greek Representative had any specific provinces in mind.

M. Exindaris replied that he was thinking primarily of Teramo, Aquila, and Pescara.

Commodore Stone inquired whether the Greek Representative had any specific information on this subject.

M. Exindaris stated that in Bari there were many Albanians, some of them presumably had served the Italian administration and perhaps they would prefer a continuation of the former status.

Commodore Stone inquired whether M. Exindaris was particularly concerned about the situation in Bari.

M. Exindaris stated that any dealings between Italians and Albanians were a matter of concern to Greece. He admitted that such dealings could not be prevented, but indicated that he thought it was a matter deserving consideration and observation.

Commodore

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Commodore Stone inquired whether the Greek Representative had any complaints to make on this point with reference to Gen. N. Zervudaris stated that he did not have any specific complaint.

In response to a motion raised by the Chairman, the Council agreed to recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander that the proposal of the Allied Control Commission on this subject be implemented and accepted the following formula drafted by the Chairman:

"The Advisory Council for Italy have examined the proposal made by Captain Stone in his memorandum No. 276/133/CA of the 30th September for the transfer of certain territories to Italian administration and they recommend that this proposal should be immediately implemented." (For text of transmitted note see Appendix No. 2)

6. War Crimes Problems with References to Italy.

The Chairman stated that on instruction from his Government he would like to put forward their views on this subject and suggested that the Representatives correspond with their respective Governments so that at the next meeting the subject may be discussed further. He then read the following statement:

"I have been instructed by His Majesty's Government to place the following matter before you for your consideration. As you are aware, the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, which has its seat in London, has hitherto dealt only with war crimes committed by the enemy against nationals of the United Nations or on United Nations territory. In the course of operations in Italy evidence has, however, come into the possession of the Allied Military authorities of crimes committed by the Germans against Italians. Some of this evidence is already in the hands of the Combined Chiefs of Staff and a decision will, sooner or later, have to be taken as to what is to be done with it. The Governments of Great Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union are, in any event, committed by the Moscow Declaration on German activities to secure redress for such crimes. His Majesty's Government have been discussing this question with the United States Government and have reached a general agreement in principle that while Italy should not have a seat on the Commission, the British and the United States Governments should, in view of Italy's co-belligerent status, act for the Italian Government in transmitting to the War Crimes Commission information relating to German crimes against Italians. There is, however, another aspect of this question to which I should draw your attention. The War Crimes Commission has examined the question of recommending that its terms of reference should be extended so as to enable the Commission to deal with crimes committed by the Germans against Italians in Italy. The Commission was unable to reach any decision in this matter, apparently because it felt that it could not recommend the examination of the cases of German crimes committed against Italians so long as so little progress had been made in considering crimes committed by Italians against Nationals of the United Nations. I understand that practically no cases of this nature have yet been submitted to the Commission by the national authorities chiefly concerned, namely the French Committee

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by Captain Stone in his [illegible] for the transfer of certain territories to Italian administration and they recommend that this proposal should be immediately implemented."
(For text of transmitted note see Appendix No. 2)

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"His Majesty's Government believe that both aspects of this question could be dealt with if the following procedure were to be adopted. The Allied Control Commission should be invited to act as the agents for the Italian Government in the collection of information regarding crimes committed by the Germans against Italians. This information could be

communicated

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communicated to the War Crimes Commission through the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Command in his capacity of President of the Allied Control Commission. At the same time the Allied Control Commission could ask the Italian Government to give them access to military archives, records and information regarding the war crimes committed by Italians against nationals of the United Nations and could transmit any such information through the same channels to the War Crimes Commission in London."

The Chairman stated that he appreciated that at this meeting the Representatives could not comment on the proposal of His Majesty's Government and again requested the other Representatives to submit the matter to their respective Governments so that it may be discussed at the next meeting. The Council agreed to this proposal.

5. Roosevelt - Churchill Statement Regarding Italy.

M. Couve de Murville explained that this item was placed on the agenda at his request for the purpose of obtaining information. Among the measures announced in the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration he said there are some which have a great political and economic importance for Italy and others affect directly the future relations between the Allies and Italy. Through a transformation of the Allied Control Commission, more liberty of action will be given to the Italian Government. On the other hand, it is planned to resume official and semi-official diplomatic relations between the Italian Government on one side and the British and American Governments on the other. Taking into consideration the importance of these measures the Advisory Council should be given precise information. It must also know what the repercussions will be on the Advisory Council itself and to what extent the Council should give its advice on the measures announced for the modification of the statutes of the Italian Government. The question may even be raised whether the Advisory Council itself can exist once, after the Soviet Union, two main powers represented on the Council will have direct relations with the Italian Government."

The Chairman stated that so far no precision had been given by the Governments as to how this declaration will be put into effect. The ACC has requested information regarding details and the Chairman understands that also the Supreme Allied Commander has done so. He stated that in his opinion the declaration was intended to be a statement on broad lines of principle and that the details thereof were not yet worked out.

M. Exindaris inquired whether the implementation of this statement would involve a revision of the terms of armistice.

The Chairman stated that he did not know and that he assumed that the announcement of the details would give an answer to this question.

M. Smiljanic stated that he had the same preoccupation as the French and Greek Representatives and that he would like to know if their respective Governments had been informed.

The Chairman stated that the Governments of the Soviet Union, Greece, [illegible] and the French Committee of National Liberation had been in-

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The Chairman stated that he appreciated that at this meeting the Representatives could not comment on the proposal of His Majesty's Government and again requested the other Representatives to submit the matter to their respective Governments so that it may be discussed at the next meeting. The Council agreed to this proposal.

5. Roosevelt - Churchill Statement Regarding Italy.

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M. Exindaris inquired whether the implementation of this statement would involve a revision of the terms of armistice.

The Chairman stated that he did not know and that he assumed that the announcement of the details would give an answer to this question.

M. Emiljanic stated that he had the same preoccupation as the French and Greek Representatives and that he would like to know if their respective Governments had been informed.

The Chairman stated that the Governments of the Soviet Union, Greece, Yugoslavia, and the French Committee of National Liberation had been informed about the declaration prior to its release.

General Vasiliev inquired what the proposed change in designation from Allied Control Commission to Allied Commission implied.

The Chairman stated that until such time as when he received information on the implementation of this declaration and instructions he was not in a position to give any details and that presumably in due course this information would be forthcoming.

Commodore

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Commodore Stone stated that the A.C.C. had asked for instructions as to whether they were to change the name from Allied Control Commission to Allied Commission and had not yet received a reply.

6. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

7. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 22nd Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on Friday 6th October 1944 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, British Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Couve de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
Georges Exindaris	Greece
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Alexander Kirk	United States
Miloje Smiljanic	Yugoslavia

The meeting was attended by the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Commodore Ellery Stone, and the Deputy Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Section, Brigadier Upjohn. The Council examined a report presented by Brigadier Upjohn on the progress made by the Italian Government in the matter of epuration. It also examined the general political situation."

8. Date of Next Meeting.

The Council agreed to convene the next meeting on October 20th 1944 at 10:30 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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Enclosure:

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7. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 82nd Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on Friday 6th October 1944 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, British Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Couve de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
Georges Exindaris	Greece
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Alexander Kirk	United States
Miloje Smiljanic	Yugoslavia

The meeting was attended by the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Commodore Ellery Stone, and the Deputy Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Section, Brigadier Upjohn. The Council examined a report presented by Brigadier Upjohn on the progress made by the Italian Government in the matter of epuration. It also examined the general political situation."

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The Council agreed to convene the next meeting on October 20th 1944 at 10:30 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

1293

-:-:-:-:-:-

Enclosure:

Report on Epuration
Note addressed to Captain Stone
by Sir Noel Charles on Oct.7, 1944.

JLG/np

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759045

Appendix B

COPY OF NOTE REGARDING TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES

TO ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

7th October 1944

1/ /44

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No. 276/129/CA of the 30th September addressed to the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to inform you that at their meeting on the 6th October, the Council unanimously approved the following resolution regarding the transfer of certain further territories to Italian administration.

2. "The Advisory Council for Italy have examined the proposal made by Captain Stone in his memorandum No. 276/129/CA of the 30th September for the transfer of certain territories to Italian administration and they recommend that this proposal should be immediately implemented."

3. I shall be grateful if you will be so good as to communicate the foregoing to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Command, for appropriate action by him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

1291

(Sgd) NOEL CHARLES

Captain Hilary M. Stone,
U.S.N.R.,

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785045

7th October 1944

1/ /44

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No. 276/129/CA of the 3 th September addressed to the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to inform you that at their meeting on the 6th October, the Council unanimously approved the following resolution regarding the transfer of certain further territories to Italian administration.

2. "The Advisory Council for Italy have examined the proposal made by Captain Stone in his memorandum No. 276/129/CA of the 30th September for the transfer of certain territories to Italian administration and they recommend that this proposal should be immediately implemented."

3. I should be grateful if you will be so good as to communicate the foregoing to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Command, for appropriate action by him.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

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(Sgd) NOEL CHARLES

Captain Hillary R. Stone,
U.S.N.R.,
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785215

RESTRICTED

Speech to the Allied Advisory Council
on Friday 6 October 1944
by
Brigadier G.L. UPJOHN

RESTRICTED

I must ask the members of the Council to treat the information given in it as entirely confidential. The Italian Government have been good enough to tell me of their future plans in this matter of epuration and it is not desirable that there should be any publication thereof.

The Italian Government published its first decree to purge the administration of Fascists while still at Brindisi on the 26th December 1943 but in view of the shortage of personnel and the manifest difficulties then ruling the Government the decree was treated more as a declaration of policy than an operational decree and little if any practical results were achieved thereunder.

On the 25 May 1944 the Government passed a decree for the punishment of Fascists and immediately thereafter had under consideration a further decree amalgamating the purely purging decree of the 26th December and the punishment decree of the 25 May,'44, and integrating the operations thereunder. However, the then Badoglio Government fell and was succeeded by the present Parri Administration.

The present Government produced its decree which is entitled Sanctions against Fascism on the 27th July 1944. It is much broader in scope than the earlier decrees and is divided into four separate parts as follows:

i. Punishment of Fascist crimes.

ii. Purging of the Administration.

iii. Disposal of profits made by Fascists.

iv. Confiscation of Fascist Property.

The decree creates the office of a High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism to supervise the execution thereof and an Assistant High Commissioner in charge of each of the four parts.

H.E. Count Sforza has been as no doubt you know, appointed to the important post of High Commissioner and he has four assistants whom I will mention as I deal with each department.

Part I. CRIMES AGAINST FASCISM

H.E. Pertinax is in charge of this Department.

Briefly this part of the decree provides first for the trial by a special High Court of Justice, of which Parri is president, of members of the Government and high ranking members of Fascism who are guilty

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and it is not forseeable that there should be any publication thereof.

The Italian Government published its first decree to purge the administration of Fascists while still at Brindisi on the 2nd December 1945 but in view of the shortage of personnel and the resultant dislocation then caused the Government the decree was treated more as a declaration of policy than an operational decree and little if any practical results were achieved thereunder.

On the 26 May 1944 the Government passed a decree for the punishment of Fascists and immediately there after had under consideration a further decree abrogating the purely purging decree of the 28th December and the punishment decree of the 26 May, 1944, and superseding the operations thereunder. However, the then Badoglio Government fell and was succeeded by the present administration.

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I. Punishment of Fascist crimes.

II. Purging of the administration.

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The decree creates the office of a High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism, to supervise the execution thereof and an Assistant High Commissioner in charge of each of the four parts.

H.E. Count Sforza has been as no doubt you are aware, appointed to the important post of High Commissioner and he has four assistants who I will mention as I deal with each department.

Part I. CRIMES AGAINST FASCISM

H.E. Bellinger is in charge of this Department.

Briefly this part of the decree provides first for the trial by a special High Court of Justice, of which Harmsh is president, of members of the Government and high ranking members of Fascism who are guilty of rebelling the prevention of the constitution, of destroying the liberty of the people, of creating the Fascist regime and of betraying the fortunes of the country bringing it to its present disaster.

The punishment is up to penal servitude for life or in specially grave cases, death.

/Secondly it .....

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PART III. DISPOSAL OF PROFITS MADE BY FASCISTS.

This Department is under the charge of R.E. Cingolani and is concerned with the collection and disposal of the profits of Fascists. Briefly an increase of property obtained after the 28th October 1922 by persons holding public office or in any way engaged in political activity on Fascists is presumed to constitute a profit from the Fascist regime unless the owner is able to prove the contrary. Where such property has been parted with such increase is constituted a debt from the former owner.

The investigation and assessment of the amount of the profit derived from the regime is placed within the jurisdiction of a Special Section of the Provincial Taxation Commission of each province.

Down to date denunciations have been received in respect of 1427 persons and in Rome alone protective measures for the sequestration of the property of 20 persons have already been taken. I will mention the names of 7 of the best known, Federzoni, Bottai, Vaselli, Farinacci, Dino Grandi, Starace and Acerbini.

The property of these 20 persons is estimated to amount to 3 billions of lire.

In addition investigations are being carried out in Rome with respect to the property of 95 other persons.

In the province of Naples the Intendente of Finance there informs us that protective sequestration has been taken against the property of 913 persons and the sequestrated property of the five brothers Piccitelli alone amounts to nearly 75 million lire.

Beginning with this month the Provincial Taxation Commissions have been instructed to send to the Government on the 1st and 15th of each month lists of persons considered to be profiteering and the action taken so that in future more complete figures will be available. The preliminary figures which I have briefly given above however seem to indicate a satisfactory start.

The Council of Ministers has under consideration the creation of an organisation to deal with the assets collected, to run businesses where they are taken over and generally to prevent a dissipation of the assets forfeited under the provisions of the decree.

PART IV. SEQUESTRATION OF FASCIST PROPERTY.

This Department is under the charge of M.E. Stangoni. It is charged with the collection and disposal of Fascist organisations and societies dissolved by the Badoglio decree of 2nd August, 1943.

The properties of the organisations which have been dissolved run into many millions of lire but it is obviously not possible at this stage to give any figures which would be of value.

Purely by way of example, in Rome alone cash to the value of 250000 lire and other movable property to the value of 6 million lire have already been secured.

So far as real estate is concerned Commissioners have been appointed to manage many properties or they have been handed over by Executive

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The investigation and assessment of the amount of the profit derived from the regime is placed within the jurisdiction of a Special Section of the Provincial Taxation Commission of each province.

Down to date denunciations have been received in respect of 142 persons and in Rome alone protective measures for the sequestration of the property of 40 persons have already been taken. I will mention the names of 7 of the best known, Feltrinelli, Bottai, Vaselli, Pavolini, Pino Grandi, Starace and Ansaldi.

The property of these 40 persons is estimated to amount to 3 billions of lire.

In addition investigations are being carried out in Rome with respect to the property of 95 other persons.

In the province of Naples the Intendente di Finanza there before we had protective sequestration has been taken against the property of 918 persons and the sequestrated property of the five brothers Pisciotta alone amounts to nearly 3½ million lire.

Beginning with this month the Provincial Taxation Commissions have been instructed to send to the Government on the 1st and 16th of each month lists of persons considered to be profiteering and the action taken so that in future more complete figures will be available. The preliminary figures which I have briefly given above however seem to indicate a satisfactory start.

The Council of Ministers has under consideration the creation of an organization to deal with the assets collected, to run businesses where they are taken over and generally to prevent a dissipation of the assets forfeited under the provisions of the decree.

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The properties of the organizations which have been dissolved run into many millions of lire but it is obviously not possible at this stage to give any figures which would be of value.

Purely by way of example, in Rome alone cash to the value of 269000 lire and other movable property to the value of 6 million lire have already been secured.

So far as real estate is concerned Commissioners have been appointed to manage many properties or they have been handed over to deserving purposes; I need only mention one property in Rome the G.I.L. property at Monte Mario now handed over to the Don Orione Institution for assistance to abandoned and exiled children.

In conclusion I hope my remarks have not been too long or too statistical but perhaps they have assisted to present a fair picture of the progress of spuration by the Italian Government, a picture to which I feel that full justice is not always done in the Italian Press.

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JAQ/dfs

A/CC 001-2

13 October 1944

Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119
Rome

The Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission acknowledges receipt of the preliminary draft of the Minutes of the 22nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, on which he has no comments to make.

cc: C/S
G-1

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ACC
PARTIED
Time 13 OCT 1944
AG 000.5
Cpl.

13 Oct

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 11, 1944

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith, for comments and approval, a copy of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the 22nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure as stated.

No comments 12:50

Gw

Commodore Viliers Stacey,
Acting Chief Secretariat,
A.C.I.,
Rome.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 5, 1944

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for October 6, 1:30 p.m., 1944, will be held at the British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80, under the chairmanship of the British Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

cc: Brig. Ryder (5 Oct 44)

Captain Allen to Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Control Commission

Rome.

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FILES

OCT 1944

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REVISED

A G E N D A
for the
OCTOBER 6, 1944 MEETING
of the
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

SECRET

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW - by Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of Allied Control Commission.

2.) ENTENT OF E CUATION - by Brigadier Upjohn, Deputy Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs, Section, Allied Control Commission.

3.) TRANSFER OF CERTAIN PROVINCES TO ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION.

4.) WAR CRIMES PROBLEM WITH REFERENCE TO ITALY.

5.) ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL STATEMENT REGARDING ITALY.

6.) MISCELLANEOUS.

7.) PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

Rome, October 4, 1944

1237

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Minutes of the 21st Meeting
of the Advisory Council for Italy.

The meeting was held at Via Gaeta 5 on September 22, 1944 under the chairmanship of General Vasiliev, the Acting Soviet Union Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Gurayevsky	
M. Exindaris	Greece
M. Papaambelis	
M. Sgourdeos	
M. Couve de Murville	French Committee of
M. Fouchet	National Liberation
M. de Beaumarchais	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Hosworthy	
Mr. Hopkinson	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Livengood	
Mr. Goshie	
M. Smiljanic	Yugoslavia
M. Subotich	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Miscellaneous.

(3) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Vasiliev, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

1283

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Captain Stone.

The following report was presented by Captain Stone:

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General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Curaevsky	
M. Exindaris	Greece
M. Kapsambelis	
M. Sgourdeos	
M. Couve de Murville	French Committee of
M. Fouchet	National Liberation
M. de Beaumarchais	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Nosworthy	
Mr. Hopkinson	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Livengood	
Mr. Goshie	
M. Smiljanic	Yugoslavia
M. Subotich	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Miscellaneous.

(3) Press Communique.

The Chairman, General Vasiliev, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

1285

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Captain Stone.

The following report was presented by Captain Stone:

"1. Since your last meeting the Italian Government have continued as before their policy of wholehearted cooperation with Allied authorities and the Control Commission have no complaint to make on that score. They have carried on with the administration of that part of Italy which has been turned over to them and I should have had little to say beyond this, were it not for a most regrettable incident which took place in Rome on Monday last. I propose to

give

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give a detailed description of what occurred not because I wish to magnify what we all hope will be a single instance of breach of civil peace and good order, but because the incident has illustrated several of the fundamental difficulties with which the present government has to contend and will have to contend in the coming months.

"The following are the events of last Monday:

"Since the early hours of the morning thousands of people gathered in front of the Justice Palace, where the trial of Caruso and Cochetto was to take place, including women whose relatives had been the victims of the Fascist Police Chief. The inadequate police cordons were soon broken by the mob who assembled before the entrance of the Courts.

"At 9 a.m. the biggest hall on the first floor of the Courts, where the trial was to be conducted, was completely crowded. The hall was lit by a battery of lights for the film operators. The Italian and Allied press was largely represented.

"At 9.30 a.m., while a few members of the Court were already in the room, at their places, and as the President was expected to take his seat, a riot started at the door leading to the court room. Caruso and Cochetto had been safely transported from Regina Coeli Jail to the cellars of the Palace of Justice and were waiting to be summoned. The crowd had broken through police lines at the entrance of the Palace towards Umberto Bridge, rushed up the great marble stairway and broke into the room. Wooden partitions were smashed and chairs and tables broken. A crowd invaded the part of the courtroom reserved for the judges, lawyers, officials and newspapermen, advancing up to the Judges' places. Police agents and carabinieri were unable to stem the tide of enraged people. The police succeeded in closing from the inside the door at the far end of the hall. The mob stormed the door trying to break through in the belief that Caruso and Cochetto could be found behind that door. The shouts of the men asking for the lynching of Caruso, the weeping of women and children, filled the Court with a tremendous clamour.

"As the door seemed on the point of collapsing, and it appeared that the Italian police were powerless, the Chief of the Allied Police in Rome, Colonel Pollock, intervened personally to try and calm the uproar. It took him half an hour to obtain relative calm. He suggested to court officials that the trial be postponed and this announcement was duly made.

"But in the meantime some of the relatives of the victims spotted among the witnesses Donato Carretta, 60 years old, director of the Regina Coeli Jail until June 4, dismissed from his post by A.M.G. on the same day that Caruso entered the jail as a prisoner.

"The relatives of the Fosse Ardeatine victims pointed him out to the crowd. A few young men seized him then in front of the President's chair and hit him violently.

"Mario Berlinguer, Adjunct High Commissary for the punishment of Fascist Crimes, who was the Public Prosecutor during the trial, jumped on a table and harangued the crowd.

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"But in the meantime some of the relatives of the victims spotted among the witnesses Donato Carretta, 50 years old, director of the Regina Coeli Jail until June 18, dismissed from his post by A.M.G. on the same day that Caruso entered the jail as a prisoner.

"The relatives of the Fosse Ardeatine victims pointed him out to the crowd. A few young men seized him then in front of the President's chair and hit him violently.

"Mario Berlinguer, Adjunct High Commissary for the punishment of Fascist Crimes, who was the Public Prosecutor during the trial, jumped on a table and harangued the crowd.

"In the meantime the former director of Regina Coeli jail was dragged out of the hall, down the stairs, onto the street. Outside the Palace the carabinieri tried to extract Carretta from the enraged mob, and to push him into a car. But the people resisted and a free-fight was started. Women in mourning were the most aggressive. Carretta, his hair torn away, his face gashed, tried to defend himself brandishing the starting-crank of the car on which he had been deposited. But, as the engine refused to

start

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start, after a short and violent fight, the mob succeeded in taking Carretta away from the Carabinieri.

"I should add here that a young lieutenant of Carabinieri performed his duties manfully but had been unable with the few police that he had been able to call to his assistance to control the mob.

"Carretta was then lifted, dragged to the centre of Ponte Umberto, the bridge facing the main entrance of the Palace of Justice, and then dragged to the river bank and thrown into the water. But he was not dead. The contact with the cold water probably revived him and he made feeble attempts to swim. At this sight, the more excited members of the crowd went down to the river bank, got hold of a boat and reached the floating body. With the oars they hit him again and again until he died. The body, tied to the boat was then dragged down the river, as far as Regina Coeli, the Jail he directed under the German occupation, which is a little way down the river. There they dragged him from the water, threw him against the door of the Jail and tied his body to the grating of a first floor window.

"The incident could have been avoided had the Italian authorities made adequate public safety precautions for the conduct of the Caruso trial. Allied Troops were not called out because our policy is not to do so in territory under the Government's control unless Allied lives or property are endangered or there is interference with the war effort. But because certain prisoners at the jail are security prisoners arrested by the Allies, Allied Military Police were sent to the jail. Carretta's body was cut down and the crowd dispersed without violence.

"I conferred with General Brown of the Rome Allied Area Command. We agreed that there was no need to call out Allied Troops. Later, I conferred with the Prime Minister and Sforza and reviewed with them the arrangements for resuming the trial.

"2. As you have no doubt heard, the trial took place without incident on Wednesday and Thursday and ended in a verdict of guilty and sentence of death for Caruso and a verdict of guilty and a sentence of 30 years imprisonment for his former secretary Cochetto.

"Some newspapers have attributed this incident in part to unrest caused by alleged delays in carrying out epuration in the capital.

"Brigadier Upjohn is preparing a full report on the progress of epuration which can be submitted to your next meeting if the Council desires. In the meantime, it is fair to say that there has been a measure of delay in carrying out epuration due, at any rate in part, to administrative and organisation difficulties, but whether such delay was a contributory cause to this incident is in my opinion debatable.

"3. I should like now to deal with the Carabinieri.

"The Royal Carabinieri, which is traditionally the senior branch of the Italian Army, is primarily concerned with policing the country and maintaining law and order.

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"3. I should like now to deal with the Carabinieri.

"The Royal Carabinieri, which is traditionally the senior branch of the Italian army, is primarily concerned with policing the country and maintaining law and order.

"Both under Fascist and German domination the Carabinieri suffered severely by having their authority undermined by special Fascist Militias. Since the Allied occupation the main task of keeping public order has been entrusted to the Carabinieri and every support has been given to them to restore their prestige in the eyes of the public.

"Groups

2268

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"Groups of Carabinieri have been attached to the Fifth and Eighth Armies. They move into the newly occupied territory with advancing Allied troops and constitute the first symbol of returning Italian administration. The Carabinieri have been enthusiastically welcomed by the liberated Italian population and their work in the early stages has been of the greatest assistance in establishing Military Government.

"The strength of the Carabinieri is insufficient to meet all the extra demands made on them under war conditions. If, as is clear, the Carabinieri in the north of Italy have been disbanded or withdrawn by the enemy, the strength of the Carabinieri will be still more thinly spread throughout Italy.

"At present, the morale of the Carabinieri is undermined by poor conditions of service. Pay is poor, rations are military, clothing and equipment are inadequate. Difficulty is experienced in providing blankets, boots, overcoats, and underclothes for the CC.RR. proceeding to the northern provinces. Repair materials for clothing and boots are in short supply. As a result, while CC.RR. work well in forward areas where a lead is given by Allied officers, it has been noticed that behind army areas the CC.RR. need a degree of supervision to keep them up to their work.

"Steps have been and are being taken to improve the morale of the police forces generally, and discussions are being held with commanding officers.

"In conclusion it must be said that the Carabinieri have loyally carried out their duties, first to the Allied forces and later to the Italian Government. It is a testimony to the work of the Carabinieri that in no instance have allied troops been called upon to quell a major disturbance in the year of our occupation.

"4. Outside the governmental sphere there have been two meetings at which party policy has been outlined during the past fortnight. The Labor Democrat Party have held a convention in Naples at which fusion was announced of the Labor Democrat with the Labour Party and the Social Democrat Party. These last two groups are largely local Southern Italian parties and have not been members of the National Committees of Liberation. This fact has led, as in the case of the fusion of the Liberals and Liberal Democrats a few weeks ago, to adverse comment from some of the other parties in the National Committee of Liberation, in particular in this case, from the Socialist Party. At the convention the Labor Democrat leader, Sig. Nuini, declared that the party was in favor of a republic. He claimed that the party represented the small farm laborers and the artisans and announced their intention to deproletarianize the workers. He urged the party to found cooperatives.

"5. In Rome the Christian Democrats have also held a party convention. At the conclusion of the meetings an order of the day was passed. It was declared that the first necessity of political life in Italy was liberty and declared that the party considered itself in the vanguard of those democratic forces which would guarantee the rights of the human individual and the family as well as of religion.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760045

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"5. It seems the Christian Democrats have also held a party convention. At the conclusion of the meetings an order of the day was passed. It was declared that the first necessity of political life in Italy was liberty and declared that the party considered itself in the vanguard of those democratic forces which would guarantee the rights of the human individual and the family as well as of religion. The party deferred its decision on its policy towards the institutional problem until all Italy had been liberated when it would be possible to hold a National Congress of the whole party to decide. The order of the day also made it clear that the party preferred a joint collaboration between the six parties now represented in the government rather than individual alliances such as the one by which the Socialist and Communist Parties had agreed to associate together. Finally the meeting

made

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made definite proposals for radical agricultural reform. Large estates in the South of Italy should be broken up and compensation paid to the owners. In particular those properties which are not sufficiently cultivated should be divided up first. This land should be divided among individual families of farm laborers in such a way as to ensure efficient cultivation. Other land should be assigned to those whose farms are too small to ensure a livelihood. Other land would be taken over and managed on a cooperative basis by groups of families of laborers. This last proposal was considered as less satisfactory than the others and the preference of the party was clearly for the cause of the small present proprietor."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion thereon.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether there are any Italian troops in Rome.

Captain Stone replied that there are about two companies of Italian soldiers (a total of 180 men) under the command of General Thoburn K. Brown (USA), the Commanding General of the Rome Allied Area Command.

Mr. Kirk asked Captain Stone whether in his opinion two companies of Italian soldiers, in addition to the local Carabinieri, are adequate, at the present time, to control possible public disorders like the incident under discussion.

Captain Stone stated that he felt that under the present circumstances, with Allied troops in Rome, they were adequate.

General Vasiliev, after ascertaining the views of the other Representatives on the Council, informed Captain Stone that the Council would like to have Brigadier Upjohn submit his report on epuration at the next meeting of the Council.

Captain Stone said that he would make the necessary arrangements to have Brigadier Upjohn report at the next meeting.

2. Miscellaneous.

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

1284

3. Press Communique.

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 21st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on September 22, 1944, under the chairmanship of General Vasiliev, the Acting Representative of the Soviet Union. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

M.

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1281

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M.

2272

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M. Couve de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
George Exindaris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Miloje Smiljanic	Yugoslavia

Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, reported to the Council on recent political events and developments in Liberated Italy."

4. Date for next Meeting.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council should be held on October 6, 1944 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

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2273

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JLG/hp

2274

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2275

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

SECRET/RELEASABLE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 2, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the 21st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of meeting.

Distribution:

Deputy Director for Operations
Central Mediterranean Command
A.C.S.
Rome

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1286

CONFIDENTIAL

2276

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

252

18 Sept 1944

Rome, September 18, 1944

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for September 22, 10:30 a.m., 1944, will be held at Via Veneto No. 5, under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

Captain Lilley Stone
Acting Chief Communications
Allied Control Commission
Rome.

Sept

1:80

2277

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

AGENDA FOR THE SEPTEMBER 22, 1944 MEETING

OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

1.) POLITICAL REVIEW -

by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

2.) MISCELLANEOUS.

3.) FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

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1279

2278

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, September 13, 1944.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith, for comments and approval, a copy of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the 8th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Captain Ellery Stone

Acting Chief Commissioner

Allied Control Commission

Rome.

OK

1278

2279

Preliminary Draft

MINUTES OF THE 20th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Veneto 119 on September 8, 1944 under the chairmanship of George Exindaris, Greek Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Exindaris	Greece
M. Kapsambelis	
M. Sgourdeos	
M. Couve de Murville	French Committee of National Liberation
M. Fouchet	
M. de Beaumarchais	
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Curaevsky	
M. Mitskievic	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Hopkinson	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Livengood	
Mr. Goshie	
Dr. Miha Krek	Yugoslavia
M. Smiljanic	
M. Subotich	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Transportation Problems - by Col. B.S. Adams, Director of Transportation, Allied Control Commission.

(3) Problems of A M G Administration - by Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, ACC, Region IV.

(4) Miscellaneous .

(5) Press Communique

The Chairman, Mr. George Exindaris, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

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on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Exindaris	Greece
M. Kapsambelis	
M. Sgourdeos	
M. Couve de Murville	French Committee of
M. Fouchet	National Liberation
M. de Beaumarchais	
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Curaevsky	
M. Mitskievic	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Hopkinson	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Livengood	
Mr. Goshie	
Dr. Miha Krek	Yugoslavia
M. Smiljanic	
M. Subotich	

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(3) Problems of A M G Administration - by Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, ACC, Region IV.

(4) Miscellaneous .

(5) Press Communique

The Chairman, Mr. Georges Exindaris, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to present his report.

1. Political Review.

(a) Report by Captain Stone.

The following report was presented by Captain Stone:

"Military

2280

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780045

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

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

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

"The most interesting piece of legislation since your last meeting has been a decree providing for the naming of Commissioners to take over the running of editorial enterprises and information agencies which since the Armistice have published books, newspapers or pamphlets or carried on any activities on behalf of Fascism or the Germans. This measure may affect those well-known Rome daily newspapers the GIORNALE d'ITALIA and the MESSAGGERO which were suspended shortly after our arrival in Rome.

"Apart from Governmental activity the principal political activity as in previous weeks has been the preparation by the Parties of their own political programs. On the 6th of September the Socialist Party at the end of their meeting in Naples adopted a resolution which is in effect a party program. Various points stand out. First, they, like the Communist Party in a declaration recently made by Signor Togliatti, come out in favor of equal political rights for women. Secondly, in the political field they re-affirm their belief that the struggle for democracy is today identified in Italy with the necessity for a republic. Thirdly, they emphasize their conviction that the future of Italy is only an aspect of the whole European problem and should be treated as such. Finally, among the requests that they put

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 768025

and much of the past fortnight has been spent in laying our plans so that we shall be ready for whatever emergency may arise.

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

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

"The most interesting piece of legislation since your last meeting has been a decree providing for the naming of Commissioners to take over the running of editorial enterprises and information agencies which since the Armistice have published books, newspapers or pamphlets or carried on any activities on behalf of Fascism or the Germans. This measure may affect those well-known Rome daily newspapers the GIORNALE d'ITALIA and the MESSAGGERO which were suspended shortly after our arrival in Rome.

"Apart from Governmental activity the principal political activity as in previous weeks has been the preparation by the Parties of their own political programs. On the 8th of September the Socialist Party at the end of their meeting in Naples adopted a resolution which is in effect a party program. Various points stand out. First, they, like the Communist Party in a declaration recently made by Signor Togliatti, come out in favor of equal political rights for women. Secondly, in the political field they re-affirm their belief that the struggle for democracy is today identified in Italy with the necessity for a republic. Thirdly, they emphasize their conviction that the future of Italy is only an aspect of the whole European problem and should be treated as such. Finally, among the requests that they put forward is one that the Administrative, Economic and Financial aspects of Allied control should be progressively abolished so that the country shall regain its own autonomy. A proposal for the execution of the political part of this program was recently put forward in a leading article by the Socialist leader Nenni. In an article in the AVANTI he said that the present phase was one in which all six parties must combine for administrative purposes but that in the next phase those parties who had decided to press for a republic should form a block. This next phase in Nenni's opinion might come soon.

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

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

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion thereon.

There was no discussion.

The Chairman then invited Colonel Adams to present his report.

2. Transportation Problems in Italy.

(a) Report by Colonel D.S. Adams, Director of Transportation Subcommission, ACC.

Col. Adams read the following report: (See Appendix No. 1)

(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Col. Adams for his report and invited discussion.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether animal-drawn transportation was being used for the purpose of bringing food to Rome. Col. Adams replied affirmatively.

M. Couve de Murville asked whether any information was available on the percentage of Italian pre-war locomotives left behind by the Germans.

Col. Adams stated that information on this subject was not available as yet.

Mr. Kirk with reference to the question of circulation permits for trucks inquired whether such permits were granted only for pooled trucks or whether it was possible for individuals to obtain permits for trucks to circulate on certain specified routes.

Col. Adams replied that ordinarily all trucks were brought into the pool and then given permits. He went on to state that as soon as ENAC was established the Government will be able to control the regional pools through controlling the distribution of gas.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the check on the proper use of trucks authorized to circulate devolved on the Italian Government or the ACC.

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(b) Discussion.

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There was no discussion.

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Mr. Kirk inquired whether the check on the proper use of trucks authorized to circulate devolved on the Italian Government or the ACC.

Col. Adams stated that for the time being this control rests with the ACC, but is being transferred rapidly to the Italian authorities and that in due course ENAC will control the schedule of priorities for the movement of commodities.

In reply to a question raised by General Vasiliev, Col. Adams stated that the operation of railways comes within the jurisdiction of the Director General of Military Railways, who was an Allied military officer, and that through the medium of this officer the Allied military authorities control all movements of the Italian railroads.

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In answer to a further question raised by General Vasiliev, Col. Adams stated that the Director General of the military railroads is responsible for the control of all transportation lines and that he retains direct control of lines in which the military are interested, but that lines not of interest to military authorities are administered by the Italian Government under the supervision of the ACC.

There was no further discussion and the Chairman called on Colonel Poletti to present his report.

3. PROBLEMS OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Report by Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, ACC Region IV.

Col. Poletti stated that he would discuss briefly the problems and main tasks of AMG administration. AMG is a unit of ACC created to preserve law and order in territories behind the troops and to relieve the military of this function. This task has not been a difficult one. AMG has used exclusively local police forces, which have been cooperating ever since the days of the landing. The basic problem of AMG as regard the local police force is that of securing adequate foodstuffs, service equipment, clothing and shoes for them. One of the weaknesses of the local police, he said, was that carelessness, graft and corruption had permeated the police force during 20 years of fascism. The personnel is not too vigorous and it is difficult for them to resist bribes. They fail to understand that under the AMG nobody enjoys any special protection and they are afraid to enforce vigorously existing regulations. AMG has done a good job in preserving law and order. It has performed this duty with the aid of the local police, not having a police force of its own.

One of the most difficult tasks of the ACC is the reorganization and revitalization of the local agencies of the Italian Government. Only few officers of AMG speak Italian or are familiar with previous conditions in Italy. This complicates the task of cleaning out fascists. The main difficulty in connection with elimination of fascists from public office is the practical impossibility of finding competent men to take over public administration positions. It is easy to discharge a Fascist, but it is difficult to find a replacement for him. AMG is practically forced to proceed gradually with the elimination of fascists, until substitutes for their positions can be found. Many non-Fascists, men of integrity, are reluctant to accept public office, apparently aware of the difficulties involved and the hardness of the task. AMG has cleaned out a lot of prominent fascists and admittedly in some cases has failed to eliminate them. While, until recently, non-Fascists have been reluctant to assume public office, at present many more people, especially here in Rome, have indicated a willingness to assume public responsibility.

The most difficult task confronting the AMG is that of providing food. At least one half of the entire work time of AMG is devoted to a consideration of this problem. The problem of providing food is complicated by the fact that the Italian people apparently do not respect

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798005

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The most difficult task confronting the AMG is that of providing food. At least one half of the entire work time of AMG is devoted to a consideration of this problem. The problem of providing food is complicated by the fact that the Italian people apparently do not respect the authority of the Government. In Sicily, for example, in spite of the order issued for the delivery of oil, last December, only 5 o/o of the estimated harvest was collected. Today conditions are somewhat better and it is believed that the people are gradually acquiring a respect for the Government. The Government, on the other hand, lacks adequate enforcement forces. It is not sufficient to merely issue an order, it has to be enforced. However, considering all the difficulties involved the AMG has done a good job in getting food.

(b)

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(b) Discussion.

The Chairman thanked Col. Poletti for his report and invited discussion.

Mr. Kirk, with reference to the alleged insensibility of the people regarding their responsibility toward the Government, inquired whether Col. Poletti found that individual appeal to the people by members of the Government had any success in the sense that people responded better to appeals for public cooperation.

Col. Poletti admitted that individual appeals have a certain amount of success but, on the whole, the Italian Government has not done enough to reawaken a sense of civic responsibility in the Italian people. He cited the following as an example: 50 trucks from a given pool are ordered to report for the delivery of certain commodities. However, only ten trucks report, the other 40 eventually appear with some excuses. The chances are that they were carrying black-market goods. This condition is a wide-spread one. Until such time as the Italian Government awakens a civic responsibility in the people it will not be remedied.

Mr. Kirk stated that he was frequently told that the Italian Government does not have sufficient means of transportation on hand to move about and contact the provincial authorities and asked Col. Poletti for his opinion regarding this statement.

Col. Poletti stated that he was not impressed by the Italian argument. He said it was up to the Italian Government to requisition cars, they fail to do so. They are apparently afraid to requisition for fear of antagonizing the owners. He has been trying unsuccessfully to get them to requisition motorcycles they need. The Italian authorities complain of a lack of tires, yet fail to take steps to acquire them. Col. Poletti pointed out that the Italian authorities have the power to requisition cars, but they do not exercise it. Many cars are in circulation without proper passes, yet the police do not stop them. He stated that he was convinced that the Government could get more cars if they ordered requisitioning. In support of this statement, he cited the case of a person who called on him the other day driving a new car with new tires, which he had just purchased in Rome.

Mr. Kirk stated that he was informed that the Italian authorities had taken steps to prevent the abuses of circulation in Rome.

Col. Poletti admitted that the Italian Government was taking some steps but said that they were not doing enough. Prefects, he stated, have the actual power to requisition, but generally they do not do so. Admittedly it is not pleasant to take someone's property, it is easier for the Italian authorities to notify ACC that they need cars and expect the Allied authorities to requisition vehicles for them .

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Mr. Kirk inquired whether there were any practical sanctions that could be applied to enforce discipline to show that the arguments on transportation are not all on one side.

Col. Poletti stated that regarding trucks he quite agreed with Col. Adams that they should not be requisitioned and that it was better to arrange for pools, but stated that once a car is in the pool and fails to cooperate,

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Col. Poletti stated that regarding trucks he quite agreed with Col. Adams that they should not be requisitioned and that it was better to arrange for pools, but stated that once a car is in the pool and fails to cooperate, such a vehicle should be confiscated. He reported that about 150 trucks have already been confiscated for failure of the owner to cooperate properly.

Mr. Kirk inquired what action the Italians were taking to assist in this matter.

Col. Poletti stated that confiscation is being done by the Italian prefects.

Mr.

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Mr. Kirk apologized for taking so much time on this subject and expressed the opinion that the onus for the existing situation should be placed on the people who are responsible.

Col. Poletti stated that he thought lack of a sense of civic responsibility was the primary reason and that people were just not interested in public welfare, the basic objective of most people being to become a millionaire in two weeks.

In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, Col. Poletti expressed his disbelief of the often-heard statement that the farther north one gets in Italy, the better general conditions and public cooperation will be.

There was no further discussion.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

There was no discussion under this heading.

5. PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The Council approved the release of the following press communique:

"The 20th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on September 8, 1944, under the chairmanship of George Exinderis, Greek Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

Couve de Murville	France
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Miha Krek	Yugoslavia

The Council heard the reports of Captain Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission, on the development of the political situation, of Colonel Adams on Transportation Problems, and of Colonel Poletti on problems of Allied Military Government Administration."

6. DATE FOR NEXT MEETING.

1272

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council should be held on September 22, 1944, under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Delegate.

Before closing the meeting the Chairman expressed his thanks to Mr. Kirk for permitting the meeting to be held in the conference room

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SECRETARIAT

ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY

ROME, AUGUST 29TH 1944.

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1944

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith, for your comments, a preliminary draft of the minutes of the 123th meeting of the Advisory Council in Italy, held in Rome on August 28th, 1944.

Enclosure:
Preliminary draft.

Captain Ellery Stone,
Acting Chief,
Allied Control Commission
Rome.

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Preliminary Draft

MINUTES OF 19th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

The meeting was held at Palazzo Farnese on August 25, 1944, 4 p.m., under the chairmanship of Couve de Murville, French Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M.Couve de Murville M. Fouchet M. de Beaumarchais	French Committee of National Liberation
M. Exindaris M. Papasmbelis M. Sgourdeos	Greece
General Vasiliev M. Grishchinsky M. Gurzevsky	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles Mr. Hopkinson Mr. Hemsworthy Mr. Halford	United Kingdom
Mr. Kirk Mr. Livengood Mr. Combis	United States
Dr. Miha Krek M. Seliljanic M. Subotich	Yugoslavia

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Captain Hilary Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Detailed Functions of Allied Control Commission and Relationship between the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Government - by Brigadier M. S. Lush, Executive Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.

(3) Food production and Supply in Liberated Italy - by Colonel E. J. Legg, Chief of Food Subcommission, Economic Section, Allied Control Commission.

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique

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M. Fouchet	National Liberation
M. de Beaumarchais	
M. Exintaris	Greece
M. Papeasbelis	
M. Agourdeos	
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Grishchinsky	
M. Gurayevsky	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Hoykinson	
Mr. Mosworthy	
Mr. Halford	
Mr. Kirk	United States
Mr. Livengood	
Mr. Goshie	
Dr. Miha Krek	Yugoslavia
M. Smiljanic	
M. Subotich	

The Agenda for the meeting included the following items:

(1) Political Review - by Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission.

(2) Detailed Functions of Allied Control Commission and Relationship between the Allied Control Commission and the Italian Government - by Brigadier M. S. Bush, Executive Commissioner, Allied Control Commission.

(3) Food production and Supply in Liberated Italy - by Colonel G. J. Lees, Chief of Food Subcommission, Economic Section, Allied Control Commission. 1270

(4) Miscellaneous.

(5) Press Communique

The Chairman, M.Couve de Murville, opened the meeting and called on Captain Stone, Acting Chief Commissioner of the ACC, to present his report.

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1. POLITICAL REVIEW.

(a) Report by Captain Stone.

Captain Stone presented the following report:

"I propose to take less of your time this afternoon than usual. The reasons will, I think, be acceptable to the Council. In the first place, there has been no crisis in the political field and the Italian Government have come about their business in the past fortnight in a quiet and orderly fashion. Secondly, we have just had one of our periodical meetings between the senior officers in the field and at Headquarters and I was glad to see that members of the Council were present to hear our discussions. I assume, therefore, that you will not expect me to say anything on the subjects so recently reviewed at our Headquarters meeting. Finally, there are two reports to be presented on behalf of the Commission, one on the detailed functions of the Allied Control Commission and the other on food production and supply in liberated Italy. As these subjects are ones about which the Council desire to hear today, I shall not delay the agenda too long by my introductory remarks.

"In my last report I drew attention to the fact that the Socialist and Communist Parties had published their intention to associate together as close allies. As I said then, we must expect such groupings of the parties, and since your last meeting, the Liberal Party have in fact taken steps to consolidate their position. On 13 August an announcement was published stating that the Italian Liberal Party had decided to fuse with the Democrat Liberal Party. The Italian Liberal Party is of course one of the six parties which have made up the Committees of Liberation in Italy and their principal members in the present Government are Casandini, Minister Without Portfolio, and Count Casati, Minister of War. The Democrat Liberal Party was formed in South Italy after the Armistice and did not take part in the Committees of Liberation. It was a group of men of liberal tendencies, the leaders of whom agreed to serve in the government of Marshal Badoglio in Brindisi and later in Salerno. These leaders were such men as Signor De Caro, who held the Ministry of Public Works, and Signor Cuomo, who was First Under-Secretary and later Minister of Education.

"Although this announcement of the fusion of these liberal groups might appear to have been stimulated by the action of the Socialist and Communist Parties, these latter Parties did not welcome this development. Shortly after the announcement of this fusion, the Communist newspaper "UNITA" carried an article by the Communist leader, Signor Togliatti, describing the adhesion of the Democrat Liberals to the Liberal Party as the introduction of a Trojan Horse within the citadel of democracy. Such political polemics are of course no more unexpected than the regrouping of the parties themselves. The one leads to the other. At the same time it is to be hoped that these verbal interchanges will not be carried too far. There is no reason why the parties in Italy should not prepare for the moment when they will be able to enjoy the full interplay of political life. But for the moment good order on the lines of communications of our armies is a prime necessity and we in the

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quiet and orderly fashion. [illegible] periodical meetings between the senior officers in the field and at headquarters and I was glad to see that members of the Council were present to hear our discussions. I assume, therefore, that you will not expect me to say anything on the subjects so recently reviewed at our headquarters meeting. Finally, there are two reports to be presented on behalf of the Commission, one on the detailed functions of the Allied Control Commission and the other on food production and supply in liberated Italy. As these subjects are ones about which the Council desire to hear today, I shall not delay the agenda too long by my introductory remarks.

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"On the contrary, during the two months which the present Government has been functioning they have settled down and despite the fact that they are made up of six different political elements they are working together with surprisingly little friction. I should not end without saying

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saying that the reception of the Government by the British Prime Minister and the fact that it is known that he had a long conversation with Signor Bonomi has undoubtedly done much to strengthen the standing of the Government. This cannot but be helpful to the Government and the Control Commission against the time when both will have to undertake responsibility for large new areas in the north of Italy. In order to be able to do this we are compelled to reduce our staff to the minimum in the southern areas. Reference to this is contained in the statement on ACC organization before you but our capacity to do this depends in turn upon the effectiveness of the Italian Government to run the areas which have been handed over to Italian administration.

"It is therefore an Allied interest that there should be wide-spread confidence in the stability and effectiveness of the Italian Government. We realize that we as well as the Italian Government have great responsibility and that the question of production and supply is of capital importance in this connection. As to what General O'Dwyer will explain the efforts that we are making to overcome the very serious difficulties that confront us."

(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion on the report.

There was no discussion.

8. REPORT ON DETAILED FUNCTIONS OF ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

(a) Report by Brigadier M.S. Lush.

Inasmuch as this report had been circulated in advance it was agreed not to have it read at the meeting. The report is attached hereto as Appendix A.

(b) Discussion.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether the reduction in the staffs of the ACC regional administrations was effected gradually.

1258

Brigadier Lush replied affirmatively.

The Chairman inquired whether it was possible to have the functional breakdown of ACC regional officers, i.e., by functions performed, such as, administration, transportation, public safety, etc.

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(b) Discussion.

On behalf of the Council, the Chairman thanked Captain Stone for his report and invited discussion on the report.

There was no discussion.

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1283

Brigadier Lush replied affirmatively.

The Chairman inquired whether it was possible to have the functional breakdown of ACC regional officers, i.e., by functions performed, such as, administration, transportation, public safety, etc.

As an example, Brigadier Lush cited the tentative ceiling of personnel to be stationed ultimately in Sicily, the schedule calls for a total of 27 ACC officers, of which 6 regional will be administration officers, 2 public safety officers, 1 public health officer, 1 legal, 1 agricultural, 2 industry and commerce, 1 labour, 4 food, 3 public works and utilities, 3 transportation, including railroad, and 4 financial officers.

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In reply to a question raised by Sir Noel Charles, Brigadier Lush stated that at the time of the occupation of Sicily the Allied Military Government had stationed there about 200 officers and that at the beginning of this year this number was reduced to 150, and recently to 127. He indicated that a similar reduction is being effectuated in Southern Italy where originally 330 officers had been stationed and now only 100.

Sir Noel Charles stated that the reduction effected in the Allied Military Government's personnel seemed to indicate that the Allied authorities are gradually handing back more and more control to the Italian Government.

The Chairman raised the question whether evacuation complicated the process of handing over territory to the Italians for administration.

Brigadier Lush replied that evacuation did not make the handing over more difficult but admittedly made it more difficult for the Italian Government to find career men to occupy administrative posts.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether after the reduction of the number of security people there was a marked increase in irregularities. Brigadier Lush replied that ordinary crime remained normal but, however, black-market and hoarding activities, especially as wheat, seemed to increase.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether there was any notable increase in the number of desertions in areas from which security personnel was removed. Brigadier Lush replied that the withdrawal of the Allied troops from areas affected made it more difficult to control those areas and that presumably there was an increase in the rate of desertions.

In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, Captain Stark stated that the AGI does not regret having handed over territories to the Italian Government for administration.

No further questions were asked and the Chairman thanked Brigadier

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The Chairman raised the question whether epuration complicated the process of handing over territory to the Italians for administration.

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In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, Captain Stone stated that the AGC does not regret having handed over territories to the Italian Government for administration.

No further questions were asked and the Chairman thanked Brigadier Lush for his report.

3. FOOD PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY IN LIBERATED ITALY.

(a) Report of Colonel W. J. Legg, Chief of Food Subcommission, Economic Section, Allied Control Commission.

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The Chairman called on Colonel Legg who read the following report:

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(b) Discussion.

The Chairman invited discussion on the report.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the amount of food available for the northern territories is adequate to prevent starvation and whether there were any risks of riots occurring in Milan and other important centers in the north as a result of inadequate supplies of food.

Colonel Legg replied that provisions had been made for the shipment of food to such areas and that the Allied Control Commission confidently expects to find stocks of wheat and other essential commodities in the Northern areas.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the ACC authorities anticipated transportation difficulties .

Colonel Legg replied that, in the light of past experience, the situation would be difficult, but that in his opinion there was not the slightest possibility of starvation in the North.

The Chairman inquired about the planned rations for the North.

Colonel Legg stated that 200 grams of bread per person per day is the basic ration at present established for the Northern regions.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether it was possible for the ACC to issue public statements outlining the difficulties it has with regard to shipping, port clearance, truck transportation, required quantities of food, etc. He said that up to now the Italians have had no information on these subjects and that as a result they were not aware of the efforts by the Allies to provide food for Italy and were voicing complaints. He expressed the opinion that from time to time public statements should be issued explaining to the Italians the difficulties

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the northern territories is adequate to prevent starvation and whether there were any risks of riots occurring in Milan and other important centers in the north as a result of inadequate supplies of food.

Colonel Legg replied that provisions had been made for the shipment of food to such areas and that the Allied Control Commission confidently expects to find stocks of wheat and other essential commodities in the Northern areas.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the ACC authorities anticipated transportation difficulties.

Colonel Legg replied that, in the light of past experience, the situation would be difficult, but that in his opinion there was not the slightest possibility of starvation in the North.

The Chairman inquired about the planned rations for the North.

Colonel Legg stated that 300 grams of bread per person per day is the basic ration at present established for the Northern regions.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether it was possible for the ACC to issue public statements outlining the difficulties it has with regard to shipping, port clearance, truck transportation, required quantities of food, etc. He said that up to now the Italians have had no information on these subjects and that as a result they were not aware of the efforts by the Allies to provide food for Italy and were voicing complaints. He expressed the opinion that from time to time public statements could be issued explaining to the Italians the difficulties of the Allied control authorities in providing Italy with adequate quantities of food supplies.

Captain Stone stated that at the last meeting of the regional commissioners of the ACC statistics on tonnages of food brought into Italy were released to the Italian press and that as a result of this action the general attitude of the Italian press toward ACC was much better.

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He added that a statement will be made to the Italian press on the 29th August.

Captain Stone stated that Sir Noel's suggestion to release information on this subject to the Italian press was being followed by the ACC. He further stated that at the present time the Commission is confronted with a serious situation resulting from inadequate transportation facilities. He assured the Council that the ACC is making every effort to improve the transportation situation and that the problem has been presented to the proper authorities for consideration.

Sir Noel stated that he knew that as a result of orders issued by Captain Stone representatives of the Italian press were invited to attend the last ACC regional commissioners meeting and added that he welcomed Captain Stone's action.

M. Exindaris inquired whether there was any evidence of general malnutrition in Italy.

Colonel Legg replied that generally speaking there was no evidence of general malnutrition, but that in some large population centers there were cases of malnutrition.

Mr. Kirk noted, with reference to item 8 of Colonel Legg's report, that no explanation was given for the reduction of food requirements and inquired whether this reduction was due to the over all military necessities.

Captain Stone replied that the reason related primarily to total available supplies accessible to the Allied Nations.

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Colonel Legg observed that the ACC food authorities rationing policy was based on supplies allocated to them by higher headquarters which supplies determined in fact in actual ration figures.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether there was any follow-up in the case of planning figures considered inadequate

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Colonel Legg observed that the ACC food authorities rationing policy was based on supplies allocated to them by higher headquarters which supplies determined in fact in actual ration figures.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether there was any follow-up in the case of planning figures considered inadequate in order to urge reconsideration. Colonel Legg replied in the affirmative stating the closer proximity to AFHQ would further facilitate this procedure. He stated that the ACC authorities are making special efforts to step up the rationing level but that available transportation is one of the governing factors in this matter. He noted that on occasions when the food situation for the civilians was extremely difficult the military

military authorities have issued temporary priority for ACC needs over military requirements.

General Vasiliev inquired about the prospects of the future food situation.

Colonel Legg replied that with respect to certain types of food, notably bread, the situation will change very little but that with respect to other types, primary local supplies, such as vegetables, fruit and fish, there would be a marked improvement and in the later months olive oil should be more plentiful.

Captain Stone reported that the Chief of the Public Health Service told him that the existing rations will have to be increased during the winter months or else there might be malnutrition.

Sir Noel Charles stated that as a result of his conversations with the British Prime Minister he felt that the food authorities of the ACC could look forward to getting all the help necessary to supply the local population with required food.

In reply to a question raised by Mr. Kirk, Colonel Legg stated that at the present the bread ration in Naples was higher than in Rome primarily because the transportation situation was better in the South.

Dr. Erek inquired whether Col. Legg referred to inland transportation or to shipping facilities.

Colonel Legg replied that he meant both inland and water transportation as well as port facilities. At Castellammare, he added, ships are able to discharge bulk grain mechanically, whereas at Civitavecchia, the port of Rome, wheat has to be bagged before unloading and discharged by lighter.

In reply to a question raised by M. Exindaris, Colonel Legg stated that the present consumption of wheat in liberated areas amounts to

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to other types, primary local supplies, such as vegetables, fruit and fish, there would be a marked improvement and in the later months olive oil should be more plentiful.

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In reply to a question raised by M. Matsudaira, Colonel Legg stated that the present consumption of wheat in liberated areas amounts to approximately 150,000 tons per month and that the Allies are importing about 45,000 tons per month to make up local deficiency and commencing November, after the North is liberated, it is planned to import 100,000 tons of wheat per month. He further stated that it was the policy of the ACC authorities to start on a low rationing level, to build up, and above all always to honor the ration pledge. As an example, he cited the case of Southern Italy. In the early days of occupation,

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the ration amounted to 150-175 grams of bread per day, later it was increased to 150, then to 200, and recently to 300 grams of bread per day. In Rome, at the time of occupation, the ration amounted to 100 grams of bread per person per day, later it was increased to 150 grams and now is 300 grams per day, plus a supplementary issue of pasta according to available resources. Colonel Legg pointed out that milling was a primary factor, inasmuch as wheat and not flour was imported. The shortage of electric power complicates matters and necessitates a restriction in milling.

Sir Noel Charles stated that there was criticism of the ACC in the Italian press and that he believed this was due to the fact that they were not familiar with the activities and difficulties of the ACC. He stated that he thought publicity would be helpful in this matter.

Colonel Legg commented that where there is rigid rationing there is bound to be criticism and that the ACC did not have sufficient supplies to distribute the originally intended rations . One of the main reasons for insufficient supplies was, he repeated, shortage of transportation facilities. He stated that up to now there had been no Directorate of Alimentation in the Italian Government, but that now such a bureau had been established.

In reply to a question raised by the Chairman, Colonel Legg stated that the Directorate of Alimentation was established in the Ministry of Agriculture and that it was the intention of the ACC to transfer the food distribution and the administration of rations to the Directorate leaving to the food control authorities in the Allied Control Commission the function of advising on matters of policy. The ACC had the greatest confidence in the ability of the Italian food experts to properly perform their functions with the help and guidance of the ACC. The policy of the ACC was to hand over the rationing machinery to the Italian author-

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In reply to a question raised by Mr. Wrek, Colonel Legg stated that both rationing and the rationing policy were under general review at the present time but that it was premature to make an announcement regarding this

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this review until such time as the definitive figures on the current harvest are available. He stated that by the end of this month the necessary data should be available to allow a definite review of the future rationing policy in Italy.

In reply to a question raised by General Vasiliev, Colonel Legg stated that definite plans had already been made to supply the provinces to be liberated and that supplies have been earmarked and necessary arrangements have been made.

Dr. Krek inquired whether it was the intention of the AMG to supply the whole of Italy as long as it remained subject to AGC's supervision. Colonel Legg replied affirmatively.

In answer to a question raised by M. Couve de Murville, Colonel Legg stated that about two thirds of the present wheat consumption came from Italy, the rest was imported from abroad.

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether it would be possible for the Germans to destroy crops in the north.

Colonel Legg expressed the opinion that this would be somewhat difficult for the Germans and that one could rely on the farmer to hide effectively his crop.

No further questions were asked and the Chairman thanked Colonel Legg for his report.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

Mr. Kirk stated that it was especially gratifying that the present meeting which was being held at about the time when Paris, the freedom loving capital was regaining its liberty, is under French chairmanship and at the French Embassy.

7. PRESS GUIDANCE.

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5. PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The Council agreed to release the following press communiques:

The 19th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 25, 1944, under the chairmanship of M. Couve de Murville, French Representative. The Representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:

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George Exindaris	Greece
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Mihe Krek	Yugoslavia

The Council heard the reports of Captain Stone, Acting Chief of the Allied Control Commission, on the development of the political situation, of Brigadier Lush on the functions of the Allied Control Commission, and of Colonel Legg on the food situation in Liberated Italy.

6. DATE FOR NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council would be held on September 6th 1944 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

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of the Allied Control Commission, on the development of the political situation, of Brigadier Lush on the Functions of the Allied Control Commission, and of Colonel Legg on the Food situation in Liberated Italy.

6. DATE FOR NEXT MEETING.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Council would be held on September 8th 1944 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative.

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and he therefore questioned the propriety of recommending to Congress that such a sweeping revision in its charter be made as would permit the expenditure of its funds for civilian relief in Italy, an ex-axis country. The delegate for Brazil, Mr. Sampaio, stated that his government would wish to know a great deal more about the objectives of UNRRA before it could support Mr. Eric's proposal. It was agreed that all delegates would consult their respective governments further on this matter.

At this point, Governor Lehman, Mr. Eric, and other representatives of the United Nations left the meeting. The discussion then shifted to the question of the future residence of the Displaced Persons who would be certified to have fled from Axis oppression, and discussed the Irish proposal that Ireland and the Vatican be reserved for the next meeting.

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CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: LT. COLONEL ELLIOTT P. BURNS, USAAF
ACTING CHIEF C.A.O. CASERTA

ALLIED C.A.O. CASERTA, JULY 15, 1944

During the fortnight which has elapsed since the last meeting of the Advisory Council in Naples, there have been no political developments of outstanding importance.

The Italian Government are been mainly concerned with its own transfer to Rome and the first Cabinet meeting to be held in the Capital to take place today, July 16, 1944, at the Viminale.

At the same time, certain progress has been made in the organisation of the Government departments. In the Foreign Office and Ministry of Justice in particular, a good deal of ground work has already been done over defascistization. A preliminary list of Foreign Office officials who have been removed has been published in the press and will be followed by other lists. In all departments the initiative is being left to the Italian Government to deal with this question but the Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission whose duty it is to supervise each particular Governmental department has been made responsible to see that the work is done properly.

There is to be one change in the composition of the Government as Senator Croce has decided to carry out the intention which he has all along expressed to resign when the Government left Salerno. Senator Croce is 78 years old and did not feel that at his time of life he could make the move. His place as Minister-without-Portfolio will probably be taken by another member of the Liberal Party, probably Soleri, the present Minister of the Treasury. No final decision has yet been reached as to who might succeed Soleri at the Treasury. One proposal is that the Finance which is the income department, and the Treasury, which is the expenditure department, should be once more united under the existing Minister of Finance, Giglioni. Another is that Soleri should be succeeded in the Treasury Department by Quintieri who was Finance Minister in the last Badoglio Government and does not belong to any of the Six Parties. Either of these solutions are agreeable to the Finance Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, who are of course, following this question closely.

I should also announce one impending change in the composition of the Control Commission itself; it is with very deep regret that I must inform you that Mr. Henry Grady is returning to the United States and is to be succeeded as Vice President of the Economic Section by Colonel Thayer, who arrived in Rome yesterday.

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MINUTES

OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held in Villa Pattorusso, Naples, on May 19, 1944 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, the British Representative on the Council.

The following were present at the meeting:

Sir Noel Charles (in the chair) Mr. Mallord	- United Kingdom
M. Couve de Murville M. de Beaumarchais M. Fouchet	- French Committee of National Liberation
M. Xepoumbelis M. Andreades	- Greece
M. Bogomolov M. Grishchinsky	- Soviet Union
Mr. Kirk Mr. Goshic Mr. Greene	- United States of America
M. Krek M. Macun	- Yugoslavia

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1) Review of recent political events by General Macfarlane.

2) Consideration of the Couve de Murville-Bogomolov resolution relating to the Purge Program.

3) Determination of the Greek and Yugoslav turns in rotation of chairmanship, and

4) Miscellaneous.

1.) Review of Recent Political Events.

Sir NOEL CHARLES, as chairman, opened the meeting by calling 1297 on General Macfarlane for his report.

In reviewing recent political events which had developed since the Council's last meeting on May 9, General Macfarlane stated that the overshadowing event had been the resumption of the attack in Italy by the

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Sir Noel Charles (in the chair) - United Kingdom
Mr. Halford

M. Couve de Murville - French Committee of
M. de Beaumarchais National Liberation
M. Fouchet

M. Papoumbelis - Greece
M. Andreades

M. Bogomolov - Soviet Union
M. Grishchinsky

Mr. Kirk - United States of America
Mr. Cochie
Mr. Green

M. Krek - Yugoslavia
M. Macun

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4) Miscellaneous.

1.) Review of Recent Political Events.

Sir NOEL CHARLES, as chairman, opened the meeting by calling on General MacFarlane for his report.

In reviewing recent political events which had developed since the Council's last meeting on May 9, General MacFarlane stated that the overshadowing event had been the resumption of the attack in Italy by the Allied forces, which he said had progressed better than had been expected, and noted that in connection with the anticipated results of this attack the Allied Control Commission is studying problems of administration in areas expected to be liberated, considering the fact that administrative officials in such areas who are Fascist-Republicans will have to be removed and replaced at once.

He reported that since the Council's last meeting the Italian Cabinet had held two sessions, one on May 11 and the other on May 13 and that at the first meeting the Cabinet had appointed Minister Sforza as High Commissioner for Punishment of Illegal Acts under Fascism, who in turn has already announced the appointment of Signor Saringuer, former Liberal member of the Parliament, as his deputy. After noting Sforza's appointment, the general gave a brief outline of the new purge decree

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which has been approved and will be published shortly. According to the General the salient points of the purge decree are: (1) definition of the crimes which combine remnants to assume power in 1922 and to eliminate the last traces of democratic rule; (2) establishment of penalties ranging from imprisonment to death, the latter subject to the approval of the High Commissioner; (3) provision for mitigating circumstances, notably fighting against the Germans; (4) establishment of local commissions in each province with members appointed by the Prime Minister upon the recommendations of the High Commissioner and the Minister of Justice and selected for their known anti-fascist record and position. The sentences of the provincial commissions will be on established judicial proceedings, with the condemned having the right of appeal to the High Commissioner. Referring to the progress made under the denazification law of December 1943, the General said that 247 cases of provincial officials have been examined by the provincial boards on the mainland and that of the total examined 201 have been dismissed, 32 suspended and the remaining 106 cases are either still under consideration or the charges against the individuals have been dropped; and that of the 1247 cases of Italian officials under examination directly by the Government, 836 individuals have been recommended for dismissal. The General went on to state that according to Minister Gasdia, who has been placed in charge of the elimination of fascists from public office, it will be necessary to enact a more stringent law than that of the December 1943 for the removal of fascists from public office.

Reporting on the May 15 session of the Italian Cabinet, the General said that the main topic was the fixing of the wheat price and that after the meeting a deputation consisting of the Ministers of Finance, Interior, and Agriculture called on him to reach an agreement on the announcement, on May 15, of a uniform price for all of liberated Italy of 1,000 lire per quintal for hard wheat and 900 lire per quintal for soft wheat. The General remarked that it is hoped that the new price will serve as a comparative level for the fixing of prices for other agricultural products. The Cabinet had also discussed the serious labor shortage confronting farmers for the coming harvest and decided to assign men from the Italian Army to assist in the harvest. Another topic discussed by the Italian Cabinet during its May 11 meeting was the Crown Prince's interview reported in the London Times. The General informed the Council that nothing more will be heard from either side on this subject.

Then he reported to the Council that he has been conferring with Minister di Napoli on drafts of labor laws establishing wage scales, employment conditions, and procedures for mediation and arbitration of industrial disputes. Concerning the threatened utilities strike the General said that Bernhard Badoglio had assured him that the strike will be averted and that the major point under dispute, namely the proper wage classification of the employees involved will be considered soon. In conclusion the General stated that the Allied Control Commission had appointed a committee to study the problem of inflation and to make specific recommendations for the stabilization of the Italian currency.

The Chairman thanked the General for his report and asked if there were any questions relating to the General's report.

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1943, the General said that 417 cases of provincial officials have been examined by the provincial boards on the mainland and that of the total examined 291 have been dismissed, 30 suspended and the remaining 106 cases are either still under consideration or the charges against the individuals were dropped; and that of the 1247 cases of Italian officials under examination directly by the Government, 695 individuals have been recommended for dismissal. The General went on to state that according to Sforza's orders, who has been placed in charge of the elimination of fascists from public office, it will be necessary to enact a more stringent law than that of the December 1, 0 for the removal of fascists from public office.

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The Chairman thanked the General for his report and asked if there were any questions relating to the General's report.

In answer to a question raised by M. Coure de Murville, General MacFarlane explained that the new law about to be published by the Italian Government concerns only the question of punishment for illegal acts committed under Fascism and that this particular question is apart from the one of eliminating fascists from public office, the latter being governed by the provisions of the decree of December 26, 1944, as modified last April. Minister Sforza, the General stated, was now studying a new draft designed to make effective a more thorough purge.

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M. Couve de Murville expressed the opinion that on the basis of the decrees now in force the purge in the liberated areas should be completed by the thirtieth of June.

General Macfarlane remarked that in territories which had been subject to Axis administration the purge had been pushed with greater energy than in the provinces which have always been under direct Italian administration and cited as an example the fact that in Calabria 4,000 fascists were discharged from office, whereas in Puglia only 250.

In answer to a question raised by M. Pogomolov, the General stated that the Allied Control Commission now has about 700 trucks in the various provinces of liberated Italy engaged in the transportation of agricultural products.

Referring to General Macfarlane's statement that the Italian Cabinet had rejected the responsibility of the Italian people for the present war, which responsibility was imputed in a reported press interview of the Crown Prince, Mr. Kaphandaris reserved that in any case and as far as the invasion of Greece was concerned the responsibility of the Italian people could not be rejected, as all Italian officers and soldiers who came in Greece affirmed publicly that they had come to conquer Greece.

3.) Consideration of the Couve de Murville-Pogomolov resolution.

It had been agreed at the 11th meeting that Messrs. Couve de Murville and Pogomolov would endeavor to draft a joint resolution relating to the purge program. In fact, however, three drafts were presented to the Council, one prepared by M. Couve de Murville (see appendix "A"), one by M. Pogomolov (see appendix "B"), and another prepared by M. Pogomolov after consultation with M. Couve de Murville, shortly before the meeting, (see appendix "C"), the latter draft is referred to hereinafter as the "consulted draft." At the time of the presentation of the "consulted draft," M. Couve de Murville stated that although M. Pogomolov had conferred with him before preparing this draft, he wished to make reservations on two points and stated that he thought that both drafts presented by M. Pogomolov went beyond the intent of the agreement reached at the last meeting. The first reservation made by Couve de Murville concerned the opening two paragraphs of the "consulted draft" which express satisfaction with the present composition of the Italian government. These paragraphs, M. Couve de Murville said, seemed to reiterate in effect the second point of the Anglican resolution, that therefore he would be obliged to renew the same reservations he had already made on this point; the other reservation, he said, would be that the French Committee of National Liberation is unable to accept the statement of cobelligerency implied in the last paragraph of the "consulted draft."

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Mr. Kaphandaris stated that also his Government had already made known its reservations regarding Italian cobelligerency.

Commenting on the differences between the draft he had prepared by himself and the one he had prepared after consultation with M. Couve

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Referring to General Magruder's statement that the Italian Cabinet had rejected the responsibility of the Italian people for the present war, which responsibility was imputed in a reported press interview of the Crown Prince, Mr. Kapandelis reserved that in any case and as far as the invasion of Greece was concerned the responsibility of the Italian people could not be rejected, as all Italian officers and soldiers who were in Greece affirmed publicly that they had come to conquer Greece.

2.) Consideration of the Couve de Murville-Pogoulov resolution.

It had been agreed at the 11th meeting that Messrs. Couve de Murville and Pogoulov would endeavor to draft a joint resolution relating to the purge program. In fact, however, three drafts were presented to the Council, one prepared by M. Couve de Murville (see Appendix "C"), one by M. Pogoulov (see Appendix "D"), and another prepared by M. Pogoulov after consultation with M. Couve de Murville, shortly before the meeting, (see Appendix "E"), the latter draft is referred to hereinafter as the "consulted draft." At the time of the presentation of the "consulted draft," M. Couve de Murville stated that although M. Pogoulov had conferred with him before preparing this draft, he wished to make reservations on two points and stated that he thought that both drafts presented by M. Pogoulov went beyond the intent of the agreement reached at the last meeting. The first reservation made by Couve de Murville concerned the opening two paragraphs of the "consulted draft" which express satisfaction with the present disposition of the Italian Government. These paragraphs, M. Couve de Murville said, seemed to reiterate in effect the second point of the Anglo-Soviet resolution, that therefore he would be obliged to renew the same reservations he had already made on this point; the other reservation, he said, would be that the French Committee of National Liberation is unable to accept the statement of cobelligerency implied in the last paragraph of the "consulted draft."

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Mr. Kapandelis stated that also his Government had already made known its reservations regarding Italian cobelligerency.

Commenting on the differences between the draft he had prepared by himself and the one he had prepared after consultation with M. Couve de Murville, M. Pogoulov observed that the examples quoted in illustration of the Italian government's inefficiency in purging fascists had been omitted from the "consulted draft" in order to meet the reservations voiced by certain representatives at the last meeting of the Council. The position taken by the French representative had been explained on previous occasions and was well known and it seemed to him that this attitude did not preclude the acceptance of the "consulted draft"; especially since it was based on the articles of the Moscow declaration on Italy, of which the first article had already been realized. It was now a question, Pogoulov went on to say, of implementing the third and fourth articles, and he observed that the subject of the purge was closely connected with that of making the Government truly democratic. As regards the question

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of cobelligerency, he said that it was well known that the views of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union were identical and he went on to say that it was necessary to create an atmosphere favorable to the wider participation of anti-fascist forces in the war against hitlerite Germany. He concluded one of the two essentials conditions for this development was the thorough purge of fascists.

Mr. Kirk pointed out that the scope of the resolutions introduced by Bogomolov at this meeting went beyond the intent of the Council's agreement on this subject reached at the last meeting. Both Mr. Kirk and Sir Noel Charles, the Chairman of the meeting, asked for a definition of the term "Italian forces" and on learning that M. Bogomolov interpreted it as including military forces, Mr. Kirk emphasized the point that this part of the resolution might justifiably be construed as representing a recommendation relating to a military matter and noted that questions of a military nature were beyond the competence of the Council. Referring to the Bogomolov draft which listed specific cases and facts with regard to the purge program, Mr. Kirk suggested that, if consideration were to be given to a redrafting of this resolution, General Macfarlane should be given an opportunity to report the latest facts regarding the progress of the purge program so that these facts may be included in the redraft.

General Macfarlane remarked, in this connection, that the new government was in fact reacting more satisfactorily than the former Government to suggestions made by the Allied Control Commission and that progress is being made constantly.

Sir Noel Charles considered that it was perhaps premature to criticize the Italian Government for lack of energy in this matter until we had had an opportunity to judge their performance.

M. Bogomolov suggested that the resolution was not intended as criticism but as advice to the Italian Government.

Mr. Erss supported the resolution introduced by Couve de Murville stating that in his view it related strictly to the decision taken at the last meeting and that the two drafts introduced by M. Bogomolov embodied questions which were not directly connected with the purge program and which were concerned particularly with the question of the general overall policy for Italy, which might be considered at another time. He observed that with regard to the two Bogomolov resolution drafts several representatives on the Council had already indicated clearly their reservations and that it appeared improbable that the Council would accept these drafts, therefore in the interests of accomplishing something at this meeting he was lending his support to the Couve de Murville resolution.

M. Bogomolov suggested that the Council consider adopting the presented drafts together with such reservations as may be made and if that were considered undesirable the entire question be postponed for discussion at the next meeting at which time he would introduce a new draft, which he promised this time to distribute before the next meeting.

Sir Noel Charles proposed that, since it had proved impossible to implement the decision taken at the Council's last meeting calling for the introduction of a joint Soviet-French draft along the lines suggested,

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part of the resolution might justifiably be construed as representing a recommendation relating to a military matter and noted that questions of a military nature were beyond the competence of the Council. Referring to the Pogwalov draft which listed specific cases and facts with regard to the purge program, Mr. Kirk suggested that, if consideration were to be given to a redrafting of this resolution, General Mcfarlane should be given an opportunity to report the latest facts regarding the progress of the purge program so that these facts may be included in the redraft.

General Mcfarlane remarked, in this connection, that the new Government was in fact reacting more satisfactorily than the former Government to suggestions made by the Allied Control Commission and that progress is being made constantly.

Sir Noel Charles considered that it was perhaps premature to criticize the Italian Government for lack of energy in this matter until we had had an opportunity to judge their performance.

M. Pogwalov suggested that the resolution was not intended as criticism but as advice to the Italian Government.

Mr. Erez supported the resolution introduced by Couve de Murville stating that in his view it related strictly to the decision taken at the last meeting and that the two drafts introduced by M. Pogwalov embodied questions which were not directly connected with the purge program and which were concerned particularly with the question of the general overall policy for Italy, which might be considered at another time. He observed that with regard to the two Pogwalov resolution drafts several representatives on the Council had already indicated clearly their reservations and that it appeared improbable that the Council would accept these drafts, therefore in the interests of accomplishing something at this meeting he was lending his support to the Couve de Murville resolution.

M. Pogwalov suggested that the Council consider adopting the resumulted drafts together with such reservations as may be made and if that were considered undesirable the entire question be postponed for discussion at the next meeting at which time he would introduce a new draft, which he promised this time to distribute before the next meeting.

Sir Noel Charles proposed that, since it had proved impossible to implement the decision taken at the Council's last meeting calling for the introduction of a joint soviet-French draft along the lines suggested, that the Council accept M. Pogwalov's suggestion to adjourn discussions at this time and to agree to consider at the next meeting separate French and Soviet resolution drafts on this subject and he added that he hoped that any new draft introduced would note whatever recent progress the Italian government had made on this subject of its purge program.

It was agreed that discussions should be postponed accordingly and that at the next meeting separate drafts would be introduced and considered as suggested by the Chairman.

3.) Determination of Greek and Yugoslav forms in relation of chairmanship.

In opening discussion on this subject, the Chairman reviewing

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the background of this question stated that the problem had been raised first at the 6th meeting but that at the request of the Soviet Representative decision on the question was postponed until he had had sufficient time to communicate with his Government. The Chairman went on to say that as the third cycle was completed now, the time had come to reach a decision on this subject.

M. Gromyko suggested that inasmuch as he was still without an instruction from his Government the Council should consider a further postponement of the discussions on this subject.

Mr. Kirk contended that it was superfluous to discuss the question of whether or not the Greeks and Yugoslavs should be permitted to take their turn in the chair. This question, he stated, had already been answered affirmatively in Moscow when it was decided to accord the Greeks and the Yugoslavs full membership on the Council.

M. Papamastlis said that Sir Noel Charles had just exposed clearly and in all its details the juridical point of view which for Greece could not even be propounded. As the third cycle of the Presidency of the Council by the four nations has already been completed, Greece now asks but the application of the decisions of the Moscow Conference and Mr. Vyshinsky's own declarations which were clear and precise. In a moral point of view, the Greek people from the very beginning of the war up to the present moment and as always in the past have never spared its efforts and sacrifices for the common cause of the United Nations. The Greek people have therefore the legitimate preoccupation not to see themselves playing the role of protector and be obliged to struggle for their most elementary and natural rights."

Mr. Kirk stated that in accordance with specific instructions from his Government he wished to go record as supporting the viewpoint that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to and should be accorded the right to take their turn in chairmanship. Sir Noel Charles and Comte de Murville made statements similar to Mr. Kirk's.

It was decided that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to take their turn in the chair, all representatives went on record in favor of this decision, except the Soviet Representative who stated he was not in a position to do so since he was still without instructions from his Government on this point.

It was further decided that with the beginning of the new cycle the representatives would take their turn in the chair in accordance with the alphabetical sequence, in English, of the name of the nations they represented.

4.) Miscellaneous.

At M. Gromyko's suggestion the Council decided that the preliminary drafts of the minutes of the meeting should be prepared by the entire secretariat of the Council.

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The Council then discussed and agreed to release the following press communique:

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or whether or not the Greeks and Yugoslavs should be permitted to take their turn in the chair. This question, he stated, had already been answered affirmatively in Moscow when it was decided to accord the Greeks and the Yugoslavs full membership on the Council.

M. Papambelis said that Sir Noel Charles had just exposed clearly and in all its details the juridical point of view which for Greece could not even be propounded. As the entire cycle of the Presidency of the Council by the four nations has already been completed, Greece now asks but the application of the decisions of the Moscow Conference and Mr. Vyshinsky's own declarations which were clear and precise. In a moral point of view, the Greek people from the very beginning of the war up to the present moment and as always in the past have never spared its efforts and sacrifices for the common cause of the United Nations. The Greek people have therefore the legitimate preoccupation not to see themselves playing the role of protestor and be obliged to struggle for their most elementary and natural rights."

Mr. Kirk stated that in accordance with specific instructions from his government he wished to go record as supporting the viewpoint that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to and should be accorded the right to take their turn in chairmanship. Sir Noel Charles and Couve de Murville made statements similar to Mr. Kirk's.

It was decided that the Greeks and Yugoslavs are entitled to take their turn in the chair, all representatives went on record in favor of this decision, except the Soviet representative who stated he was not in a position to do so since he was still without instructions from his government on this point.

It was further decided that with the beginning of the new cycle the representatives would take their turn in the chair in accordance with the alphabetical sequence, in English, of the name of the nations they represented.

4.) Miscellaneous.

At M. Pogumlov's suggestion the Council decided that the preliminary drafts of the minutes of the meeting should be prepared by the entire secretariat of the Council.

The Council then discussed and agreed to release the following press communique:

"THE 12th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY WAS HELD IN NAPLES ON FRIDAY MAY 19. SIR NOEL CHARLES, THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE, WAS IN THE CHAIR.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIVE OTHER ALLIED NATIONS ATTENDED THE MEETING WERE:

COUVE DE MURVILLE - FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

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GEORGE KARAMBELIS - GREECE

ALEKSANDRS KOZOMOLOV - SOVIET UNION

ALEXANDER AIRE - UNITED STATES

MIRA KOSE - YUGOSLAVIA

THE COUNCIL DISCUSSED VARIOUS PROBLEMS OF A POLITICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND ECONOMIC NATURE. THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, LT. GENERAL SIR NOEL MASON MACFARLANE, ATTENDED THE MEETING AND INFORMED THE COUNCIL OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ITALY."

There being no further business to discuss the meeting of the Council was closed and no particular date for the next meeting was set.

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ATTENDED THE MEETING AND INFORMED THE COUNCIL OF CURRENT EVENTS

IN ITALY.

There being no further business to discuss the meeting of the Council was closed and no particular date for the next meeting was set.

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APPENDIX 'A'

PROJET DE RESOLUTION PREPARE PAR M. COUVE DE MURVILLE

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a pris connaissance:

1) des renseignements qui lui ont été communiqués par M. Hopkinson sur la situation en Sardaigne, en ce qui concerne l'épuration et le fonctionnement des Tribunaux;

2) des renseignements d'ordre général qui lui ont été donnés sur les deux mêmes questions par le Général Noel Mason MacFarlane et d'après lesquels la situation n'est pas plus satisfaisante dans les autres provinces de l'Italie libérée;

3) de l'intention manifestée par le nouveau gouvernement italien, dans sa déclaration du 27 Avril, de procéder à une «défascistation» véritable.

Considérants que l'élimination des éléments fascistes de la direction de l'administration et des grands services publics est une condition essentielle de la démocratisation de l'Italie.

Le Conseil Consultatif

- émet le voeu que les mesures annoncées par le gouvernement italien soient appliquées de façon rapide et complète,

- et demande à la Commission de Contrôle alliée de suivre cette question avec la plus grande vigilance, et de le tenir informé régulièrement des résultats obtenus./.

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ANNEX 'B'

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY M. BANNIER[illegible]

En prenant en considération les changements qui sont intervenus en mois d'avril dans la composition du gouvernement italien, le Conseil consultatif constate avec satisfaction que le § 1 de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie" adoptée par la conférence de Moscou est réalisé.

Le gouvernement italien est devenu plus démocratique depuis qu'il comprend les représentants des différents partis italiens qui étaient toujours en lutte contre le fascisme.

Considérant la nécessité de réaliser les autres articles de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie", en particulier le § 3: "toutes les institutions et organisations créées par le régime fasciste doivent être dissoutes", et le § 4: "Tous les éléments fascistes et profascistes doivent être éliminés de la direction de l'administration et des services publics",

Le Conseil Consultatif a pris connaissance de l'article 2 de la déclaration du 27 avril 1944 du nouveau gouvernement italien dans laquelle il est reconnu nécessaire de réaliser la démocratisation en punissant les criminels fascistes, qui ont créé et soutenu le régime fasciste en Italie, et de chasser de la vie publique et de l'administration tous ces éléments dangereux.

Prenant note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestée par le gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en même temps que l'administration et le régime existants jusqu'à présent dans quelques régions de l'Italie libérée sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des § 3 et 4 de la "Déclaration sur l'Italie".

Ne voulant pas compliquer ce document, il suffit de citer quelques exemples du manque d'organisation qui existe en Italie libérée.

Par exemple, d'après les renseignements que le Général Noel Mason MacFarlane a donnés au Conseil consultatif au nom de la Commission de Contrôle alliée, 68 fonctionnaires fascistes seulement ont été destitués en Sardaigne, et les cas de 25 autres fonctionnaires fascistes, transmis au gouvernement italien pour examen, n'ont pas encore été étudiés.

D'autre part, les chiffres cités sont inférieurs à ceux des fascistes qui occupent encore une fonction publique. Ainsi les anciens fonctionnaires de l'O.V.R.A. (police) et gardes sont toujours vice-commissaires de police.

Le fonctionnement des tribunaux en Sardaigne n'est pas satisfaisant. Ainsi dans les seules prisons de Sassari, il y a 2,437 détenus, alors que normalement il ne devrait y en avoir que 1,127. Au commencement du mois d'avril, 1944 civils attendaient d'être jugés; parmi eux se trouvaient aussi des personnes arrêtées le 19 janvier 1944 à Sassari à la suite de la manifestation qui avait eu lieu dans cette ville. Les tribunaux sont incomplets et, en conséquence, les cas sont examinés avec lenteur.

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Considérant la nécessité de réaliser les autres articles de la «déclaration sur l'Italie», en particulier le § 3: «toutes les institutions et organisations créées par le régime fasciste doivent être dissoutes», et le § 4: «Tous les éléments fascistes et profascistes doivent être éliminés de la direction de l'administration et des services publics»,

Le Conseil Consultatif a pris connaissance de l'article 2 de la déclaration du 27 avril 1945 du nouveau gouvernement italien dans laquelle il est reconnu nécessaire de réaliser la démocratisation en punissant les criminels fascistes, qui ont créé et soutenu le régime fasciste en Italie, et de chasser de la vie publique et de l'administration tous les éléments dangereux.

Prenant note avec satisfaction de cette intention manifestée par le gouvernement italien, le Conseil Consultatif constate en même temps que l'administration et le régime existants jusqu'à présent dans quelques régions de l'Italie libérée sont loin de satisfaire aux exigences des § 3 et 4 de la «déclaration sur l'Italie».

Ne voulant pas compliquer ce document, il suffit de citer quelques exemples du manque d'organisation qui existe en Italie libérée.

Par exemple, d'après les renseignements que le Général Noel Mason MacFarlane a donnés au Conseil Consultatif au nom de la Commission de Contrôle alliée, 66 fonctionnaires fascistes seulement ont été destitués en Sardaigne, et des 89 autres fonctionnaires fascistes, transmis au gouvernement italien pour examen, n'ont pas encore été étudiés.

D'autre part, les chiffres cités sont inférieurs à ceux des fascistes qui occupent encore une fonction publique. Ainsi les anciens fonctionnaires de l'O.V.R.A. colonne et quasi sont toujours vice-commissaires de police.

Le fonctionnement des tribunaux en Sardaigne n'est pas satisfaisant. Ainsi dans les seules prisons de Sassari, il y a 2.437 détenus, alors que normalement il ne devrait y en avoir que 1.427. Au commencement du mois d'Avril, 1.000 civils attendaient d'être jugés; parmi eux se trouvaient aussi des personnes arrêtées le 15 Janvier 1945 à Sassari à la suite de la manifestation qui avait eu lieu dans cette ville. Les tribunaux sont incomplets et, en conséquence, les cas sont examinés avec lenteur.

Ne voulant pas multiplier les exemples choisis dans les autres provinces, le Conseil Consultatif demande au Commandant en Chef Allié de faire savoir au nouveau Gouvernement Italien que le Conseil Consultatif émet le voeu que ce Gouvernement fasse son possible pour réaliser le paragraphe 2 de sa déclaration du 27 avril en vue de démocratiser le régime intérieur en Italie, d'assainir ainsi rapidement la situation intérieure et de créer les conditions nécessaires au développement de la participation des forces anti-fascistes italiennes à la lutte contre l'Allemagne hitlérienne aux côtés des Nations Unies./.

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