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

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ADVISORY COUN
MAY 1945 – JUN

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

10000/136/229

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY, MINUTES OF MEETINGS
MAY 1945 - JUNE 1946

0004

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

802/CC

Form 338 (Old No. 400)
July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

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

ALLIED COMMISSION

From: 1 Jun 45
To : 29 Jun 46

SECRET

Vol. II Page 4

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
94	Ltr CC	15 Jun 46		Jug & other Nat claims to be handled - Position of AFHQ
95	Ltr Secretariat	25 Jun 46	CC	Frwdng of ltr 912/23-1 Hemblen to Chairman ACI re Return of Jug ships
96	Ltr Stone	28 Jun 46	Gostick	Suggestion that fortnightly report fr 7 Jun - 5 Jun be covered at next ACI Meeting
97	Ltr Secretariat	29 Jun 46	CC	Transmtl of Stone's ltr of 28 Jun re Report to ACI

1801

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

SECRET

0005

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

Form 536 (OH No. 459)
Revised July 30, 1918

802/CC

LIST OF PAPERS

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ChiefCommissioner

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MINUTES OF MEETINGS

ALLIED COMMISSION

From: 1 Jun 45
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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
81	Minutes of 50th	10 Apr 46		
82	Agenda of 50th	12 Apr 46		
83	Minutes of 51st			
84		7 May 46		Note Br.582/46 of May 3 46 Secretariat's reply of 7 May 46
85	Agenda of 52nd	7 May 46		
86	Ltr Charles	15 May 46	Morgan	Incl copy of statement made by Jug Representative at May 10 Meet ACI
87	Minutes of 52nd	24 May 46		
88	Ltr MacLeod	22 May 46	Charles	Comments on statement presented by the Jugoslav Delegation
89	Ltr Secretariat	5 Jun 46	SACMED	AFA Lire advances to ACI; Incls.
90	Ltr Secretariat	5 Jun 46		Appointment of Agryropoulos to ACI
90a	Ltr Sec	5 Jun 46		Agenda of 53 Meeting
91	Ltr Owen	7 Jun 46	ACI Chairman	Ack of ltr of 5 Jun 46
91a	Minutes of 53rd	7 Jun 46		
92	Ltr Goshie	13 Jun 46	Stole	Forwarding of ltr to Gen Morgan
93	Ltr Sec	13 Jun 46	CC	Trnsmtl of note 3064 re appnmt of Himerios

1800

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

SECRET

0006

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802/CC

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commission

ALLIED COMMISSION

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

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From: 1 Jun 45
To :

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
66	Ltr Secretariat ACI	22 Nov 45	Stone	Proposed amendments by Jugoslav Delega to Draft of 45th Minutes.
67	Ltr Secretariat ACI	23 Nov 45	Stone	Transmittal of 44th & 45th Minutes to SACMED.
68	Ltr Secretariat	26 Nov 45	Stone	Discontinuance of ACI Motor Pool not apreeable.
69	Minutes 45th Meeting	26 Nov 45		
70	Ltr (Note 1535) French	29 Nov 45	Sect. ACI	Propose not to discontinue Motor Pool.
70a	Ltr 359 Soviet ACI	29 Nov 45	Stone	Issue of petrol to delegation to end
71	Note Sec ACI	1 Dec 45	Stone	Payment administrative personnel
72	Note Sec ACI	4 Dec 45	Stone	Operation of ACI Motor Pool
73	Ltr 8966 Riggio	4 Dec 45	G-5 AFHQ	ACI Motor Pool
73a	Minutes 46th Meeting	4 Dec 45		
74	Memo Stearns	5 Dec 45	Riggio	POL issues to members of ACI
75	Ltr Riggio	6 Dec 45	Stearns	POL issue to Russians Yugoslavs Greeks
76	Minutes 46th Meeting	13 Dec 45		
77	Memo Stone	20 Dec 45	those concer	Set next Meeting
78	Minutes 47th Meeting	15 Jan 46		
78a	Ltr	15 Jan 46		Notice of next meeting
78b	Minutes of 48th Meeting	12 Feb 46		Incl. ltr to CC fm Timmons
78c	Ltr Secretariats	13 Feb 46	CC	Trnsfr of Deleg of Soviet Union to ACI
79	Ltr Incl Agenda of Meet.	13 Feb 46	CC	Notice of next meeting of the ACI
79a	Minutes of 49th Meet.	14 Mar 46		
80	Agenda of Meeting	19 Mar 46		

1799

0007

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786015

802/CC

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

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

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From: 1 June 45
To:

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
43	Minutes 37th Meeting	1 Jun 45		
44	Agenda 38th Meeting	15 Jun 45		
45	Minutes 38th Meeting	15 Jun 45		
46	Agenda 39th Meeting	6 Jul 45		
47	Minutes 39th Meeting	6 Jul 45		
48	Agenda 40th Meeting	20 Jul 45		
49	Minutes 40th Meeting	20 Jul 45		
50	Agenda 41st Meeting	17 Aug 45		
51	Minutes 41st Meeting	17 Aug 45		
52	Agenda 42nd Meeting	26 Sep 45		
53	Minutes 42nd Meeting	12 Oct 45		
54	Agenda 43rd Meeting	12 Oct 45		
55	CC/802	22 Oct 45	Sect Adv Cou.	Prelim. Draft & Alterations by CC
56	Ltr Sec. Advi Council	23 Oct 45	Stone	Revised list of Jugoslav Delegation.
57	Minutes 43rd Meeting	24 Oct 45		
58	Agenda 44th Meeting	26 Oct 45		
59	Minutes 44th Meeting	26 Oct 45		
60	Agenda 45th Meeting	9 Nov 45		
61	Ltr Secretariat ACI	14 Nov 45	Stone	Propose Discontinuance of ACI Motor Tpt
62	Ltr Secretariat ACI	20 Nov 45	Stone	Request by Capt Riggio to return to US
63	Ltr Secretariat ACI	20 Nov 45	Stone	Proposed corrections of 45th Meeting.
64	Ltr Secretariat ACI	20 Nov 45	Stone	Transmittal of Note 1586 fr Jugoslavs.
65	Str Secretariat ACI	20 Nov 45	Stone	Transmittal of Note 1564 & proposed Draft from Jugoslav Delegation.

1797

0008

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

JUL 2 RECD

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, June 29, 1946

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of Admiral Stone's letter dated June 28, 1946 regarding his report to the Advisory Council for Italy, covering the period from June 7 to July.

Enclosure:

Letter to the Chief of Secretariat, A C I.

1796

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

0009

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

Copy

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 794

28 June 1946.

Dear Mr. Coshle:

Since no fortnightly report as of 21 June was prepared for circulation to the Advisory Council for Italy, I now suggest that the whole period from 7 June (the date of the last meeting) should be covered in my report to the meeting scheduled to take place on 5 July.

Perhaps you will notify the members of the Advisory Council accordingly.

Very truly yours,

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

1795

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

(9)

0010

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

28 June 1946.

Dear Mr. Goshie:

Since no fortnightly report as of 21 June was prepared for circulation to the Advisory Council for Italy, I now suggest that the whole period from 7 June (the date of the last meeting) should be covered in my report to the meeting scheduled to take place on 5 July.

Perhaps you will notify the members of the Advisory Council accordingly.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

1797

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

(96)

0011

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, June 25, 1946

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Allied Force Headquarters, dated June 21, 1946 addressed to the Chairman of the Advisory Council for Italy, regarding the Yugoslav statement in connection with its property.

Enclosure:

Letter signed by Brigadier General A.L. Hamblen,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

1793

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

Copy

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 413.43-1 21 June 1945

SUBJECT: Return of Jugoslav Ships.

TO : The Chairman
Advisory Council for Italy

92

1. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18 June 1945. The comments enclosed with Major General Macleod's letter of the 20 May appear to answer satisfactorily the whole of the Jugoslav statement with the exceptions of paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof.

2. As mentioned in Comment No. 5. - Paragraph 3 of the Jugoslav statement is in such general terms that it is impossible to institute any enquiry without specification of the facts alleged. Except on matters which appear to be largely irrelevant to the matter under discussion the Armistice Terms do not deal with restitution of National property. If any further investigation on this phase of the subject is required any details be supplied of the particular terms of the Armistice alleged to be broken with reference to the representations made thereon and the replies made to such representations.

3. With regard to paragraph 4 the following information has been received as to some of the ships in question and was passed by the Navy S/O of the Allied Commission to the Jugoslav Delegation on 31 May 1945.

SS JADRAN — on 8 September 1943 in Greece and was later sunk at Leros.

SS KOLAC — on 8 September 1943 was in Leros which was then in German occupation, no information of what happened to this vessel thereafter.

SS JADRAN MARIO — on 8 September 1943 was in Civitavecchia, was there captured by the Germans, found sunk in that port on its liberation.

SS [illegible] — on 8 September 1943 was, in harbour of Chittion, sunk.

SS [illegible] — on 8 September 1943 was at Patrasso and was there captured by the Germans and renamed [illegible]. No information as to later movements of this vessel.

1792

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

0012

Advisory Council for Italy

1. I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18 June 1946. The documents enclosed with Major General Macleod's letter of the 22 May appear to answer satisfactorily the whole of the Jugoslav statement with the exceptions of paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof.

2. As mentioned in Comment No. 6. - Paragraph 3 of the Jugoslav statement is in such general terms that it is impossible to institute any enquiry without specification of the facts alleged. Except on matters which appear to be largely irrelevant to the matter under discussion the Armistice terms do not deal with restitution of National Property. If any further investigation on this phase of the subject is required any details be supplied of the particular terms of the Armistice alleged to be broken with references to the representations made thereon and the replies made to such representations.

3. With regard to paragraph 4 the following information has been received as to some of the ships in question and was passed by the Navy S/O of the Allied Commission to the Jugoslav Delegation on 31 May 1946.

SS JUBRAN	on 8 September 1943 in Greece and was later at sea at Leros.
SS KOSTAS	on 8 September 1943 was in Leros which was then in German occupation, no information of what happened to this vessel thereafter.
SS JUGO SUSAK	on 8 September 1943 was in Civitavecchia, was there captured by the Germans, found sunk in that port on its liberation.
SS TOMASEO	on 8 September 1943 was, in harbour of Chilton, sunk.
SS PRILEP	on 8 September 1943 was at Patrasso and was there captured by the Germans and renamed GRIFIN. No information as to later movements of this vessel.

4. It would appear that in the above five cases the ships were in fact under German control on 8 September 1943 and that even if these ships had in fact been at any time under Italian control (of which there is no evidence) it is not now within the power of the Italian Government to restore them to Jugoslavia. Three of the ships are sunk and there is no obligation on the Italian Government to salvage them. The other two were last heard of in German hands.

5. There is no information as to the remaining ships mentioned in paragraph 4. It is more than possible that they also were under German control on 8 September 1943.

FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL HARMAN
A.E. NAYLOR
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

1792

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

0014

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

I have been authorized by my Government to express general concurrence with the position of this Government in Major General Lucian's letter of May 21, 1945 addressed to Air Vice Marshal, in his capacity as chairman to carry out decision of the Advisory Council for Italy.

However, my Government wishes to point that provision for the participation from Italy of Lease United Nations property located in Italy is made in Article IX of the revised Armistice with Italy. The United States Government believes, in view of the fact that considerable time will probably elapse before a peace treaty with Italy comes into force, that an interim procedure of consultation by which should be implemented immediately as due to the new conditions become effective. In this connection, it is noted that the U. S. Government is now considering memorandum, which will be proposed, by the Allied to replace Annex [illegible] Armistice. The question of the unsatisfied claims of Yugoslavia and other United nations for the restitution of Axis property surrendered located in Italy will presumably be handled under arrangements finally agreed upon in the premises.

Enclosure of U.S. Representative's AC/I

0015

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

SECRETARIAT

ALLIED CONTROL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of note 3064 of June 11, 1946 from the Greek Delegation regarding the appointment of Mr. Constantine KERAMIDAS as first Secretary to the Greek Delegation, and the transfer of Mr. Dimitri Nicolareizis to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens.

1/

Rome, June 13, 1946.

1790

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

(93)

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

Copy

GREEK DELEGATION
to the
Advisory Council
for Italy

Ref. No 3064

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Secretariat of the same Council and have the honour to inform them that Mr Constantine HELARIS, who has recently arrived in Rome from Athens, has been appointed 1st Secretary to this Delegation.

Mr Dimitri Nicolareizis, 1st Secretary of this Delegation, has left Rome, transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens.

Rome, 11 June, 1946

1789

The Secretariat,
Advisory Council for Italy,
Rome.

(9)

0017

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, June 13, 1946

The Secretariat has the honor to enclose herewith copy of a

1/ letter dated June 12, 1946 addressed to SACMED, soliciting investi-

gation of the facts in connection with the Jugoslav statement, and

2/ copy of the transmitting letter to Admiral E. W. Stone.

Enclosures:

As stated.

1788

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

R O M E .

0018

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

Rome, June 13, 1946

My dear Admiral,

I should be grateful if you would make arrangements to transmit
1/ the enclosed letter from A C I , approved by the Jugoslav Delegation, to SACMED.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

John T. Conlie
Acting U.S. Representative
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosure:

Letter to Lt.General Morgan,
signed by John T. Conlie,
Chairman in turn of rotation
A.C.I.

1787

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

1/2

0019

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

Rome, June 12, 1946

Sir,

I have the honor to advise on behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy a report on the facts presented in the enclosure to a letter of June 8, 1946 from the Executive Representative of the Advisory Council for Italy addressed to Vice Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.

In connection with the foregoing, reference is made to a letter of May 31, 1946 from Major General Macready, addressed to Sir Noel Charles, in which letter the General undertook, if the Council so desired, to have the matter under discussion investigated further and more fully.

Sincerely yours,

John L. Conlie
Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

1786

Lieutenant General
Sir G. Morgan, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.,
Supreme Allied Commander
Allied Force Headquarters,
Caserta.

0020

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, June 5, 1946

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for June 7, 1946, 1030 hours, will be held at Via Vittorio Veneto 113, under the chairmanship of the United States acting Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda of 83rd Meeting.

1783

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

0021

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

A G E N D A

OF THE JUNE 7, 1946 MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

2.) [illegible] ——— 2

3.) [illegible] 3

4.) MISCELLANEOUS.

5.) FUTURE CONFERENCES.

(10)

0022

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

JUN 5 (EC)

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of

1/ note 2920 of June 1, 1946 from the Greek Delegation regarding the appointment of Lt. Col. A. ANGYROPOULOS as Military Adviser to the Greek Delegation.

Rome, June 4, 1946.

1783

COPIES SENT TO:

GEN. ALEXIS MISSIRY M. ITALY

CAPT. SOKALEVITCH

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

0023

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

Copy

GREEK DELEGATION
to the
Advisory Council
for Italy

Ref. No 2920

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy present their compliments to the Secretariat of the same Council and have the honour to inform it that Col. Alexander Assimakopoulos has left Rome for Athens where he has been transferred.

Lt. Col. Archimidis ARGYROPOULOS has been appointed Military Adviser to this Delegation in lieu of Col. Assimakopoulos.

He will leave Athens for Rome shortly to assume his functions.

Rome, 1 June 1946.

1752

The Secretariat,
Advisory Council for Italy,
Rome.

/stamp/ Conseil Consultatif
pour les Affaires Italiennes
Représentation Hellénique

40

0024

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 786015

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, June 5, 1946.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter dated June 5, 1946, addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander, enclosing copies of the minutes of meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, during which the Council discussed the question of AFA lire advances to the A.C.I.

Enclosures:

Copy of letter signed by Sir Noel Charles and transmitting letter to Admiral Stone.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

29

1781

0025

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

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, June 7, 1946

My dear Admiral,

I should be grateful if you would make arrangements to

1/ transmit the enclosed letter from A C I , signed by Sir Noel Charles,

to CINCMED.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

John L. Goshie
Acting U.S. Representative
Advisory Council for Italy

Enclosure:
Letter dated June 5, 1946.

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

(77)

0026

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

Rome.

8th June, 1944.

My dear General,

I have the honour to enclose, for your information, copies of the minutes of meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, during which the Council discussed statements presented by the Soviet Union and Jugoslav representatives regarding the CCS directive ordering a discontinuance of AMG line advances to the Advisory Council for Italy and requesting reimbursement for such past advances.

Yours very sincerely

Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy 1779

6 Enclosures:

Minutes of 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st & 52nd Meetings of ACI

Lieutenant General
Sir W. Morgan, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
Supreme Allied Commander,
Allied Force Headquarters,
Caserta.

(94) (41)

0027

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

S E C R E T A R Y

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, Italy, May 27, 1946.

The Secretary has the honor to transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a communication dated May 22, 1946, received from the Office of the Chief of Staff A.F.H.Q., which communication is in reply to the letter of May 15 sent by Sir Noel Charles to SACMED regarding the statement presented by the Yugoslav Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:
1. Letter dated May 22, 1946, with Appendix, from Office of the Chief of Staff, AFHQ.

1778

Rear Admiral Ellery W. STONE,

Chief Commissioner,

Allied Commission,

R O M E.

0028

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

c o p y

From : Major General M.W.M. MACLEOD

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

22nd May, 1946.

My dear Sir Noel Charles:

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th May, 1946 to General Morgan and in his absence send you as requested a report on the statement presented by the Jugoslav Representative on the Advisory Council. I am afraid I am quite unable to agree with the Jugoslav views as to the interpretation to be placed on the Armistice Terms.

You will I hope realise that as the papers did not reach my working staff until the 20th May, 1946 it has not been possible to make as detailed an investigation into the matter as I would have liked. Further it has not been possible to contact C-in-C Med who is vitally interested. However, in order that you may have something on which to base your discussion, the attached notes have been hastily prepared. If, after your meeting, you feel that any useful purpose will be served by further briefing, I will have the matter investigated further and more fully.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) M. W. M. MacLEOD

1777

His Excellency, Sir Noel Charles, Bt., KCMG, KC,
Chairman Advisory Council,
c/o Allied Commission,
ROME.

0029

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

c o p y

COMMENTS ON THE STATEMENT PRESENTED BY THE JUGOSLAV DELEGATION.

Relevant Para of Statement

1. There seems to be confusion of thought as to the functions of Armistice Terms as compared with those of a Peace Treaty. The Armistice Terms were an interim measure concerned with matters of immediate moment for the furtherance of the war effort. They were not intended to and did not make a settlement of claims between parties. That is a matter for the Peace Treaty.

1. 2. By Art 35 of the Armistice Terms the Italian Government undertook to comply with such directions as the United Nations might prescribe regarding restitution. The United Nations have given no direction relevent to the matter under discussion. There has, therefore, been no failure by the Italian Government to comply with any such direction.

3. From its wording it is obvious that Art 15 is intended to apply to usable ships and not to wrecks. It provided for the immediate collection and handing over of ships in Italian hands at the time of the Armistice.

1 & 2. 4. There is a well known distinction in marine law between salvage and repair. The raising of a sunken vessel and its towage to a dock are not repairs. The Jugoslav memorandum introduces the word "salve" which is not mentioned in Art 15 and quite wrongly refers to that Article as an undertaking "to salve and repair" ships. Art. 15 contains only an undertaking to repair ships so far as may be necessary to enable the earlier part of Art 15 to be carried out.

2. 5. It is not agreed that the Supreme Allied Commander "is obliged to use his authority whenever requested by any of the United Nations to do so." The Supreme Allied Commander is not a vehicle for enforcing particular national claims, these should be dealt with through diplomatic channels or in the Peace Treaty.

3. 6. The Armistice Terms do not, in general, deal with questions of restitution. If the Armistice Terms have not been complied with, enquiry will be made if particulars of the alleged default are supplied.

1776

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

Relevant Para of Statement

4. 7. Ships within the terms of the Liberated Ships Agreements should be returned. The Allied Commission will be asked to report upon the position with regard to the ships mentioned.

5. 8. There is no obligation on the Italian Government to salve ships. The ruling as to these ships which is appended * , is based on a direction issued by the Admiralty as agents for the CCS.

6. 9. The right to blow up a vessel obstructing navigation is well known. Jugoslavia cannot expect these ships to be left indefinitely as an obstruction to navigation. If they are readily salvable she should take urgent steps to remove them, if she unreasonably fails to do so she cannot complain if the obstruction is removed.

Meanwhile action has been stayed.

10. The action of the Allied Commission appears to have been perfectly correct.

7. 11. The right of the Advisory Council to advise the Supreme Allied Commander on the enforcing of the terms of surrender is not questioned but there is no evidence that there has been any failure of the Italian Government to carry out its obligations thereunder.

8 a. 12. The Armistice Terms contain no provision for the restoration of plundered property.

8 b. 13. It is not for this Headquarters to advise on the propriety of passing the proposed resolution.

1775

* Appendix A.

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0031

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785065

Appendix A

S E C R E T

C O P Y

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

G-5: 912.23 21 May 1946

SUBJECT: Salvage of Jugoslav Ships.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission,
APO 794

Reference your NSC/4000 of 17 November 1945, and NSC/4242 of 17 December 1945, and NSC/4003 of 27 January 1946.

1. Article 15 of the Armistice Terms refers to repairs and not to salvage. The cost of salvage falls into the category of reparations which is not dealt with in the Armistice Terms, but is a matter for the Peace Treaty.

2. It is confirmed that it is the responsibility of the owners of the vessel or of the Government concerned to arrange for salvage.

3. With regard to finance, in a similar case the French Government was advised to obtain, from the Italian Government, lire to meet their expenses by establishing a blocked franc account. A similar course is available to the Jugoslav Government.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

1774

/s/ F.G.A. PARSONS Col.
/t/ A.L. HAMBLEN
Brigadier General, GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5.

(22)

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

MAY 27 REC'D

Rome, May 26, 1946

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

Enclosure:

Minutes of 52nd Meeting.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

Minutes of the 92nd meeting
of the Military Council held in Vienna

The meeting was held at Palazzo Venizi on July 30, 1946 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, the British Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Lt. Col. Amy E. Walford	
M. Georges Chay	France
M. Pierre Boutineau	
M. Georges Exinteris	Greece
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	
M. Alexander Kontodaos	
Colonel V.V. Sviko	Soviet Union
Lt. V.L. Jemchin	
Mr. John L. Conlin	United States
Mr. Steven Gradilov	Yugoslavia
M. Andrija Veljačić	

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. "Statement of the Soviet Union representative regarding discontinuance of provision of funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past advances."

3. "Restitution by the Italian Government of Yugoslav Property taken by Italian fascist authorities, including the Yugoslav Sunken Ships, which should be salved and repaired at the expenses of the Italian Government."

4. Miscellaneous.

5. Press Communique.

Sir Noel Charles, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

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M. Maurice Schumann — France
Mr. Pierre Gallienne

Mr. Georgiy Zarubin — Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. Andrey Gromyko
Mr. Semen Tsarapkin

Colonel [illegible] — United Kingdom
Mr. [illegible] Joseph

Mr. John G. Erhardt — United States
Mr. Llewellyn Thompson

Mr. Alexis Kyrou — Secretariat
Mr. Edouard Reifgold

The records for this meeting include the following items:

1. Political Review - by Mr. Alfred Iklery, Chief Secretariat of the United Nations.

2. Statement of the Soviet Union representative regarding discontinuance of invasion of funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet delegation and Secretariat for pass expenses.

3. Restitution by the Italian Government of Jewish property taken by Italian fascist authorities, including the Jewish Union Ship, which should be halved and returned at the expense of the Italian Government.

4. Miscellaneous.

5. Press Communique.

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

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Mr. Alfred Iklery, Jr., Secretariat:

"Gentlemen:

The four Foreign Ministers' Conference at Paris has been the dominating topic of news during the last fortnight. It has aroused Italian interest almost to the exclusion of everything else. The news of the scale of reparations presumed to be exacted from Italy and of the plans for the disposal of the Italian fleet have provoked the most violent reactions in all sections of the Italian press. On April 6th, the President of the Council despatched a telegram to each of the four Ministers met in Paris, the text of which is as follows:

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Press reports from Paris, particularly those relating to reparations and the Navy, arouse profound anxiety among Italian public opinion at large. Not being in possession of direct news of the proceedings of the meeting of the four Foreign Ministers, the Italian Government hesitates to believe these reports and continues to have faith in a peace with justice and in the foresight of the statesmen who are preparing the peace treaty in Paris. However, following the decision to form two Committees, financial and naval, the former to examine Italy's capacity to pay reparations, and the latter to study the present situation of our Navy, the Italian Government asks that Italian financial and naval experts be heard by these Committees, in order that the voice of the party principally interested, namely Italy, may be heard, and her case appraised, even though only on strictly technical and informative lines, before any decision is reached. The Italian Government further expects that, after the consultation of the experts and before any definite decision is taken, it may be allowed to express its own point of view on questions which are of fundamental importance for the whole Italian people. I therefore appeal to you to be good enough to convey this profound desire of ours, inspired by those democratic methods of consultation which alone can assure European rebirth and which furthermore bear out the friendly and formal assurances given us in the course of these last months. Two years of war fought with extreme loyalty side by side with the United Nations justify this expectation of ours."

On the same day it became known that the Marquis Modi Lupi di Soragna, a former Ambassador, had been appointed as Head of the Italian Delegation to the Peace Conference, should an Italian Delegation be invited to participate in the Conference's work. The Ambassador was received by the President of the Council on April 29th and left for Paris on the following day accompanied by the Marchese Colonna. Later in the week, however, - on May 1st - the Italian Government received an invitation from M. Bidault to send representatives to Paris to state the Italian case on Venezia Giulia. After some discussion it was decided that Signor de Gasperi should himself go and he accordingly left on the following day accompanied by Count Carandini, the Italian Ambassador in London, and numerous experts of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Signor de Gasperi presented the Italian case to the four Foreign Ministers on May 3rd and according to press reports was much encouraged by their reception of it. However, this first phase of optimism has been rapidly succeeded by one of depression due to the apparent failure of the four Ministers to reach agreement among themselves on the question of the North-East frontier. It is not yet known whether Signor de Gasperi has had any opportunity to state officially the Italian Government's point of view on reparations, the fleet and Italy's overseas possessions, although it is known that he had every intention of doing so if the opportunity could be made.

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In the absence of Signor de Gasperi, the Council of Ministers has not transacted much business but it met on May 3rd under the Presidency of the Vice-President, Signor Nenni. It approved several

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study the present situation of our Navy, the Italian Government asks that Italian financial and naval experts be heard by these Committees, in order that the voice of the party principally interested, namely Italy, may be heard, and her case appraised, even though only on strictly technical and informative lines, before any decision is reached. The Italian Government further expects that, after the consultation of the experts and before any definite decision is taken, it may be allowed to express its own point of view on questions which are of fundamental importance for the whole Italian people. I therefore appeal to you to be good enough to convey this profound desire of ours, inspired by those democratic methods of consultation which alone can ensure European rebirth and which furthermore bear out the friendly and formal assurances given us in the course of these last months. Two years of war fought with extreme loyalty side by side with the United Nations justify this expectation of ours."

On the same day it became known that the Marquis Meli Lupi di Soragna, a former Ambassador, had been appointed as Head of the Italian Delegation to the Peace Conference, should an Italian Delegation be invited to participate in the Conference's work. The Ambassador was received by the President of the Council on April 28th and left for Paris on the following day accompanied by the Marchese Colonna. Later in the week, however, - on May 1st - the Italian Government received an invitation from M. Bidault to send representatives to Paris to state the Italian case on Venezia Giulia. After some discussion it was decided that Signor de Gasperi should himself go and he accordingly left on the following day accompanied by Count Carandini, the Italian Ambassador in London, and numerous experts of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Signor de Gasperi presented the Italian case to the four Foreign Ministers on May 3rd and according to press reports was much encouraged by their reception of it. However, this first phase of optimism has been rapidly succeeded by one of depression due to the apparent failure of the four Ministers to reach agreement among themselves on the question of the North-East Frontier. It is not yet known whether Signor de Gasperi has had any opportunity to state officially the Italian Government's point of view on reparations, the fleet and Italy's overseas possessions, although it is known that he had every intention of doing so if the opportunity could be made.

In the absence of Signor de Gasperi, the Council of Ministers has not transacted much business but it met on May 3rd under the Presidency of the Vice-President, Signor Nenni. It approved several decrees for the reduction of the effects of the armed forces, allotted 11,000,000 lire to the S. Cecilia Academy, approved the arrangements for the distribution of relief commodities to State employees and took a final decision on the publication of the full list of 727 OVRA agents. The Council also approved a decree which re-establishes the people's juries of 10 registered electors for the Courts of Assize.

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The Christian Democrat Party National Congress, the main proceedings of which were reported in my last fortnightly review, concluded its labours in Rome on April 29th. Signor de Gasperi made a detailed statement in which he echoed the anxiety of Italian public opinion over the news coming from Paris. He exhorted his audience to maintain calm, lest certain manifestations of opinion should be distorted by other countries into a justification for a hostile attitude and for plunges of neo-Fascism against the Italian people. The Congress concluded its labours by appointing a new executive, after having decided that in future there should be only one deputy secretary instead of three as hitherto. Signor de Gasperi was reelected Secretary-General and Signor Picconi was elected Deputy Secretary. The other members of the Executive are as follows: Signori Bastogmo, Pastore, Bonsetti, Maria Jervolino, Arcaleo, Battarella, Vanoni, Lazzati, Petrone, Fuschini and Fanfani. The following were reconfirmed in their posts: Signor Bastogmo as Administrative Secretary and Signor Cavalla as Editor of "Il Popolo", the official organ of the Party. The following are to be ex-officio members of the Executive: Signor Achille Grandi, Secretary of the CGIL; Signora Angela Guidi Cingolani, National Delegate of the Women's Movement; and Signor Giulio Andreotti, National Delegate of the Youth Groups. On the proposal of Signor de Gasperi it was unanimously approved that the following should remain on the Executive: Signor Tupini, as Commissioner for the Constituent Assembly, and Signor Cingolani as Commissioner for the Consultative Assembly. Finally the following will be members of the Executive in an advisory capacity: the Ministers Gronchi and Scelba and the Under Secretaries Spataro, Segni, Cessani and Marazza.

The National Congress of the Italian Liberal Party was opened in Rome on April 28th. The inaugural address was made by Senator Croce who declared that the aim of the Liberal Party was to establish or rather to reestablish democratic political methods. He declared that in the choice of the measures to be adopted in solving the economic problems of the country no guiding principle should be followed other than that of deciding whether it helped or harmed liberty. On the subject of the institutional question, Senator Croce claimed that a liberal should not attribute too great importance to a question which did not affect the substance of liberty but only the juridical form of the state. The real decisions incumbent on the liberal Party were on the one hand to engage all their forces in the task of ensuring that the popular reply to the referendum would be adopted whatever it was, and, on the other hand, to surround and reinforce the monarchy or the republic with institutions which would guarantee impartiality and freedom for all. Signor Nenni, as a guest speaker, next addressed the Congress and after assuring the liberals of the solidarity of the Labour Democrat Party with the liberals went on to deplore the attitude of the Allies towards Italy as revealed by the proceedings of the Paris Conference. He complained that "the faults and mistakes of the Fascist war are remembered and the 20 months of heroic co-belligerency are forgotten." This tone of anxiety over the international situation was dominant in the speeches

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tude and for charges of neo-fascism against the Italian people. The Congress concluded its labours by appointing a new executive, after having decided that in future there should be only one deputy secretary instead of three as hitherto. Signor de Gasperi was reelected Secretary-General and Signor Pisani was elected Deputy Secretary. The other members of the Executive are as follows: Signori Bastogno, Pastore, Bossetti, Maria Nervoline, Brusasca, Battarella, Tanoni, Lizzadi, Petrone, Fuschini and Bertini. The following were reconfirmed in their posts: Signor Bastogno as Administrative Secretary and Signor Bonelli as Editor of Il Popolo, the official organ of the Party. The following are to be ex-officio members of the Executive: Signor Achille Grandi, Secretary of the CGIL; Signora Angela Guidi Cingolani, National Delegate of the Women's Movement; and Signor Emilio Andreotti, National Delegate of the Youth Groups. On the proposal of Signor de Gasperi it was unanimously approved that the following should remain on the Executive: Signor Tupini, as Commissioner for the Constituent Assembly, and Signor Cingolani as Commissioner for the Consultative Assembly. Finally the following will be members of the Executive in an advisory capacity: the Ministers Cremoni and Scelba and the Under Secretaries Spatuzza, Bergmi, Casalini and Marazza.

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ble than the tables which have appeared in other publications.

PARTIES	NORTH Seats	CENTRAL Seats	SOUTH Seats	ISLANDS Seats	TOTAL Seats	TOTAL Communes
Christian Democrats	22,714	4,234	6,647	3,184	36,779	2,034
with other parties in Centre Concentration	1,148	1,134	3,418	1,068	6,808	349
TOTAL	23,862	5,478	10,069	4,186	43,595	2,383
Socialists	2,640	467	466	174	3,747	146
Communists	1,883	508	578	285	3,250	143
Social-Communists with other parties	21,205	7,288	4089	3,193	36,331	2,000
TOTAL	25,492	8,298	5,025	3,649	43,328	2,289
Independent	6,491	350	2,689	307	9,837	479
Local Parties	1,094	12	154	1,251	2,421	143
Liberals	403	166	1,328	300	1,797	100
Labour Democrats	14	97	931	288	1,330	69
Ex-Servicemen and Reduci	201	186	669	144	1,140	56
Republicans	134	598	180	66	939	38
Actionists	70	31	140	40	566	9
Qualunquisti	8	37	393	198	833	33
Italian Democrats	3	23	56	-	73	5
Right Concentration	73	106	996	228	1,399	65
Other groupings	68	18	176	27	287	18
Communes in which no group prevails	-	-	-	-	-	39
GRAND TOTAL	60,844	16,915	23,511	9,985	106,255	5,728

Thank, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

Admiral Stone made the following supplementary remarks to his report. He stated that the formal abdication of H.M. Victor Emmanuel took place on May 9th between the hours 12 and 13 and that the former King and Her Majesty departed from Naples aboard an Italian cruiser on the evening of May 9th, at approximately 1900 hours. The Admiral noted that in view of the fact that he had received advance indication of the possibility of this abdication, he had asked SACMED for instructions whether the abdication would affect the constitutional powers of the Crown-Prince. In reply to his inquiry, he had received a letter from SACMED that "It is the view of the Combined Chiefs of Staff that abdication of the King calls for no action or comment by the Allied Commission since it does not in fact affect the constitutional powers of Prince Umberto." The Admiral stated that he had informed Prime Minister de Gasperi of the position taken by SACMED (copy of letter attached). Admiral Stone further noted that some of the papers carried a report that he had called on H.M. Victor Emmanuel. Admiral Stone stated that

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In Centre Coalition-tration	1,148	1,104	3,412	1,063	8,608	369
TOTAL	33,862	8,478	10,082	4,186	48,826	2,383
Socialists	2,640	487	406	174	3,747	146
Communists	1,805	568	578	283	3,310	143
Social-Communists with other parties	41,108	7,268	4969	2,192	36,331	3,000
TOTAL	20,452	9,295	6,023	2,649	43,388	2,289
Independent	4,491	980	2,589	907	9,817	479
Local Parties	1,034	12	104	1,851	2,491	143
Liberals	405	166	1,898	330	1,997	100
Labour Democrats	14	97	951	283	1,330	69
Ex-Servicemen and Radical	301	126	661	144	1,140	56
Republicans	124	559	150	65	939	38
Actionists	70	51	145	40	286	9
Qualunquisti	2	37	393	105	633	25
Italian Democrats	5	10	56	-	73	6
Right Concentration	70	106	358	238	1,399	65
Other groupings	68	16	178	37	307	18
Communes in which no group prevails	-	-	-	-	-	39
GRAND TOTAL	56,044	18,910	35,811	9,795	108,255	5,722

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

Admiral Stone made the following supplementary remarks to his report. He stated that the formal abdication of H.M. Victor Emmanuel took place on May 9th between the hours 11 and 13 and that the former King and Her Majesty departed from Naples aboard an Italian cruiser on the evening of May 9th, at approximately 1900 hours. The Admiral noted that in view of the fact that he had received advance indication of the possibility of this abdication, he had asked SACMED for instructions whether the abdication would affect the constitutional powers of the Crown-Prince. In reply to his inquiry, he had received a letter from SACMED that "it is the view of the Combined Chiefs of Staff that abdication of the King calls for no action or comment by the Allied Commission since it does not in fact affect the constitutional powers of Prince Umberto." The Admiral stated that he had informed Prime Minister de Gasperi of the position taken by SACMED (copy of letter attached). Admiral Stone further noted that some of the papers carried a report that he had called on H.M. Victor Emmanuel. Admiral Stone stated that these reports were correct and he explained that he had received an invitation directly from the King saying that His Majesty would like to see him personally. Admiral Stone stated that this interview had no political significance whatsoever and that His Majesty merely thanked him for what he had tried to do for Italy.

Sir

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which, following the lead given by Senator Croce, claimed that the institutional question was a problem of secondary importance whereas the main duty of the Liberal Party was to create a new state.

During the second day of the Congress's proceedings Count Carandini spoke and declared himself to belong to the party's progressive left-wing with special reference to land reform and to industrial reform, advocating the nationalization of the great industrial combines as an exceptional measure. He concluded, amid expressions of approval and dissent, by stating that only a limited degree of socialization could guarantee the moral improvement of the working classes and dissuade them from experiments in collectivism. The next speaker was Signor Brosio who raised the vital question of the Party's attitude on the monarchy-republic dispute. He declared himself in favor of taking up a definite stand and said that he personally had already decided for a republic.

On the third day of the Congress, Signor de Caro spoke and created something of a sensation by declaring that the Italian fleet would scuttle itself rather than submit to being handed over to the Allied powers. Signor Corbino who spoke mainly on the financial situation also proclaimed the belief that no Italian Government could subscribe to peace conditions which would perpetuate the state of Italy's "humiliating inferiority". Later in the day, Signor Bonomi, who was one of the prominent resistance leaders in the North, spoke in favor of a progressive monarchy. Towards the end of the day's proceedings three resolutions were submitted for the vote, the first in favor of a non-committal attitude on the institutional question, the second favoring the monarchy and the third the republic. Voting began in the evening and the results were announced on May 4th. The "non-committal" motion was rejected by 638 votes to 309. The "monarchical" motion received 412 votes and the "republican" motion 361 votes. 141 blank votes were recorded and 11 declared null and void. The text of the winning motion is as follows:

"The third Liberal Party Congress recalls that during the twenty years of the Fascist regime and the twenty months of resistance, Liberals of the Monarchist trend and those of the Republican trend have fought side by side for the rebirth of a liberal and democratic Italy; it pledges from this moment all Liberals to accept loyally the verdict of the popular consultation, whatever may be the result, by explicitly abandoning a legitimist attitude and to oppose, in the case of a Republican solution, any attempt at a monarchical restoration against the people's will; recognizing the need for a renovation of the monarchical institution, it expresses the conviction that the maintenance of constitutional continuity offers at the present difficult moment the best guarantees both for the safeguard of public liberties and for the progressive evolution of the democratic system, juridical order and social progress, leaving to its own discretion adherents full freedom of propaganda and voting."
The Congress then confirmed Senator Croce as President of the Party and Signor de Caro and Count Carandini were elected Vice-Presidents. The President of the Congress read the names of the 50 members of

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as an exceptional measure. He concluded, amid [illegible]
and dissent, by stating that only a limited degree of socialization could guarantee the moral improvement of the working classes and dissuade them from experiments in collectivism. The next speaker was Signor Nenni who raised the vital question of the Party's attitude on the monarchy-republic dispute. He declared himself in favor of taking up a definite stand and said that he personally had already decided for a republic.

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"The third Liberal Party Congress recalls that during the twenty years of the Fascist regime and the twenty months of resistance, Liberals of the Monarchist trend and those of the Republican trend have fought side by side for the rebirth of a liberal and democratic Italy; it pledges from this moment all liberals to accept loyally the verdict of the popular consultation, whatever may be the result, by explicitly abandoning a legitimist attitude and to oppose, in the case of a Republican solution, any attempt at a monarchical restoration against the people's will; recognizing the need for a renovation of the monarchical institution, it expresses the conviction that the maintenance of constitutional continuity offers at the present difficult moment the best guarantees both for the safeguard of public liberties and for the progressive evolution of the democratic system, juridical order and social progress, leaving to its own discordant adherents full freedom of propaganda and voting."
The Congress then confirmed Senator Croce as President of the Party and Signor de Caro and Count Carandini were elected Vice-Presidents. The President of the Congress read the names of the 50 members of the National Council designated by the regional representatives while the nomination of the other 70 members of the national council was referred to a special committee.

May 1st was celebrated throughout Italy as Labour Day by orderly demonstrations in the principal centres.

The Christian Democratic newspaper Il Popolo published on May 1st a table showing the final results of the administrative elections based upon data supplied by the Ministry of the Interior. I give this table below since it seems to me to be more readily comprehensible

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Sir Leslie thanked the Chairman for his report and invited discussion thereon.

In discussion

There was no discussion.

1. Statement of the Soviet Union by Venezuelan Regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Technical Bureau of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Disbursement for Past Expenses.

Sir Leslie inquired whether anybody had received further instructions. He referred to a note sent by the Secretary Delegation to the Secretariat on the subject of payment of salary to the stenographer of the Secretariat (copy attached) and asked the Yugoslav Representative whether the latter wished to make any statement in this connection.

Mr. Gaudian stated that he considered this particular question a technical problem for the Secretariat and not for the discussion at the meeting of the Council.

Sir Leslie inquired as to what the Yugoslav Representative meant by "a technical problem".

Mr. Gaudian stated that the Yugoslav delegation adheres to the position indicated in his note statement on this subject (see minutes of 45th meeting of AC) but that the point of his letter to the Secretariat was to propose that the Secretariat endeavor to work out arrangements directly with the Allied Financial Agency.

Mr. Cochie stated that he did not see on what grounds or by what authority the Secretariat could approach the U.S. as suggested by the Yugoslav Representative, in order to obtain funds for the payment of salary of an employee of the Advisory Council for Italy. He stated that, as he saw the picture, before the Advisory Council for Italy would obtain funds from the Allied Financial Agency, the present two directives which ordered a discontinuance of the advances to the Advisory Council for Italy would have to be amended. He pointed out that acceptance by the Council of the proposal made by the U.S. Delegation at the 45th meeting of the AC would, if the recommendation were accepted by AFHQ, enable the Council to obtain funds from AFA for the disbursement of administrative expenses common to the Council.

Mr. Gaudian repeated that the letter in question was not a proposal of the Yugoslav Representative for the meeting.

Sir Leslie then stated that he had nothing to add on this subject and he reiterated his support of the proposal made by the U.S. Representative.

Mr. Cochie stated that the position of the United States Delegation remains as indicated in its statement (see minutes of 45th

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area of recession of funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for Past Advances."

The Vice Chairman inquired whether anybody had received further instructions. He referred to a note sent by the Soviet Delegation to the Secretariat on the subject of payment of salary to the stenographers of the Secretariat Corps attached, and asked the Polish representative whether she wished to make any statement in this connection.

Dr. Modlin stated that he considered this particular question a technical problem for the Secretariat and not for the discussion at the meeting of the Council.

The Vice Chairman directed us to deal the Agenda representative named by a technical problem".

Dr. Modlin stated that the Agenda representative referred to the decision indicated in his memorandum on this subject (see minutes of 16th meeting of C.C.). He said the point of his letter to the Secretariat was to propose that the Secretariat endeavor to work out arrangements directly with the Allied Financial Agency.

Dr. Modlin stated that he did not see on what grounds or by what authority the Secretariat could approach the U.N., as suggested by the Agenda representative, in order to obtain funds for the payment of salary of an employee of the Advisory Council for Italy. He stated that, as he saw the picture, before the Advisory Council for Italy could obtain funds from the Allied Financial Agency, the present representative would ordered a discontinuance of the advances to the Advisory Council for Italy would have to be amended, as pointed out that acceptance by the Council of the proposal made by the U.S. Delegation at the 16th meeting of the CCI would, the recommendation were accepted by the U.N., enable the Council to obtain funds from the U.N. for the disbursement of administrative expenses common to the Council.

Dr. Modlin suggested that the letter in question was not a proposal of the Agenda representative for the meeting.

Mr. Reel the Vice stated that he had nothing to add on this subject and he reiterated his support of the proposal made by the U.S. representative.

Dr. Modlin stated that the position of the United States Delegation remains as indicated in the statement (see minutes of both meetings).

Dr. Modlin suggested that the Advisory Council request to receive for its information the minutes of the meetings in which this subject had been discussed by the Council.

The Chairman ascertained that this proposal was agreeable to all members of the Council.

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3. "Restitution by the Italian Government of Jugoslav Property Taken by Italian Fascist Authorities, included the Jugoslav Sunken Ships, which should be Salved and Repaired at the Expenses of the Italian Government."

The Chairman called on the Jugoslav Representative to present his statement.

Dr. Smodlaka read the following statement:

" 1. On basis of the Armistice Terms Italy was obliged to restitute without delay all property of the United Nations plundered during the war. Art. 35a states explicitly: "The Italian Government will comply with such directions as the United Nations may prescribe regarding restitution .."

As vessels taken away by Italian Fascist Authorities are concerned, the Italian Government is not only obliged to restitute them, but also to salve and repair them at its own expenses. This results clearly from the Art. 18 of the Armistice according to which the "United Nations merchant ships, fishing and other craft in Italian hands, wherever they may be, whether or not the title has been transferred as the result of prize court proceedings or otherwise, will be surrendered to the United Nations and will be assembled in ports to be specified by the United Nations for disposal as directed by them ... any necessary repairs to any of the above mentioned vessels will be effected by the Italian Government, if required, and at their expense."

2. Restitution of property plundered to citizens and institutions of the United Nations, particularly as machines and vessels are concerned, as well as the salvage of those vessels at the expense of Italy, is an important condition of the Armistice, which Italy is obliged to accomplish. The Allied Authorities supervising the accomplishment of the Armistice Terms by Italy, have the authority to enforce the accomplishment of these as well as of any other terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government. The Allied Authorities are not only entitled but also obliged to use their authority whenever they are requested by any of the United Nations to do so.

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3. The Italian Government has not accomplished the Armistice Terms towards Jugoslavia. It did not restitute to Jugoslavia as yet the plundered objects, whose restitution was requested. Neither machines, nor vessels, nor other plundered property were restituted by the Italian Government.

The Jugoslav Delegation has requested through the Allied Commission the restitution of various objects from the Italian Government. Though, from various replies received from the Allied Commission it may be concluded that the Allied Authorities have never used their authority to enforce the restitution of objects taken away from Jugoslavia by Italy, and that the

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1. On basis of the Armistice Terms Italy was obliged to restitute without delay all property of the United Nations plundered during the war. Art. 53a states explicitly: "The Italian Government will comply with such directions as the United Nations may prescribe regarding restitution ..."

As vessels taken away by Italian Fascist Authorities are concerned, the Italian Government is not only obliged to restitute them, but also to salve and repair them at its own expenses. This results clearly from the Art. 15 of the Armistice according to which the United Nations merchant ships, fishing and other craft in Italian hands, wherever they may be, whether or not the title has been transferred as the result of prize court proceedings or otherwise, will be surrendered to the United Nations and will be assembled in ports to be specified by the United Nations for disposal as directed by them ... Any necessary repairs to any of the above mentioned vessels will be effected by the Italian Government, if required, and at their expense."

2. Restitution of property plundered to citizens and institutions of the United Nations, particularly as machines and vessels are concerned, as well as the salvage of those vessels at the expense of Italy, is an important condition of the Armistice, which Italy is obliged to accomplish. The Allied Authorities supervising the accomplishment of the Armistice Terms by Italy, have the authority to enforce the accomplishment of these as well as of any other terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government. The Allied Authorities are not only entitled but also obliged to use their authority whenever they are requested by any of the United Nations to do so.

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3. The Italian Government has not accomplished the Armistice Terms towards Jugoslavia. It did not restitute to Jugoslavia as yet the plundered objects, whose restitution was requested. Neither machines, nor vessels, nor other plundered property were restituted by the Italian Government.

The Jugoslav Delegation has requested through the Allied Commission the restitution of various objects from the Italian Government. Though, from various replies received from the Allied Commission it may be concluded that the Allied Authorities have never used their authority to enforce the restitution of objects taken away from Jugoslavia by Italy, and that the Allied Authorities, on this matter, have limited their activity to the liaison work, forwarding the requests of the Jugoslav Delegation to the Italian Government and the replies of the Italian Authorities to the Jugoslav Delegation. Even more, in one case the Allied Commission informed the Jugoslav Delegation (on 29 January 1946) that the Direction of the Italian State's Monopoly has acknowledged to be in possession of a Jugoslav machine requested by us, but refused indirectly to restitute it, and the Allied Authorities did not take any action to enforce the restitution.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760075

4. It is worth to be mentioned that the Jugoslav Delegation has requested through the Allied Commission, and without success as yet, that the under named Jugoslav ships be restituted by the Italian Government:

S/S JADRAN	on 16 Feb. 46	(Ref. Br. 284/46)
KOLAC	do	do
JUNAJ SUNIS	do	do
TOMASEO	do	do
VUKIC	do	do
SEBENJA	do	do
Tugboat JT 1	do	do
Dredger br. 2	do	(Ref. Br. 287/46)
Dredger br. 4	do	(Ref. Br. 288/46)
M/S RUDNIK	do	(Ref. Br. 289/46)
Tugboat BOJANA (JUGA)	on 3 April 46	(Ref. Br. 444/46)
Dredger JEZO	on 3 April 46	(Ref. Br. 445/46)
Dredger ALM	on 5 April 46	(Ref. Br. 448/46)

5. Besides that (see Para 1 of this Statement) the Jugoslav Delegation has requested on 13 Nov. 1945 (Ref. Br. 1954) and again on 16 Feb. 1946 (Ref. Br. 325/46), through the Allied Commission, Navy Sub Commission, that the following Jugoslav steamships be salved and repaired by the Italian Government and at its expense:
S/S JUGOSLAVIA, S/S BOKA, S/S UNUKOVAC, S/S SARAJEVO, S/S VELEBIT, S/S DUBROVNIK, Yacht VIDA.

6. The Jugoslav Delegation pointed out at that occasion that the Italian Authorities were responsible for the sinking of these ships, and that the Italian Government had the full possibility to enable these ships for further use, since there are firms in Italy completely equipped to salve and repair them.

The Italian Government has not only done nothing for the salvage of the a/m ships, but on the contrary, we have been told last April that the Italian Maritime Authorities had the intention to blow up on the 1 May 1946 all the sunken ships that hinder the navigation in and about the Port of Leghorn, among others the Jugoslav S/S JUGOSLAVIJA and Yacht VIDA. In connection with this the Jugoslav Delegation requested the Navy Sub-Commission on 4 April 1946 (Ref. Br. 412/46) that blowing up of Jugoslav ships be prohibited and that the Italian authorities should salve and repair the ships. Navy Sub-Commission replied that: (a) "... no action will be taken in this matter by Italian authorities without prior authorization by the Navy Sub-Commission" (Ref. NSC/4875 of 8 April 1946);
(b) that, later, "no steps are being taken to blow up vessels in and about Leghorn harbor" (NSC/4901 of 18 April 1946);
(c) but that "it is the responsibility of the Jugoslav Government to make all necessary arrangements for salvage" (letter NSC/4874 of 9 April 1946).

The Jugoslav Delegation tried in vain in its letter Por. Br. 434/46 of 20 April 1946 to draw the attention of the Allied

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[illegible]	do		do
TUGBOAT	do		do
YACHT	do		do
[illegible]	do		do
Tugboat Nr. 1	do		do
Dredger Nr. 3	do		(Ref. Br. 827/46)
Dredger Nr. 4	do		(Ref. Br. 828/46)
M/B [illegible]	do		(Ref. Br. 826/46)
Tugboat MORAVA (Ex-[illegible])	on 9 April 46		(Ref. Br. 844/46)
Dredger JUG	on 9 April 46		(Ref. Br. 843/46)
Dredger SAVA	on 8 April 46		(Ref. Br. 842/46)

5. Besides that (see Para 1 of this Statement) the Jugoslav Delegation has requested on 13 Nov. 1945 (Ref. Br. 1884) and again on 15 Feb. 1946 (Ref. Br. 829/46), through the Allied Commission, Navy Sub-Commission, that the following Jugoslav steamships be salved and repaired by the Italian Government and at its expense:
S/S JUGOSLAVIJA, S/S SOCA, S/S [illegible]OVI, S/S SARAJEVO,
S/S TOPOLA, S/S [illegible], Yacht TITO.

6. The Jugoslav Delegation pointed out at that occasion that the Italian Authorities were responsible for the sinking of these ships, and thus the Italian Government had the full possibility to salvage these ships for further use, since there are firms in Italy completely equipped to salve and repair them.

The Italian Government has not only done nothing for the salvage of the J/N ships, but on the contrary, we have been told last April that the Italian Maritime Authorities had the intention to blow up on the 1 May 1946 all the sunken ships that hinder the navigation in and about the Port of Leghorn, among others the Jugoslav S/S JUGOSLAVIJA and Yacht TITO. In connection with this the Jugoslav Delegation requested the Navy Sub-Commission on 4 April 1946 (Ref. Br. 431/46) that blowing up of Jugoslav ships be prohibited and that the Italian authorities should salve and repair the ships. Navy Sub-Commission replied that: (a) "... no action will be taken in this matter by Italian authorities without prior authorization by the Navy Sub-Commission" (Ref. NSC/4875 of 9 April 1946);
(b) that, later, "no steps are being taken to blow up vessels in and about Leghorn harbor" (NSC/4901 of 12 April 1946);
(c) but that "it is the responsibility of the Jugoslav Government to make all necessary arrangements for salvage" (letter NSC/4874 of 9 April 1946).

The Jugoslav Delegation tried in vain in its letter Nov. Br. 436/46 of 20 April 1946 to draw the attention of the Allied Commission to the fact that the Italian Government was bound to salve and repair the J/N ships at its own expenses and to restitute them, requesting that the Italian Government should be ordered to do so. The Allied Commission (see letter NSC/4936 of 26 April 1946) remained on its standpoint quoted above.

7. It is the duty of the Allied Authorities in Italy to enforce the accomplishing of the terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government in favour of singular United Nations and on their request. Ensuring of the accomplishment of the Armistice Terms is included in

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the general policy connected with the work of control and the advisory Council is therefore entitled to advise the Allied Supreme Commander on this subject. (See Moscow Resolution Para 4: "The Council will have the duty in particular of watching the operation of the machinery of control in Italy which will be enforcing the terms of surrender." - Para 5: "The Council will advise the Allied Commander-in-Chief in his capacity as President of the Allied Control Commission on general policy connected with the work of control"...)

8. On behalf of the Jugoslav Government I

(A) protest against the non-accomplishment of the terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government towards Jugoslavia, since it did not restitute the property plundered from Jugoslavia;

(B) propose that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to restitute all the property requested by Jugoslavia, among other the sunken ships, which the Italian Government is bound to salve and repair at its own expense.

9. As the ships and other plundered property are urgently needed for the reconstruction of our Country destroyed by Fascists, I request that the next meeting be held in 14 days."

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives wished to make any comments on this statement.

Mr. Cochia stated that he would inform his Government of the statement made by the Jugoslav Representative and request appropriate instructions.

M. Baley stated that he too would request instructions from his Government and suggested that the Council ask SACMED for a report on the facts of this case.

M. Epitacio expressed concurrence with the position taken by M. Baley and stated that he too was interested in the general question and that he particularly would like to have the question of the Greek boats also taken into consideration.

Colonel Sevko stated that he would report the Jugoslav statement to his Government and request instructions.

Sir Noel Charles supported the suggestion made by M. Baley and stated that he would ask for instructions and that he felt the Council

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8. On behalf of the Jugoslav Government I

(A) protest against the non-accomplishment of the Terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government towards Jugoslavia, since it did not restitute the property plundered from Jugoslavia;

(B) propose that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander to take necessary steps in order to bid the Italian Government to restitute all the property requested by Jugoslavia, among other the sunken ships, which the Italian Government is bound to salve and repair at its own expense.

9. As the ships and other plundered property are urgently needed for the reconstruction of our Country destroyed by Fascists, I request that the next meeting be held in 14 days."

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives wished to make any comments on this statement.

Mr. Gousie stated that he would inform his Government of the statement made by the Jugoslav Representative and request appropriate instructions.

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M. Daley stated that he too would request instructions from his Government and suggested that the Council ask SACMED for a report on the facts of this case.

M. Exintaris expressed concurrence with the position taken by M. Daley and stated that he too was interested in the general question and that he particularly would like to have the question of the Greek boats also taken into consideration.

Colonel Savko stated that he would report the Jugoslav statement to his Government and request instructions.

Sir Noel Charles supported the suggestion made by M. Daley and stated that he would ask for instructions and that he felt the Council should write to SACMED and ask for a report.

Dr. Gnoudakis inquired whether the letter to SACMED would be from the Council as a whole.

Sir Noel Charles replied affirmatively.

Admiral Stone stated that he had understood from the press that the Jugoslav Government had outlined their claim for reparations from

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the Italian Government and he inquires whether these reparations also include reparations for the ships involved.

Dr. Soulakis stated, on his own behalf, that at the present time he was asking for the restitution of the ships and that if the ships were not restituted his Government would present a claim for reparations.

Sir Cecil Charles inquired whether the Council wished to support the proposal made by M. Paley and ascertained that all Representatives were prepared to do so.

Sir Cecil Charles stated, with reference to the request of the Jugoslav Delegation that the next meeting be held a fortnight hence, that he considered that a two weeks period was too short in order to obtain instructions and a report from [illegible]. He said that he preferred that the next meeting be scheduled for June 7th with the understanding that if replies came in earlier a meeting could be held before June 7th.

Dr. Soulakis stated that he would prefer that the meeting be held on May 24 since he understood that the Italian Government were considering blowing up some of the Jugoslav ships resting around Leghorn.

M. Paley suggested that the Council request SACMED to take measures to prevent the blowing up of these ships.

M. Matsuris stated that he would like to obtain from SACMED a general report on the question raised by the Jugoslav Delegation since he was anxious to have some information regarding Greek ships in Italian hands.

M. Paley pointed out that a general report would delay the consideration of the Jugoslav request.

M. Matsuris stated that he does not object to the suggestion brought forward by M. Paley, since the reply from SACMED will [illegible] clarify the whole matter and may guide further proceedings.

The Chairman ascertained that the Council was in accord to support the suggestions made by M. Paley and instructed the Secretariat to draft an appropriate letter to SACMED.

4. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 52nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held

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1263

Sir Noel Charles inquired whether the Council wished to support the proposal made by M. Daley and ascertained that all representatives were prepared to do so.

Sir Noel Charles stated, with reference to the request of the Jugoslav Delegation that the next meeting be held a fortnight hence, that he considered that a two weeks period was too short in order to obtain instructions and a report from SACMED. He said that he preferred that the next meeting be scheduled for June 7th with the understanding that if replies came in earlier a meeting could be held before June 7th.

M. Woodliffe stated that he would prefer that the meeting be held on May 24 since he understood that the Italian Government were considering clearing up some of the Jugoslav ships resting around Leghorn.

M. Delaf suggested that the Council request SACMED to take measures to prevent the clearing up of these ships.

M. Exintaris stated that he would like to obtain from SACMED a general report on the question raised by the Jugoslav Delegation since he was anxious to have some information regarding Greek ships in Italian hands.

M. Daley pointed out that a general report would delay the consideration of the Jugoslav request.

M. Exintaris stated that he does not object to the suggestion brought forward by M. Daley, since the reply from SACMED will [illegible] dentally clarify the whole matter and may guide further proceedings.

The Chairman ascertained that the Council was in accord to support the suggestions made by M. Daley and instructed the Secretariat to draft an appropriate letter to SACMED.

4. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 52nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on May 10th, 1946 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative, Sir Noel Charles. Other members of the Council present were:

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M. Georges Bidault	France
M. George Kintzelis	Greece
Colonel V. Sevko	Soviet Union
Mr. John D. Hickerson	United States
Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report on current political developments in Italy to the Council.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on June 7 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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Annexes:

1.)Copy of letter to Prime Minister de Gasperi signed by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone.

2.)Copy of Note Ar.SCH/46 from Jugoslav Delegation dated May 3, 1946.

1762

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Rear Admiral Hillary P. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented a report on current political developments in Italy to the Council.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on June 7 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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E Annexes:

1./Copy of letter to Prime Minister de Gasperi signed by Rear Admiral Hillary P. Stone.

2./Copy of Note Yr.852/46 from Jugoslav Delegation dated May 3, 1946.

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

0055

ANNEX #1

to Minutes of the 62nd Meeting of the ACI held on May 10, 1946

Copy

ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

8 May 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Referring to our recent conversation, I have been advised by the Supreme Allied Commander that it is the view of the Combined Chiefs of Staff that abdication of the King calls for no action or comment by the Allied Commission since it does not in fact affect the constitutional powers of Prince Umberto.

1761

Very truly yours,

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

8 May 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Referring to our recent conversation, I have been advised by the Supreme Allied Commander that it is the view of the Combined Chiefs of Staff that abdication of the King calls for no action or comment by the Allied Commission since it does not in fact affect the constitutional powers of Prince Umberto.

1761

Very truly yours,

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

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

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ANNEX #2

to Minutes of the 32nd Meeting of the ACI held on May 10, 1946.

Copy

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Nr. 582/46

In connection with the unofficial statement of the Chief of Secretariat Mr. Joshie, made on 12 April 1946, the Jugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council has the honour to inform the Secretariat about the following:

The point of view of the Jugoslav Delegation concerning the "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances" remains the same as expressed by the Jugoslav Representative at the 46th and 51st meeting of the Council.

Repeating our statement that the Jugoslav Delegation do not consider necessary their advancing of Funds for administrative expenses of the Secretariat A.C.I., we would like to point out, however, that in order to enable the Secretariat to pay the salary to the stenographer Miss Pesa, the Jugoslav Delegation would agree if the Secretariat would get in name of the Advisory Council for Italy the amount necessary for that purpose from the Allied Financial Agency. The whole matter is considered by this Delegation as a technical problem, whereas the question to whom these future expenses will be charged is the same as the question regarding the final settlement of all expenses of the Council. The measure that might be taken according to this our proposal should be considered as a temporary one and not connected with the a/m item under discussion of the Council.

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R o m e , 3 May 1946.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760045

Mr. 582/46

In connection with the unofficial statement of the Chief of Secretariat Mr. Goshie, made on 12 April 1946, the Jugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council has the honour to inform the Secretariat about the following:

The point of view of the Jugoslav Delegation concerning the "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances" remains the same as expressed by the Jugoslav Representative at the 44th and 51st meeting of the Council.

Repeating our statement that the Jugoslav Delegation do not consider necessary their advancing of funds for administrative expenses of the Secretariat A.C.I., we would like to point out, however, that in order to enable the Secretariat to pay the salary to the stenographer Miss Penn, the Jugoslav Delegation would agree if the Secretariat would get in name of the Advisory Council for Italy the amount necessary for that purpose from the Allied Financial Agency. The whole matter is considered by this Delegation as a technical problem, whereas the question to whom these future expenses will be charged is the same as the question regarding the final settlement of all expenses of the Council. The measure that might be taken according to this our proposal should be considered as a temporary one and not connected with the a/m item under discussion of the Council.

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Rome, 3 May 1946.

Secretariat

Advisory Council for Italy

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785065

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, May 16, 1946.

The Secretariat has the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter dated May 15, 1946, addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander, referring to a statement presented by the Yugoslav Representative at the May 10th, 1946, meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Letter signed by Sir Noel Charles &
Statement by the Yugoslav Representative.

SECRETARIAT

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

0060

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

Copy

Rome,

15th May, 1946.

My dear General

I have the honour to enclose , for your information, a copy of a statement presented by the Yugoslav Representative at the May 10th, 1946, meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy and with reference to this statement to solicit on behalf of the Council a report on the facts of the case presented therein.

With further reference to this statement, the Advisory Council would be grateful if you would take appropriate measures pending the investigation of this matter, to prevent the destruction by the Italian authorities of the Yugoslav sunken ships resting in or about the port of Leghorn, since such destruction, according to the second paragraph of item 6 of the enclosed Yugoslav statement, is imminent.

Yours very sincerely

(signed) NOEL CHARLES

Chairman in turn of rotation
Advisory Council for Italy.

Lieutenant General
Sir H. Morgan, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
Supreme Allied Commander,
Allied Force Headquarters,
Caserta.

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RESTITUTION BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF JUGOSLAV PROPERTY TAKEN BY ITALIAN FASCIST AUTHORITIES, included the Jugoslav sunken ships, which should be solved and repaired at the expenses of the Italian Government.

1. On basis of the armistice terms Italy was obliged to restitute without delay all property of the United Nations plundered during the war. Art. 33a states explicitly: "The Italian Government will comply with such directions as the United Nations may prescribe regarding restitution ..."

As vessels taken away by Italian Fascist authorities are concerned, the Italian Government is not only obliged to restitute them, but also to solve and repair them at its own expenses. This results clearly from the art. 18 of the armistice according to which the "United Nations merchant ships, fishing and other craft in Italian hands, wherever they may be, whether or not the title has been transferred as the result of prize court proceedings or otherwise, will be surrendered to the United Nations and will be assembled in ports to be specified by the United Nations for disposal as directed by them ... Any necessary repairs to any of the above mentioned vessels will be effected by the Italian Government, if required, and at their expense".

2. Restitution of property plundered to citizens and institutions of the United Nations, particularly as machines and vessels are concerned, as well as the solvage of those vessels at the expense of Italy, is an important condition of the armistice, which Italy is obliged to accomplish. The Allied Authorities supervising the accomplishment of the Armistice Terms by Italy, have the authority to enforce the accomplishment of these as well as of any other terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government. The Allied Authorities are not only entitled but also obliged to use their authority whenever they are requested by any of the United Nations to do so.

3. The Italian Government has not accomplished the armistice terms towards Jugoslavia. It did not restitute to Jugoslavia as yet the plundered objects, whose restitution was requested. Neither machines, nor vessels, nor other plundered property were restituted by the Italian Government.

1757

The Jugoslav Delegation has requested through the Allied Commission the restitution of various objects from the Italian Government. Though, from various replies received from the Allied Commission it may be concluded that the Allied Authorities have never used their authority to enforce the restitution of objects taken away from Jugoslavia by Italy, and that the Allied Authorities, on this matter, have limited their activity to the liaison work, forwarding the requests of the Jugoslav Delegation to the Italian Government and the replies of the Italian Authorities to the Jugoslav Delegation. Even more, in one case the Allied Commission informed the Jugoslav Delegation (on 23 January 1946) that the Direction of the Italian State's Monopoly has acknowledged to be in possession of a Jugoslav machine requested by us, but refused

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759045

As vessels taken away by Italian Fascist authorities are concerned, the Italian Government is not only obliged to restitute them, but also to solve and repair them at its own expenses. This results clearly from the Art. 15 of the armistice according to which the United Nations merchant ships, fishing and other craft in Italian hands, wherever they may be, whether or not the title has been transferred as the result of prize court proceedings or otherwise, will be surrendered to the United Nations and will be assembled in ports to be specified by the United Nations for disposal as directed by them ... Any necessary repairs to any of the above mentioned vessels will be effected by the Italian Government, if required, and at their expense".

3. Restitution of property plundered to citizens and institutions of the United Nations, particularly as machines and vessels are concerned, as well as the salvage of these vessels at the expense of Italy, is an important condition of the armistice, which Italy is obliged to accomplish. The Allied authorities supervising the accomplishment of the armistice Terms by Italy, have the authority to enforce the accomplishment of these as well as of any other terms of the armistice by the Italian Government. The Allied authorities are not only entitled but also obliged to use their authority whenever they are requested by any of the United Nations to do so.

3. The Italian Government has not accomplished the Armistice Terms towards Jugoslavia. It did not restitute to Jugoslavia as yet the plundered objects, whose restitution was requested. Neither machines, nor vessels, nor other plundered property were restituted by the Italian Government.

1757

The Jugoslav Delegation has requested through the Allied Commission the restitution of various objects from the Italian Government. Though, from various replies received from the Allied Commission it may be concluded that the Allied authorities have never used their authority to enforce the restitution of objects taken away from Jugoslavia by Italy, and that the Allied authorities, on this matter, have limited their activity to the liaison work, forwarding the requests of the Jugoslav Delegation to the Italian Government and the replies of the Italian authorities to the Jugoslav Delegation. Even more, in one case the Allied Commission informed the Jugoslav Delegation (on 23 January 1946) that the Direction of the Italian State's Monopoly has acknowledged to be in possession of a Jugoslav machine requested by us, but refused indirectly to restitute it, and the Allied authorities did not take any action to enforce the restitution.

4. It is worth to be mentioned that the Jugoslav Delegation has requested through the Allied Commission, and without success as yet, that the under named Jugoslav ships be restituted by the Italian Government:

S/S [illegible]

For additional information see (3a) of [illegible]

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S/S [illegible]	on 16 Feb. 46	(Ref. Br. 354/46)
[illegible]	do	do
[illegible]	do	do
[illegible]	do	do
[illegible]	do	do
[illegible]	do	do
[illegible]	do	do
Dredger Nr.3	do	(Ref. Br. 327/46
Dredger Nr.4	do	(Ref. Br. 328/46)
S/S [illegible]	do	(Ref. Br. 326/46
Tugboat Nr.[illegible] (Name)	on 3 April 46	(Ref. Br. 444/46
Dredger [illegible]	on 3 April 46	(Ref. Br. 447/46)
Dredger [illegible]	on 8 April 46	(Ref. Br. 442/46)

5. Besides that (see Para 1 of this Statement) the Jugoslav Delegation has requested on 17 Nov. 1945 (Ref. Nr. 1954) and again on 16 Feb. 1946 (Ref. Br. 325/46), through the Allied Commission, Navy Sub-Commission, that the following Jugoslav steamships be salved and repaired by the Italian Government and at its expense:

S/S [illegible], S/S SOČA, S/S [illegible], S/S [illegible], S/S [illegible], S/S [illegible], Yacht [illegible].

6. The Jugoslav Delegation pointed out at that occasion that the Italian authorities were responsible for the sinking of these ships, and that the Italian government had the full possibility to enable these ships for further use, since there are firms in Italy completely equipped to salve and repair them.

The Italian Government has not only done nothing for the salvage of the s/n ships, but on the contrary, we have been told last April that the Italian Maritime Authorities had the intention to blow up on the 1 May 1946 all the sunken ships that hinder the navigation in and about the Port of Leghorn, among others the Jugoslav S/S JUGOSLAVIJA and Yacht TIHI. In connection with this the Jugoslav Delegation requested the Navy Sub-Commission on 4 April 1946 (Ref. Br. 413/46) that blowing up of Jugoslav ships be prohibited and that the Italian authorities should salve and repair the ships. Navy Sub-Commission replied that (a) "... no action will be taken in this matter by Italian authorities without prior authorization by the Navy Sub-Commission" (Ser. Navy 4875 of 9 April 1946);
(b) that, later, "no steps are being taken to blow up vessels in and about Leghorn harbor" (NSC/4901 of 12 April 1946);
(c) and that "it is the responsibility of the Jugoslav Government to make all necessary arrangements for salvage" (letter NSC/4874 of 9 April 1946).

The Jugoslav Delegation tried in vain in its letter Ref.Br. 454/46 of 20 April 1946 to draw the attention of the Allied Commission to the fact that the Italian Government was bound to salve and repair the s/n ships at its own expenses and to restitute them, requesting that the Italian Government should be ordered to do so. The Allied Commission (see letter NSC/4936 of 24 April 1946) remained on its standpoint quoted above.

7. It is the duty of the Allied Authorities in Italy to enforce

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Dredger Anne — on 2 April 46 (Ref. Br. 443/46)
Dredger Anne — on 8 April 46 (Ref. Br. 443/46)

5. Besides that (see para 1 of this Statement) the Yugoslav Delegation has requested on 15 Nov. 1945 (Ref. Br. 1054) and again on 16 Feb. 1946 (Ref. Br. 328/46), through the Allied Commission, Navy Sub-Commission, that the following Yugoslav steamships be seized and operated by the Italian Government and at its expense:

S/S [illegible], S/S [illegible], S/S [illegible], S/S [illegible], S/S [illegible], S/S [illegible], Yacht [illegible].

6. The Yugoslav Delegation pointed out at that occasion that the Italian authorities were responsible for the sinking of those ships, and that the Italian Government had the full responsibility to enable these ships for further use, since there are firms in Italy completely equipped to raise and repair them.

The Italian Government has not only done nothing for the salvage of the s/s ships, but on the contrary, we have been told last April that the Italian Maritime Authorities had the intention to blow up on the 1 May 1946 all the sunken ships that hinder the navigation in and about the Port of Leghorn, among others the Yugoslav S/S [illegible] and Yacht [illegible]. In connection with this the Yugoslav Delegation requested the Navy Sub-Commission on 4 April 1946 (Ref. Br. 412/46) that blowing up of Yugoslav ships be prohibited and that the Italian authorities should save and repair the ships. Navy Sub-Commission replied that (a) "... no action will be taken in this matter by Italian authorities without prior authorization by the Navy Sub-Commission" (Navy Sub-Com. 4975 of 9 April 1946);
(b) that, later, the steps are being taken to clear up vessels in and about Leghorn harbor (NSC/4901 of 22 April 1946);
(c) was sure it is the responsibility of the Yugoslav Government to make all necessary arrangements for salvage (letter NSC/4974 of 9 April 1946).

The Yugoslav Delegation tried in vain in its letter Ref.Br. 434/46 of 20 April 1946 to draw the attention of the Allied Commission to the fact that the Italian Government was bound to salve and repair the s/m ships at its own expenses and to restitute them, requesting that the Italian Government should be ordered to do so. The Allied Commission (see letter NSC/4938 of 22 April 1946) remained on its standpoint quoted above.

7. It is the duty of the Allied Authorities in Italy to enforce the accomplishing of the terms of the Armistice by the Italian Government in favor of singular United Nations and on their request. Ensuring of the accomplishment of the Armistice Terms is included in the general policy connected with the work of control and the Advisory Council is therefore entitled to advise the Allied Supreme Commander on this subject. (See Moscow Resolution term 4: "The Council will have the duty in particular of assisting the operation of the machinery of control in Italy which will be enforcing the terms of surrender". - Term 5: "The Council will advise the Allied Commander-in-Chief in his capacity as President of the Allied Control Commission on general policy connected with the work of control...)

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B. On behalf of the Jugoslav Government I

(A) protest against the non-accomplishment of the terms of the /relating/ by the Italian Government towards Jugoslavia, since it did not restitute the property plundered from Jugoslavia;

(B) propose that the Advisory Council for Italy may recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander to take necessary steps in order to aid the Italian Government to restitute all the property requested by Jugoslavia, among other the sunken ships, which the Italian Government is bound to salve and repair at its own expense.

9. As the ships and other plundered property now urgently needed for the reconstruction of our Country destroyed by Ustashis, I request that the next meeting be held in 14 days.

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so bid the Italian Government to restitute all the property requested by Jugoslavia, among other the sunken ships, which the Italian Government is bound to solve and repair at its own expense.

As the ships and other plundered property are urgently needed for the reconstruction of our country destroyed by fascists, I request that the next meeting be held in 14 days.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, May 7, 1946

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for May 10, 1946, 1030 hours, will be held at Villa Orsini under the chairmanship of the Representative of the United Kingdom.

Enclosure:

Agenda of 52nd Meeting.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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AGENDA

OF THE

MAY 10, 1946 MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

- - - - -

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

2.) "STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVE REGARDING THE NON-DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS OF PEACE BY THE COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATE TO THE SOVIET DELEGATION AND REPRESENTATIVE FOR PEACE ALTERNATES." 2

3.) "RESTITUTION BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF JUGOSLAV PROPERTY TAKEN BY ITALIAN FORCES OF OCCUPATION, INCLUDED THE JUGOSLAV - 1048/46 NAVAL SHIPS, WHICH SHOULD BE SALVAGED AND REPAIRED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT". S/AC.25/

4.) MISCELLANEOUS.

5.) NEXT MEETING.

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, May 7, 1946.

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of

1/ note Nr.582/46 dated May 3, 1946 from the Jugoslav Delegation and

2/ a copy of the Secretariat's reply dated May 7, 1946.

2 enclosures.

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HEAD ADVISOR GENERAL M. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat presents its compliments to the Jugoslav Dele-

gation and with reference to the latter's note Nr.582/46 of May 3, 1946 regarding an unofficial statement made by the Chief of the Secretariat at the April 12, 1946 meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, in which he appealed to certain Delegations on the Council to continue their respective shares of the salary of the Secretariat's stenographer, the Secretariat has the honor to suggest to the Jugoslav Delegation that it does not appear to be within the competency of the Secretariat to approach the Allied Financial Agency for funds to pay the salary of an employee of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Rome, May 7, 1946.

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

Copy

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Nr. 582/46

In connection with the unofficial statement of the Chief of Secretariat Mr. Goshie, made on 15 April 1946, the Jugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council has the honour to inform the Secretariat about the following:

The point of view of the Jugoslav Delegation concerning the "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances" remains the same as expressed by the Jugoslav representative at the 48th and 51st meeting of the Council.

Repeating our statement that "the Jugoslav Delegation do not consider necessary their advancing of Funds for administrative expenses of the Secretariat A.C.I.", we would like to point out, however, that in order to enable the Secretariat to pay the salary to the stenographer Miss Foss, the Jugoslav Delegation would agree if the Secretariat would get in name of the Advisory Council for Italy the amount necessary for that purpose from the Allied Financial Agency. The whole matter is considered by this Delegation as a technical problem, whereas the question to whom these future expenses will be charged is the same as the question regarding the final settlement of all expenses of the Council. The measure that might be taken according to this our proposal should be considered as a temporary one and not connected with the s/n item under discussion of the Council.

Rome, 31 May 1946.

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Secretariat

Advisory Council for Italy

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MINUTES OF THE 81st MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Villa Abamelek, Via Aurelia Antica 6, on April 12, 1946 under the chairmanship of Colonel V.V. Savko, the Soviet Union Acting Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Colonel V.V.Savko	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
Lt. M. Jeagalin	
M. François de Rose	France
M. Pierre Schilleam	
M. George Exindaris	Greece
M. Constantin Vasilikasty	
M. Alexander Xgoudeas	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. John L. Hopkins	United States
Dr. Slovan Gandidan	Yugoslavia
M. Ondrcil Veljadić	

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.) "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances".

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Communique.

Colonel V.V. Savko, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Brigadier Lush, in the absence of Admiral Stone, to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Brigadier Maurice H. Lush:

"Gentlemen:

The past fortnight has been notable for a general atmosphere

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M. François de Rose	France
M. Pierre Sebilleau	
M. George Kintzelis	Greece
M. Constantin Vatikiotis	
M. Alexander Xenopoleos	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. John T. Cosgle	United States
Dr. Slovan Gazdinka	Yugoslavia
M. Ismail Veljadic	

The Agenda for the meeting included the following items:

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

2.) "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances".

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Communique.

Colonel V.V. Savin, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Brigadier Lush, in the absence of Admiral Stone, to present his report.

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1. Political Review

(a) Report by Brigadier Maurice H. Lush:

"Gentlemen:

The past fortnight has been notable for a general atmosphere of calm preparation for the forthcoming political elections. Few incidents of disturbance of public order, such as the demonstrations connected with the return of a body of prisoners of war from Russia, have indeed occurred but the general picture has been one of orderly activity. The political parties have been drawing up their programmes and various regroupings have become evident, occasioned in most cases by differences of opinion within the individual parties on the subject of the institutional form of the State. Communal elections have continued to take place and the results have followed the new familiar pattern - a slight

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advantage to the Christian Democratic Party over the left-wing concentration. I should mention, however, that on April 7th, the Socialist Party won a sounding victory in Milan, with the Christian Democrats in the second place and the Communists running third.

The Council of Ministers met on March 29th and finally agreed on the symbols to be used in the referendum. It then listened to a report on prisoners of war made by Signor Gasparotto who revealed that Great Britain had sent back 143,000 but still kept 286,000; France had sent back 59,791 but still had 88,000; while America had sent back all prisoners of war totalling 90,000. For your information, the latest figures as known to this Commission are as follows: Great Britain 280,000 returned, 150,000 retained, France had sent back 48,000 and retained 27,000. The United States had returned all prisoners of war, a total of 104,000. The Council then approved a measure whereby a proportion of insurance premiums due by workers should be paid by their employers without right of refund and also agreed that a further period of 30 days should be allowed for the completion of committals for spoliation. The Council then approved a decree on the seizure by the State of war profits and of exceptional profits from speculation. It also approved a decree authorising the taxation of luxury expenditure. It next voted the expenditure of 322,000,000 lire for the work of reconstructing State property and approved, subject to the opinion of the Consultative Assembly, the coining and issue of a new metal currency. There was a lively debate on mine-clearance and it was disclosed that some 350,000 hectares of land were still mined and would require 14,000,000 working days for clearance.

Meeting again on April 5th, the Council studied a report on the food situation delivered by Signor Bentasti, the High Commissioner for Food. The latter urged the adjustment of prices to make them economically remunerative for producers and the allocation of adequate funds for large purchases abroad. The Council next approved various measures connected with mine clearance and a decree ordering the extension until July 31st of the existing press regulations, the application of which had been limited to the duration of the state of war. A six months' extension of the existing regulations governing requisitions was similarly approved. There was some further discussion on the counting of the votes in the referendum and the political elections and dispositions were made for the simultaneous publication of both sets of results by the evening of June 3rd. At the end of the meeting, each of the Ministers was given a copy of the first list of members of the UNRRA which will shortly be published. On April 6th, the Council discussed the publication of this list and agreed that the names of those whose guilt had been definitely ascertained would be published on the completion, by a special committee, of the work in process of studying the documents. At this same meeting the Council approved several financial measures, including a decree increasing to 15 milliard lire the amount of the payments in advance already authorised in favour of industrial undertakings by "public law" banks, a decree increasing the cost of living allowances of pensioned State employees, a decree granting a credit of 10 milliard lire to prevent unemployment and provide homes for [illegible] the expenditure of 15 milliard

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Great Britain had sent back 143,000 but still kept 266,000; France had sent back 39,791 but still had 23,000; while America had sent back all prisoners of war totalling 60,000. For your information, the latest figures as known to this Commission are as follows: Great Britain 380,000 returned, 150,000 retained, France had sent back 45,000 and retained 37,000. The United States had returned all prisoners of war, a total of 104,000. The Council then approved a measure whereby a proportion of insurance premiums due by workers should be paid by their employers without right of refund and also agreed that a further period of 30 days should be allowed for the application of committals for expulsion. The Council then approved a decree on the seizure by the State of war profits and of exceptional profits from speculation. It also approved a decree authorising the taxation of luxury expenditure. It next voted the expenditure of 200,000,000 lire for the work of reconstructing State property and approved, subject to the opinion of the Consultative Assembly, the coining and issue of a 500 rachai currency. There was a lively debate on mine-clearance and it was disclosed that some 250,000 hectares of land were still mined and would require 14,000,000 working days for clearance.

During April 6th, the Council studied a report on the food situation delivered by Signor Pantanel, the High Commissioner for Food. The latter urged the adjustment of prices to make them economically remunerative for producers and the allocation of adequate funds for large purchases abroad. The Council next approved various measures connected with mine clearance and a decree ordering the extension until July 31st of the existing press regulations, the application of which had been limited to the duration of the state of war. A six months' extension of the existing regulations governing requisitions was similarly approved. There was more further discussion on the counting of the votes in the referendum and the political elections and dispositions were made for the simultaneous publication of both sets of results by the evening of June 3rd. At the end of the meeting, each of the Ministers was given a copy of the first list of members of the CTLA which will shortly be published. On April 6th, the Council discussed the publication of War Lists and agreed that the names of those whose guilt had been definitely ascertained would be published on the completion, by a special committee, of the work in process of studying the documents. At this same meeting the Council approved several financial measures, including a decree increasing to 25 milliard lire the amount of the payments in advance already authorized in favour of industrial undertakings by "public law" banks, a decree increasing the cost of living allowances of pensioned State employees, a decree granting a credit of 10 milliard lire to prevent unemployment and provide homes for the homeless, a decree authorizing the expenditure of 15 milliard lire for the repair of war damage to harbour works and plant and a decree allocating 5 milliard lire for public land reclamation work.

On April 7th, it was announced that on the previous day the Italian Government had dispatched to London for presentation to the Council of Foreign Ministers a memorandum on the question of reparations. This memorandum emphasizes Italy's inability in view of her grave economic situation to bear the burden which may be imposed upon her, the unfairness of such a measure after Italy's co-

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belligerency in the war against Germany and Japan, Italy's right to demand reparations from Germany for requisitions and war damage, the unfairness on the part of nations claiming reparations from Italy to recompense themselves from Italian property abroad and the impossibility of ignoring the contribution made to the Allied war effort by Italian co-operation subsequent to war.

On March 26th, the High Court of Justice deposed from office Senators Pietro Badoglio, Giuseppe Bruno, Ugo Cavallero, Giuseppe Cavigliia, Enzo Rossoni and Ettore Verro. It rejected the request for deposition from office of Senators Pietro Acquarone, Arturo Bocciardo, Andrea Torre-Asso and Salvatore Scorzolo Sacre.

The Chief Commissioner, Admiral Stone, left Italy for a visit to the United States on April 6th. He will be away for about three weeks and while in Washington, he will discuss, amongst other questions concerning Italy, the contemplated recommendation of the Allied Commission to correspond with the realities of the present situation.

Professor Harold Laski, the Chairman of the British Labour Party, accompanied by Major Lesly and Mr. Ramadge of the Party Executive, is at present in Italy to attend the Italian Socialist Party Congress at Florence. Professor Laski was in Milan on April 8th, in Turin on April 9th and will be in Florence until April 12th when he will come to Rome for three days.

In the field of party politics, as I have already mentioned, programmes are being defined and reconcilings are taking place. Perhaps the most interesting phenomenon is the constant skirmishing between the President of the Council and Signor Togliatti. The results of the communal elections have shown the measure of support on which the various parties can count and no doubt the left-wing group is a little non-plussed at the strength of the Christian Democrats. In any event, Signor Togliatti seems to feel the need for a conciliatory attitude towards Signor De Gasperi, while the latter is a little more aloof than formerly. In an interview given to "Milano-Sera" on March 31st, Signor Togliatti, after discussing the Liberal Party as a "factor of confusion and disorder" denied that a "personal duel" existed between the President of the Council and himself. He went on to say that, if the political elections followed the pattern of the communal elections, a coalition Government of the Christian Democrats and the left-wing concentration would have to be formed. He hoped that the Christian Democrats would be the same loyal collaborators as hitherto, but if they became the shield for conservative and even reactionary forces, then difficulties might be expected. In conclusion, the Minister of Justice had a few hard words to say for Signor Nenni, whose present activities he branded as "aiming at saving the monarchical institution by means of a complicated manoeuver of his particular type". Speaking in the Piazza del Duomo at Milan on March 31st, Signor Togliatti discussed international affairs and criticized the men of the "old ruling classes" who had been in power since the Armistice with the Allies for having adopted too weak an attitude in the defence of Italy's interests and independence. He particularly stigmatized them for asking the Allied Control Commission for its help to prevent the advance of the more determined democratic

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Senators Pietro Badoglio, Giuseppe Brezzi, Dino Galli, Manlio Mervaglia, Enzo Nonedu and Ettore Porro. It rejected the request for deposition from affida of Senators Pietro Acquarone, Arturo Bocciarda, Ubaldo Battarazzo and Salvatore Bartolio Negro.

The Chief Prosecutor, Colonel Rizzo, left Italy for a visit to the United States on April 4th. He will be away for about three weeks and while in Washington, he will discuss, among other questions concerning Italy, the contemplated reorganization of the Allied Commission to correspond with the realities of the present situation.

Professor Harold Laski, the Chairman of the British Labour Party, accompanied by Major Daly and Mr. Donovan of the Party Executive, is at present in Italy to attend the Italian Socialist Party Congress at Florence. Professor Laski was in Milan on April 5th, in Turin on April 9th and will be in Florence until April 15th when he will come to Rome for three days.

In the field of party politics, as I have already mentioned, processes are being defined and reshuffles are taking place. Perhaps the most interesting phenomenon is the constant skirmishing between the President of the Council and Signor Togliatti. The results of the communal elections have shown the measure of support on which the various parties can count and no doubt the left-wing group is a little non-plussed at the strength of the Christian Democrats. In any event, Signor Togliatti seems to feel the need for a conciliatory attitude towards Signor De Gasperi, while the latter is a little more aloof than formerly. In an interview given to "Milano-Sera" on March 31st, Signor Togliatti, after discussing the Liberal Party as a "factor of confusion and disorder" denied that a "personal duel" existed between the President of the Council and himself. He went on to say that, if the political elections followed the pattern of the communal elections, a Coalition Government of the Christian Democrats and the left-wing concentration would have to be formed. He hoped that the Christian Democrats would be the same loyal collaborators as hitherto, but if they became the shield for conservative and even reactionary forces, then difficulties might be expected.
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Speaking at Viterbo on April 6th, Signor De Gasperi, after admitting that Signor Togliatti had collaborated loyally for the last three years with the Centre parties, asked his audience not to forget the ideological origins of the Communist Party, under whatever aspect the Party presented itself today. The Communist promise of religious tolerance was not enough - the Italian people did not want to lose the guarantee of seeing religious freedom respected in the future.

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"the spirit that animates the Communists", he declared, "comes from far away and we have the right to think that it does not conform to the real mind of the Italian people". Signor De Gasperi then claimed that his party approximated in its ideals to the British Labour Party and did not believe in making facile electoral promises such as the immediate allocation of land to the peasants. He concluded this speech with some familiar remarks on the subject of the Italian colonies and the disputed frontier areas.

Signor Nenni, speaking in Milan on April 4th, also added his contribution to the battle. He reserved that the Christian Democrats would not be responsible if they collected the votes of those who upheld Fascism, but the Party must decide once and for all what position it would take on the institutional question. As far as the Socialists were concerned, he gave three reasons for the Republican stand of the Party - the first, a moral one, because the Monarchy was responsible for Fascism; the second, a political one, because it was time that the State became an instrument of freedom for the people; the third, a social one, because the Republic was not an end, but a means for giving the people a feeling of their sovereignty in social and economic matters. On the subject of the pact of limited action with the Communists, Signor Nenni declared that it was bound up the will of the Italian workers to create in Italy not the dictatorship of a party or a class, but democracy for the whole people.

The institutional question has in fact been the cause of much regrouping in the various parties. The Rome section of the Liberal Party, meeting on April 1st, pronounced itself overwhelmingly in favour of the Monarchy. On April 3rd, however, the left-wing members of the Liberal Party tendered their resignations to the Executive, declaring themselves in favour of a Liberal Democratic Republic. This group may well join the Republican movement of Signor Parri and La Malfa who recently resigned from the Action Party. It is now expected that the Liberal Party will adopt the Monarchist platform at its forthcoming congress, which had been postponed until April 29th as a result of the discussions within the Party.

During the period under review, we have also seen the emergence of a new political group called the National Democratic Union. The text of a manifesto drafted by Senator Croce and signed by him and Signori Nitti, Orlando and Bonomi was published in the press on April 2nd. The manifesto declared that the Liberal and Labour Democratic parties could not afford to be absent from the forthcoming political struggle and the new union therefore combined both Liberal and Democratic tendencies. It hoped, however, that other parties and movements would find in it a center round which to rally in the name of liberty. The most important feature of this document was the attitude taken on the institutional question - the union guaranteed to its members absolute freedom of conscience in the Monarch - Republic controversy. It seems that the manifesto was in fact published before the consent of the Labour Democratic leaders had been formally given and the Republican section of the party, Signori Nole and Cevolotto, immediately protested. Its differences of opinion were finally smoothed over and the Labour Democrats agreed to subscribe to the manifesto. Signor Nole, however, in-

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Signor Nenni, speaking in Milan on April 4th, also added his contribution to the battle. He reserved that the Christian Democrats could not be responsible if they collected the votes of those who upheld fascism, but the Party must decide once and for all what position it would take on the institutional question. As far as the Socialists were concerned, he gave three reasons for the republican stand of the Party - the first, a moral one, because the monarchy was responsible for banning the second, a political one, because it was time that the State became an instrument of freedom for the people; the third, a social one, because the Republic was not an end, but a means for giving the people a feeling of their sovereignty in social and economic matters. On the subject of the pact of United with the Communists, Signor Nenni declared that it was based on the will of the Italian workers to create in Italy not the dictatorship of a party or a class, but democracy for the whole people.

The institutional question has in fact been the cause of much regrouping in the various parties. The Rome section of the Liberal Party, meeting on April 1st, pronounced itself overwhelmingly in favour of the Monarchy. On April 3rd, however, the left-wing members of the Liberal Party censured their representatives in the Executive, declaring themselves in favour of a Liberal Democratic Republic. This group may well join the Republican movement of Signor Parri and de Ruggiero who recently resigned from the Action Party. It is now expected that the Liberal Party will adopt the democratic platform at its forthcoming congress, which had been postponed until April 30th as a result of the discussions within the Party.

During the period under review, we have also seen the emergence of a new political group called the National Democratic Union. The text of a manifesto drafted by Senator Croce and signed by him and Signori Bitti, Orlando and Nenni was published in the press on April 2nd. The manifesto declared that the Liberal and Labour Democratic parties could not afford to be absent from the forthcoming political struggle and the new union therefore combined both the Liberal and Democratic tendencies. It hoped, however, that other parties and movements would find in it a center round which to rally in the name of liberty. The most important feature of this document was the attitude taken on the institutional question - the union guaranteed to its members absolute freedom of conscience in the Monarch - Republic controversy. It seems that the manifesto was in fact published before the consent of the Labour Democratic leaders had been formally given and the Republican section of the Party, Signori Bibbe and Cavalletto, immediately protested. Air differences of opinion were finally smoothed over and the Labour Democrats agreed to subscribe to the manifesto. Signor Bibbe, however, insisted on the publication of a statement of policy drawn up by Signor Nenni, in which a more explicit attitude is defined as regards social questions, land and industrial reform and the middle classes.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report".

Colonel Bevan thanked the Brigadier for his report and invited discussion thereon.

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(b) Discussion

There was no discussion.

3.) "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances".

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received instructions regarding the statements made, respectively, by the Soviet Union and the Yugoslav Representatives.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he had been authorized to associate himself with the statement made by his American colleague at the last meeting.

Colonel Savko made the following statement:

"The Combined Chiefs of Staff directive ordering a discontinuance of the advances to the Advisory Council for Italy should be certainly examined again as it is based on the wrong statement that the agreement is supposed to have been reached by all the Representatives at the meeting of the Advisory Council held on April 8, 1944 that the administrative expenses common to the Council should be divided among the participating Governments.

The question concerning the disbursement of the administrative expenses has really not been solved by the Council.

As it is known the memorandum passed at the 9th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, held on April 8, 1944, states:

The subject concerning administrative expenses of the Council's work 'should be postponed for the final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government'.

Consequently I insist on the disbursement of the administrative expenses common to the Advisory Council for Italy and administrative expenses of the individual Delegations.

All these administrative expenses certainly should be charged to the Italian Government as it was also foreseen in the memorandum accepted at the meeting of the Advisory Council, held on April 8, 1944 and which, in turn, is completely in agreement with the clauses 23 and 33-a of the Conditions of Armistice signed with Italy".

Dr. Smodlaka expressed support of the statement made by Colonel Savko.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he would report the views expressed by the Soviet Union Representative to his Government.

M. Exintaris stated that the Greek Delegation has indicated its position on this subject and that, generally speaking, the Greek Delegation feels that efforts should be made to have the five stamps

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The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received instructions regarding the statements made, respectively, by the Soviet Union and the Yugoslav Representatives.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he had been authorized to associate himself with the statement made by his American colleague at the last meeting.

Colonel Savko made the following statement:

"The Combined Chiefs of Staff directive ordering a discontinuance of the advances to the Advisory Council for Italy should be certainly examined again as it is based on the wrong statement that the agreement is supposed to have been reached by all the Representatives at the meeting of the Advisory Council held on April 2, 1944 that the administrative expenses common to the Council should be divided among the participating Governments.

The question concerning the disbursement of the administrative expenses has really not been solved by the Council.

As it is known the memorandum passed at the 9th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, held on April 2, 1944, states:

The subject concerning administrative expenses of the Council's work 'should be postponed for the final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government'.

Consequently I insist on the disbursement of the administrative expenses common to the Advisory Council for Italy and administrative expenses of the individual Delegations.

All these administrative expenses certainly should be charged to the Italian Government as it was also foreseen in the memorandum accepted at the meeting of the Advisory Council, held on April 2, 1944 and which, in turn, is completely in agreement with the clauses 23 and 33-a of the Conditions of Armistice signed with Italy".

Dr. Smodlaka expressed support of the statement made by Colonel Savko.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he would report the views expressed by the Soviet Union Representative to his Government.

M. Exintaris stated that the Greek Delegation has indicated its position on this subject and that, generally speaking, the Greek Delegation feels that efforts should be made to have the Lire advances continued.

Mr. Gushie stated that he would report to his Government the views expressed by the various Representatives and he inquired whether the note presented by Colonel Savko embodies new elements not mentioned in the original note presented by General Vasiliev or whether the note just presented by the Soviet Union Representative is merely a reiteration of General Vasiliev's statement.

Colonel

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Colonel Savko stated that the note was merely a reiteration of the statement presented previously by his Delegation.

Dr. Smodlaka inquired whether the French Representative had expressed an opinion on this subject.

M. de Rose stated that the French interests involved in this matter are not of sufficient importance to the French Delegation to warrant having the French point of view taken into consideration in endeavoring to reach a solution of this problem.

Colonel Savko inquired whether any of the Representatives had any suggestions to make on the subject under discussion.

Sir Noel Charles proposed that the Council support the American proposal which offered a practical solution for some of the difficulties of the Council and suggested that the question of principle involved in the broader subject raised by the Soviet Union statements be postponed for further consideration at a later date.

M. de Rose expressed agreement with the proposal advanced by Sir Noel Charles.

Dr. Smodlaka requested that the Council postpone further consideration of this entire subject until he had had an opportunity to again consult his Government.

Colonel Savko ascertained that it was the consensus of opinion to postpone further consideration of this subject.

3. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

4. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 51st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on April 12, 1946 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative, Colonel V. Savko. Other members of the Council present were:

M. François de Rose	France
M. George Exintaris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. John L. Goshie	United States
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Brigadier Maurice S. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political

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endeavoring to reach a solution of this problem.

Colonel Savko inquired whether any of the Representatives had any suggestions to make on the subject under discussion.

Sir Noel Charles proposed that the Council support the American proposal which offered a practical solution for some of the difficulties of the Council and suggested that the question of principle involved in the broader subject raised by the Soviet Union statements be postponed for further consideration at a later date.

M. de Rose expressed agreement with the proposal advanced by Sir Noel Charles.

Dr. Smodlaka requested that the Council postpone further consideration of this entire subject until he had had an opportunity to again consult his Government.

Colonel Savko ascertained that it was the consensus of opinion to postpone further consideration of this subject.

3. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

4. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 51st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on April 13, 1946 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative, Colonel V. Savko. Other members of the Council present were:

M. François de Rose	France
M. George Exintaris	Greece
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. John L. Goshie	United States
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Brigadier Maurice S. Bush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy".

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on May 10 under the chairmanship of the Representative of the United Kingdom.

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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

A G E N D A

OF THE

APRIL 22, 1946 MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

2.) "STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVE CONCERNING DESCRIPTION OF PROVISION OF FUNDS BY THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO THE SOVIET DELEGATION AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR PAST ADVANCES."

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) FUTURE OPERATIONS.

* * * * * * *

Next meeting May 10 - 1946

under British Chairmanship.

(82)

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APR 1 - 1946

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, April 10, 1946

The Secretariat has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the fiftieth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Enclosure:

Minutes of 50th Meeting.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

(21)

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There are seated around
the table 14 people representing
five Nations. There are two
Ambassadors, two Ministers,
several Counsellors.

For the hour they have
debated the payment of
$25 a month to a non-professional
Secretary after hearing several nations
characterize it as.

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This memorandum
problem is left unsettled
at the end of the discussion.

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MINUTES OF THE 80th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at its Caserta HQ on March 15, 1946 under the Chairmanship of H. George Kitsaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. George Kitsaris	Greece
M. Constantin Vasiliotty	
M. Alexander Sgourakos	
M. Alexandre Parodi	France
M. Pierre Rebillaud	
Col. V.V. Zavko	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
L.E. N. Joegelin	
Air Vice Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. John L. Gomsie	United States
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Sedouki Veljafik	

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.) "Treatment of the Soviet Union representative regarding Non-dissemination of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances."

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Texas Communique.

M. Kitsaris, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that he was glad to be back in Rome and on behalf of the Council extended a welcome to Col. Zavko, the new acting Soviet Representative on the Council.

Col. Zavko expressed his appreciation of the welcome extended to him by the Chairman.

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

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M. Constantin Vatsiotsy
M. Alexander Sourdoms

M. Alexandre Parodi — France
M. Pierre Cebillaud

Col. P.T. Savko — Soviet Union
Commandant Ilmari Slavin
Lt. N. Jevcalin

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

Mr. John L. Hoglo — United States

Mr. Vasilj Micunlaka — Yugoslavia
M. Dragutin Vajdlid

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1.) Political Review - by Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, Chief Coordinator of the Allied Occupation.

2.) Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Dismantlement or Transfer of Arms by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reinforcement for Post Advances.

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Communique.

M. Patsiotsis, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that he was glad to be back in Rome and on behalf of the Council extended a welcome to Col. Savko, the new acting Soviet Representative on the Council.

Col. Savko expressed his appreciation of the welcome extended to him by the Chairman.

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

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone:

Gentlemen:

Since the developments reported in the last political review circulated to the Council, the Italian Government have had a relatively quiet fortnight. The chief item of political interest, namely the debates in the Consultative Assembly on the draft decree

meeting

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setting forth the powers of the Constituent Assembly, will be dealt with later in this report. Now, first, I should like to mention a few items of business which the Council of Ministers has transacted. At its meeting on March 5th, it listened to and approved the Ministry of the Interior's report on the disturbances which took place recently at Sedriano (Segrate). The Council also approved the measures taken by the Minister to prevent disorder during the forthcoming electoral campaign. The Council then examined in detail and approved a draft legislative decree on "capital profits". This decree makes the regulations for the application of taxation of profits part and parcel of the State taxation system.

Signor de Gasperi, the President of the Council, held a press conference of Italian and foreign journalists in Rome on March 4th. On the subject of Russia, whose relations with Great Britain and the United States have become a widely discussed topic in the Italian press, he urged his hearers to abstain from such references as might convey the false impression that Italy intended to join any anti-Soviet front. With regard to the Nitti affair, he reiterated that Italy could not change her attitude which was based on the defence of the Eastern frontier and on the preservation of the widest autonomy. Signor de Gasperi pointed out that amnesty should and would be granted quickly, even if preliminary measures of organization, which would take some time, were needed in order to apply it to the full. He added that the difficulties were increased by the fact that the Autonomist Volksparteil refused to collaborate in any way with the organization of autonomy, so as not to prejudice a plebiscite of their own annexation to which no reference had ever been made in competent quarters. On Venezia Giulia, the President of the Council stated that he had asked the Allied Boundary Commission to examine the case of the Italians who had been deported by Marshal Tito's Government and added that the Italian Government hoped that "the Commission would direct its attention to the whole of Venezia Giulia, not excluding the Islands, Fiume, and Zara". The frontier with Yugoslavia must be fixed not on paper only but must be based on an understanding between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples. Signor de Gasperi went on to say that renewed appeals had been addressed to the Allied Governments for the early repatriation of Italian prisoners of war so that they could cast their votes in the forthcoming elections. He then praised the Minister of the Interior for the energy displayed in organizing the administrative elections in 8,600 communes.

Signor Campilli, the Minister for Post War Relief, also made an important statement before the Consultative Assembly on March 4th, on the war damage suffered by Italy. Damage to property was calculated as follows: in agriculture at 182,874,000,000 lire, in buildings at 121 milliards in central and southern Italy and from 1,000 to 1,200 milliards in northern Italy. Human casualties were: in the Army 330,000 killed or missing and 128,000 wounded; in the Navy 35,780 killed or missing and 2,093 wounded; in the Air Force 6,830 killed or missing and 8,875 wounded. 1,470,000 Italian prisoners of war had been taken. 29,000 partisans had been killed and 17,000 wounded. During the whole war there were 287,000 killed

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part and parcel of the State taxation system.

Signor De Gasperi, the President of the Council, held a press conference of Italian and foreign journalists in Rome on March 4th. On the subject of Trieste, whose relations with Great Britain and the United States have become a widely discussed topic in the Italian press, he urged his hearers to abstain from such references as might convey the false impression that Italy intended to join any anti-Soviet front. With regard to the Tito claim, he remarked that Italy could not change her attitude which was based on the defence of the Eastern frontier and on the concession of the widest autonomy. Signor De Gasperi pointed out that autonomy should and would be granted quickly, even if preliminary measures of organization, which would take some time, were needed in order to apply it to the full. He added that the difficulties were increased by the fact that the Yugoslav Government refused to collaborate in any way with the organization of autonomy, so as not to prejudice a plebiscite of their own Legislation to which no reference had ever been made in Government quarters. On Venezia Giulia, the President of the Council stated that he had asked the Allied Boundary Commission to examine the case of the Italians who had been deported by Marshal Tito's Government and added that the Italian Government hoped that "the Commission would direct its attention to the whole of Venezia Giulia, not excluding the Islands, Pirano, and Isola". The frontier with Yugoslavia must be fixed not on paper only but must be based on an understanding between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples. Signor De Gasperi went on to say that renewed appeals had been addressed to the Allied Governments for the early repatriation of Italian prisoners of war so that they could cast their votes in the forthcoming elections. He then praised the Minister of the Interior for the energy displayed in organizing the administrative elections in 5,632 communes.

Signor Scarpetta, the Minister for Post War Relief, also made an important statement before the Consultative Assembly on March 4th, on the war damage suffered by Italy. Damage to property was calculated as follows: in agriculture at 132,874,000,000 lire; to buildings at 181 milliards in central and southern Italy and from 1,000 to 1,200 milliards in northern Italy. Human casualties were: in the Army 220,000 killed or missing and 120,000 wounded; in the Navy 20,780 killed or missing and 8,873 wounded; in the Air Force 6,500 killed or missing and 3,875 wounded. 1,478,000 Italian prisoners of war had been taken. 37,000 partisans had been killed and 17,000 wounded. During the whole war there were 297,000 killed of whom about 20,000 were killed after September 8th, 1943. Bombed out people whose homes were destroyed numbered two and a half millions. Refugees and evacuees in Italy numbered 463,000 of whom 56,000 were from Venezia Giulia and Dalmazia. 100,000 people had been deported and 440,000 interned and deported. 100,000 civilians had died or been reported missing as a result of enemy action. There were still 373,000 Italian prisoners of war to be repatriated. Signor Scarpetta finally said that his department had spent 5,563,741,000 lire up to February 9th last, on relief measures.

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As already stated, during the period under review, the centre of political gravity has moved to the sessions of the Consultative Assembly. On March 5th, this body discussed measures for the relief of repatriates and returning prisoners of war and also examined the industrial situation, but on March 7th and successive days it settled down to a detailed study of the draft decree law governing the Constituent Assembly's powers and duration. Signor Nenni, the Minister for the Constituent Assembly, opened the debate with a statement of the Government's position. He said that it seemed paradoxical to define in advance the duties of a sovereign assembly, but the fact of having left the normal legislative activity to the Government would not conflict with such sovereignty if it were remembered that the Assembly would be charged with the solution of the fundamental problems of the nation's life and would need to be relieved of much of the burden of normal legislative activity. The next speaker was Signor Bitti who had several complaints to make. He criticised the procedure for holding the elections and claimed that the country would be made to undergo a period of permanent elections in which it was questionable whether the Government would be able to maintain order. He then called on Signor De Gasperi to adopt a prouder and more audacious attitude in his foreign policy. After a discussion on his attitude, past and present, towards the Monarchy, the veteran statesman branded the law on the Constituent Assembly as dictatorial and asked his hearers to meditate seriously on the obligations of that body. Signor Francis Leiz, of the Liberal Party, spoke next and expressed satisfaction that it had been decided to hold a referendum on the institutional question. The Liberal Party would not be averse to a referendum on the powers of the Assembly. Signor De Vita, of the Action Party, followed and voiced approval of the Government's action. He paid a tribute to Signor Togliatti's breadth of view and political genius as displayed at the recent Communist Party Congress and expressed the hope that the Communist and Christian Democratic Parties would be able to work side by side in the democratic structure of the State. The discussions continued on March 6th. The Socialist Signor Lazzari attacked the Monarchy and Signor Crispo, a Liberal, defended it. Signor Colamandrei of the Action Party, took issue with Signor Bitti's pessimism and Signor Nenni's criticism. The Christian Democrat, Signor Gonella, spoke warmly in favour of the referendum on the institutional question. On the following day - March 9th - Signori di Vittorio, Pieri, Lombardo, Pellegrini, and Lucifero spoke in the morning. In the afternoon, the veteran Signor Orlando, amidst prolonged applause, summed up the debate. He admitted that there were gaps in the law. He regretted the absence of representatives from Trieste and Venezia Giulia in the future Constituent Assembly. He urged a policy of pacification towards Sicily on the Government. He next praised the decision to hold a referendum on the institutional question but pronounced himself as opposed to a second referendum on the Assembly's powers. He believed that the classic radicalism of Italian politicians would suffice to set any necessary limits on the Assembly's activities. He concluded by extolling the Government's spirit of compromise and Signor De Gasperi's political genius. When voting was over, it was revealed that 452 "consultori" had voted, 173 in

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNB No. 778626

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Government would not function with such severeignty if it were remembered that the Assembly would be charged with the solution of the fundamental problems of the nation's life and would need to be relieved of much of the burden of normal legislative activity. The next speaker was Signor Nitti who had several complaints to make. He criticised the procedure for holding the elections and claimed that the country would be made to undergo a period of permanent elections in which it was questionable whether the Government would be able to maintain order. He then called on Signor de Gasperi to adopt a broader and more sustantive attitude in his foreign policy. After a discussion on his attitude, past and present, towards the Monarchy, the veteran statesman brought the law on the Constituent Assembly as dictatorial and asked his hearers to scrutize seriously on the obligations of that body. Signor Ernesto Ruiz, of the Liberal Party, spoke next and expressed satisfaction that it had been decided to hold a referendum on the institutional question. The Liberal Party would not be averse to a referendum on the powers of the Assembly. Signor La Malfa, of the Action Party, followed and voiced approval of the Government's action. He paid a tribute to Signor Togliatti's breadth of view and political genius as displayed at the recent Communist Party Congress and expressed the hope that the Communist and Christian Democratic parties would be able to work side by side in the democratic structure of the State. The discussions continued on March 8th. The Socialist Signor Nenni attacked the monarchy and Signor Bruno, a Liberal, defended it. Signor Calamandrei of the Action Party, took issue with Signor Nitti's pessimism and Signor Nenni's optimism. The Christian Democrat, Signor Bonilla, spoke warmly in favour of the referendum on the institutional question. On the following day - March 9th - Signori di Pietro, Bikel, Lombardo, Villabruna, and Lucifero spoke in the morning. In the afternoon, the veteran Signor Orlando, whilst prolonged applause, summed up the debate. He admitted that there were gaps in the law. He regretted the absence of representatives from Trieste and Venezia Giulia in the future Constituent Assembly. He urged a policy of pacification towards Sicily on the Government. He next praised the decision to hold a referendum on the institutional question but pronounced himself as opposed to a second referendum on the Assembly's powers. He believed that the chaotic condition of Italian politicians would suffice to set any necessary limits on the Assembly's activities. He concluded by extolling the Government's spirit of compromise and Signor De Gasperi's political genius. When voting was over, it was revealed that 522 "consultori" had voted, 470 in favour of the law and 50 against it. The only serious opposition to the measure came from the Italian Democratic (Monarchist) Party, whose leader, Signor Lucifero, made a statement denying the qualifications of the present party Government to preside over the political elections.

On Sunday last, March 10th, the administrative elections began in 436 communes. They will continue on the three successive Sundays in March and on the first Sunday in April. As from April 7th, both to avoid their clashing with the Easter holidays and to prevent

interference

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interference with propaganda for the convention of the Constituent Assembly, they will be suspended and postponed until after the political elections. By April 9th voting will have taken place in 5,695 centres out of the approximately 7,300 Italian communes. At a meeting on March 4th, Signori De Gasperi, Nenni, and Saragat decided to put off the reconstitution of the local administrations of the big towns such as Milan until after the political elections. This decision has caused much dissatisfaction in Milan where there have been demonstrations of protest. As regards the elections on March 16th and according to the reports which have come in from centres near Rome, everything went off very smoothly. There were large crowds at the polls, particularly women, and there were no disorders of any note. As the results are still coming in, I cannot give you any complete picture as yet.

On March 5th it was announced that the Allied Boundary Commission had arrived in Trieste and would shortly settle down to its labours. The Commission's findings will be kept secret and no press conferences will be held or public statements made. The Commission will probably be in Venezia Giulia for about three weeks.

In the field of foreign affairs, the Foreign Ministry Press Office issued a communique on March 2nd announcing that Signor Saragat, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, had asked the President of the Council that he might be allowed to resign from his post with a view to devoting himself entirely to internal politics pending the elections to the Constituent Assembly. Signor Saragat's resignation has been accepted and it is rumoured that he may be succeeded at Paris by another Socialist leader, Signor Silone.

It was announced on March 3rd that a commercial treaty between Italy and Denmark had been signed on the previous day. The agreement provides for trade exchanges to the total value of 864 million lire.

The political parties are girding themselves for the forthcoming electoral campaign. The groupings, it seems will be roughly five in number: the Christian-Democrats will stand almost the Communists may join forces with the Socialists, if the forthcoming Socialist Party Congress decides in favour of fusion with the Communists; the third bloc is the Qualunquista-Monarchist group; a fourth will be the Liberal-Democratic alliance headed by Signori Orlando, Nitti, Bonomi, Croce, de Nicola, and Parri; the last is the Democratic Republican bloc grouped round Signori Ferri, Pacciardi, and Lussu.

There appears to be a serious split in the Socialist Party. Speaking at Venice early in the month, Signor Pertini admitted the existence of an internal crisis which he claimed to be nothing more than "growing pains", a proof of democratic vitality. He expressed himself strongly against any fusion with the Communists because the Socialist Party, by virtue of being independent of foreign influences and democratic, constituted an element in Italian politics that could not be suppressed. The disappearance of the Socialist Party would be a misfortune for the whole of democracy.

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disorders of any note. As the results are still coming in, I cannot give you any complete picture as yet.

I heard this morning that the Allied Boundary Commission had arrived in Trieste and would shortly settle down to its labours. The Commission's findings will be kept secret and no press conferences will be held or public statements made. The Commission will probably be in Venezia Giulia for about three weeks.

In the field of foreign affairs, the Foreign Ministry press office issued a communique on hearing the announcement that Signor Bonnet, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, had asked the President of the Council that he might be allowed to resign from his post with a view to devoting himself entirely to internal politics pending the elections to the Constituent Assembly. Signor Bonnet's resignation has been accepted and it is rumoured that he may be succeeded at Paris by another Socialist leader, Signor Silone.

It was announced on March 3rd that a reciprocal treaty between Italy and Denmark had been signed on the previous day. The agreement provides for trade exchanges to the total value of 60$ million lire.

The political parties are girding themselves for the forthcoming electoral campaign. The groupings, it seems will be roughly five in number: the Christian-Democrats will stand alone; the Communists may join forces with the Socialists, if the forthcoming Socialist Party Congress decides in favour of fusion with the Communists; the third bloc is the Qualunquista-Monarchist group; a fourth will be the Liberal-Lay Democratic alliance headed by Signori Orlando, Nitti, Bonomi, Croce, de Nicola, and Orsini; the last is the Democratic Republican bloc grouped round Signori Parri, Facchiardi, and Lussu.

1729

There appears to be a serious split in the Socialist Party. Speaking at Venice early in the month, Signor Pertini admitted the existence of an internal crisis which he claimed to be nothing more than "growing pains", a proof of democratic vitality. He expressed himself strongly against any fusion with the Communists because the Socialist Party, by virtue of being independent of Soviet influences and democratic, constituted an element in Italian politics that could not be suppressed. The disappearance of the Socialist Party would be a misfortune for the cause of democracy.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report.

(b) Discussion

There was no discussion.

3. "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for Past Advances".

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received instructions regarding the statements made, respectively, by the Soviet Union and the Jugoslav Representatives.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he was without instructions but that he had been informed that he would receive instructions within the near future.

M. Parodi stated that he too was without instructions.

M. Caskie stated that he had received instructions and in accordance therewith he made the following statement:

"The Government of the United States is prepared to support a request for an agreement of the Combined Chiefs of Staff directive ordering a discontinuance of the five advances by the Allied Financial Agency to the Advisory Council for Italy which would permit five advances by U.S. for the disbursement of administrative expenses common to the Advisory Council for Italy.

The establishment of procedures to limit rigidly the disbursement of such advances is considered highly desirable by the Government of the United States".

Mr. Caskie explained that the administrative expenses common to the Advisory Council for Italy mentioned in his statement were those incurred directly by the Secretariat.

The Chairman suggested that the Representatives study the statement made by the acting American Representative and that the question be postponed for further consideration at the next meeting pending the receipt of instructions by the other Representatives.

This suggestion was agreeable to all.

5. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

6. Press Communique

1238

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 60th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on March 12, 1946 under the chairmanship of the French Representative, M. George Maintaria. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Alexandre Parodi France

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M. Parodi stated that he too was without instructions.

Mr. Conlie stated that he had received instructions and in accordance therewith he made the following statement:

"The Government of the United States is prepared to support a request for an amendment of the Combined Chiefs of Staff directive ordering a discontinuance of the Lire advances by the Allied Financial Agency to the Advisory Council for Italy which would permit Lire advances by AFA for the disbursement of administrative expenses common to the Advisory Council for Italy.

The establishment of procedures to limit rigidly the disbursement of such advances is considered highly desirable by the Government of the United States".

Mr. Conlie explained that the administrative expenses common to the Advisory Council for Italy mentioned in his statement were those incurred directly by the Secretariat.

The Chairman suggested that the representatives study the statement made by the latest American representative and that the question be postponed for further consideration at the next meeting pending the receipt of instructions by the other representatives.

This suggestion was agreeable to all.

3. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

4. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique: 1728

"The 54th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on March 19, 1946 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative, M. Georges Exintaris. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Alexandre Parodi	France
Col. V.V. Zavko	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. John L. Conlie	United States
Mr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Next

(20)

Declassified E.O. 12356 section 3.3/NND No. 785025

Major General Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy".

Date of next meeting

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on April 10 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780045

1237

VLC:hp

Translation from Russian

The Combined Chiefs of Staff directive ordering a discontinuance of the advances to the Advisory Council for Italy should be certainly examened again as it is based on the wrong statement that the agreement is supposed to have been reached by all the Representatives at the meeting of the Advisory Council held on the April 2,1944 with regard to that that the administrative expenses common to the Council should be divided among the participating governments.

The question concerning the disbursement of the administrative expenses has really not been solved by the Council.

As it is known the memorandum passed at the 9-th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held on the April 2, I944 states:

"The subject concerning administrative expenses of the Counsil's work "should be postponed for the final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government"

Consequently I insist on the disbursement of the administrative expenses common to the Advisory Council for Italy and administrative expenses of the individual Delegations.

All these administrative expenses certainly should be charged to the Italian Government as it was also foreseen in the memorandum,passed at the meeting of the Advisory Counsil held on April 2, I944 and what in its turn is completely in agreement with the clauses 23 and 38-a of the Conditions of Armistice signed with Italy.

1736

For additional information see (2 D) 11 +

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For additional information see (2 A) affecte

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

A G E N D A

OF THE

MARCH 15, 1946 MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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

2.) "STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVE REGARDING DISCONTINUANCE OF PROVISION OF FUNDS BY THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF TO THE SOVIET DELEGATION AND RUMANIAN-SOVIET JOINT ADVISORS."

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) FINAL QUESTIONS.

1735

(10)

0102

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

Rec'd at
1040 hrs
15th Mar.

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, March 14, 1946

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

Enclosure:

Minutes of 49th Meeting.

1734

HIGH COMMISSIONER

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

0103

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760015

MINUTES OF THE 49th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Palazzo Farnese on February 10, 1946 under the chairmanship of M. Alexandre Parodi, the French Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Alexandre Parodi	France
M. Georges Bidault	
M. G. Gaillemin	
M. Constantin Vatikiotty Dendes	
M. Alexander Sandberg	
Commodore Oleg Lavin	Soviet Union
M. N. Zonguin	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. L. L. Levitt	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Hoshie	
Mr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Mr. Slovan Gavrilovic	

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.) "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding discontinuance of furnishing of ships by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past advances."

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Communique.

M. Parodi, the Chairman, opened the meeting and welcomed his new colleagues and stated that he considered it a privilege and honor to be associated with the Advisory Council for Italy.

Mr. Kirk, speaking on behalf of the other members of the Advisory Council for Italy, welcomed M. Parodi.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone

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M. G. Gibilaro

. Constantin Rentzinotty Greece
. Alexander Kondidou

Commodore Ilian Slavin Soviet Union
Lt. . Jengkin

Lt Col Harlan United Kingdom
Mr. . . Levitt

Lt. Alexander Kirk United States
Mr. John L. Gemble

Mr. Josip Smolinka Yugoslavia
Mr. Slavko Jovelich

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.) Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding discontinuance of provision of funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and reimbursement for past advances.

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Conference.

Mr. Carroll, the Chairman, opened the meeting and welcomed the new delegates and stated that he considered it a privilege and honor to be associated with the Advisory Council for Italy.

Mr. Kirk, speaking on behalf of the other members of the Advisory Council for Italy, welcomed Mr. Carroll.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone

Items in the absence of Admiral Stone the following report was circulated after the meeting:

"The chief event during the last fortnight was the resignation of the Action Party Ministers in the Government, a move which at this date has not been solved between the Party and the Government.

The Action Party met in Congress at Rome February 4 and closed February 11. It immediately became clear that various trends of opinion

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opinion within the Party were going to make a showdown. Lussu in a five hour speech outlined a program which can be characterized as extreme left wing saying that the Action Party must be Socialist. He was opposed in general by Parri and La Malfa who leaned what might be called a center and moderate right wing. Calvetorelli was the exponent of an extreme right wing attitude. At the session of February 7 Lussu declared that in view of the confusion of ideas and tendencies shown by the Congress he did not intend to remain in the Government as an exponent of such confusion and therefore he was going to place his Government and Party posts at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Party. At the same time, however, he urged the Party to remain in the Government for it would be committing a great folly to leave it. Thereupon both La Malfa, Minister of Foreign Trade, and Lombardi, Minister of Transportation, followed suit, also declaring that they were placing their Cabinet posts at the disposal of the Party. Although during the previous meetings the delegates had given clear indication that they favored the Party's withdrawal from the Government, at the last moment a number of authoritative speakers urged the Party to remain in the Government. At the beginning La Malfa and Lombardi's resignations were interpreted as purely formal acts.

On February 8 the various motions that had been proposed came up for vote. At the last moment Parri withdrew his motion which reflected authoritatively the center and right wing views and which it was generally believed would have won out. The reason Parri gave for the withdrawal of his motion was that he did not wish to coerce the Party. This move, however, left the group headed by La Malfa completely unprepared and unrepresented since this group intended to support Parri's motion. As a result the Codignola motion reflecting a moderate leftist tendency won by a plurality of votes, receiving 104,000 votes against 70,000 for the Lombardi motion supported by the Center. The extreme right wing motion of Calvetorelli brought only 5,000 votes. However, about 70,000 votes abstained.

The Codignola motion contains the following points:

1) The CLN's will dissolve with the Constituente.

2) The Constituente must be called before the peace treaty.

3) The Constituente must be sovereign.

4) An efficient costal policy must be adopted.

5) A clear trade union policy must be followed.

6) Immediate and far-reaching changes must be made in high ranks of armed forces, internal administration and diplomatic corps.

7) Problem of Italian South must have first place.

8) International solidarity.

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Committee of the Party. At the same time, however, he urged the Party to remain in the Government for it would be committing a great folly to leave it. Thereupon both La Malfa, Minister of Foreign Trade, and Lombardi, Minister of Transportation, followed suit, also declaring that they were placing their Cabinet posts at the disposal of the Party. Although urging the previous meetings the delegates had given clear indication that they favored the Party's withdrawal from the Government, at the last moment a number of authoritative speakers urged the Party to remain in the Government. The beginning of La Malfa's and Lombardi's resignations were interpreted as purely formal acts.

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The Codignola motion contains the following points:

1) The CLN's will dissolve with the Constituente.

2) The Constituente must be called before the peace treaty.

3) The Constituente must be sovereign.

4) An efficient social policy must be adopted.

5) A clear trade union policy must be followed.

6) Immediate and far-reaching changes must be made in high ranks of armed forces, internal administration and diplomatic corps.

7) Problem of Italian South must have first place.

8) International solidarity.

1732

After the passage of the Codignola motion Parri, La Malfa, Salvatorelli, De Ruggero, and other Center and Right Wing leaders resigned from the Action Party. The problem of replacing Bonomi and De Malfa has been under discussion ever since. Lombardi was reinstated in his post by the Party and Olivetti was finally designated to replace Bonomi. However, Olivetti who has been put forward by the Action Party to replace La Malfa does not appear to be acceptable to the other parties in the Government, owing to his close connections with Fiat, one of Italy's largest industries. De Gasperi is reported as having suggested Giolitti, who was Finance Minister in the first Bonomi Cabinet but he is reluctant to accept.

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On February 10 the Italian Republican Party held its 10th National Congress in Rome and confirmed Pacciardi as head of Party. Speculation is rife whether Parri will merge his dissident Action Party bloc with the Republican Party. Most of press consider Parri's presence at the Republican Party Congress as significant although Parri himself denied that it had any connection with such a move. In an interview with Giornale del Mattino Parri has declared that he does not wish to form a new party but to organize a movement which would have a position between the Socialists-Communists on one side and the Christian Democrats on the other but which would eschew all confessional ties and hereditary class preoccupations.

During the week period the Labor Democrat party has met in Congress and Romita gave the chief talk. It is his aim he declared to form a Democratic Concentration which would embrace all middle class elements. This concentration would seek to group present Parties for purposes of achieving election aims but would leave full autonomy to each Party.

Parri, queried whether his movement had any connection with Romita's plans, replied that he could not go along with any Party that had not declared itself on the institutional question. He emphatically made it clear that a "Republican bloc" is an indispensable prelude for Italian reconstruction.

On February 11, the Consulta re-opened to discuss the election law for the Constituent Assembly. De Gasperi read a brief statement regarding the powers of the Constituent Assembly and asked the delegates to concentrate their discussion principally on the political elections law since "for reasons of external and internal policy it is necessary that the political elections be held as soon as the technical and moral preparations of the country permit." Regarding the powers of the Constituent Assembly, the President of the Council referred to earlier Government pronouncements and to the decree law 151 of July, 1944 and said that it was realized that amendments and modifications of this earlier legislation were necessary. He also remarked that "when the electoral commissions (comizi elettorali) are convoked the methods of solving the political problems connected with the Constituents will be defined." He urged the Consulta to express its views on the electoral law as promptly as possible.

As was to be foreseen, the discussions of the Consulta touched principally on the problem of compulsory vote, proportional representation and on the necessity for a referendum on the institutional question. The question of a compulsory vote was warmly defended by the Liberals and Christian Democrats and as strongly attacked by the Communists and Action Party consultori. An exceptional lively session took place on February 12 when Professor Carabba (Communist) accused the Liberals and Christian Democrats of being "neo-anti-Fascists" and invective between the Christian Democrats and Liberals on the one hand and Communists and Action Party on the other lasted for some fifteen minutes before the Presidente could curb it. A speech by Merlin (Christian Democrat) favoring proportional representation was also stopped temporarily when left wing took exception to his warm praise of the role played by Catholic clergy during the under-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778045

During the same period the Labor Democrat party has met in Congress and Nenni gave the chief talk. It is his aim to declared to form a Democratic Concentration which would embrace all middle class parties. This concentration would seek to group present parties for purposes of achieving election aims but would leave full autonomy to each party.

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According to the press, also the Cabinet Council has sharply divided on the election law but a rumor is about that a compromise may be reached if the Liberals, Christian Democrats and Labor Democrats will not insist on a compulsory vote and the Communists, Socialists and Action Party will agree to limiting the powers of the Constituent Assembly, that is, renounce the position that the Constituents must be sovereign.

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Declassified E.O. 12356, section 3.3/NND No. 778044

In the earlier part of the period which I am reporting the Council of Ministers met and discussed the provisions for "reduci" (war veterans and returned deportees). The billion lire was approved for construction of housing for "reduci", to be built by cooperatives. Regarding the problem of the employment of "reduci" in the Government, provision is now under study. The Council of Ministers also discussed the proposal submitted by the Minister of Interior regarding the re-assignment of Prefects. A number of Prefects were nominated "many for posts in Sicily and some for the North." The functions of the High Commissioner for Sanctions against Fascism was transferred to the Office of the Presidency of Council. The High Commissioner's office will be suppressed by March 31. Minister Togliatti made the declaration that preparation is near completion of law for reconstitution of the Court of Cassion which will replace the present Special Sections of the Court.

In order to facilitate the dissemination of information on practical problems, as the voting procedure and the significance and importance of the Constituent Assembly, the Council of Ministers approved a draft decree which will make compulsory the showing of documentary films in all cinemas.

The proposed law on freedom of the press was also under discussion and all the ministers were in agreement that permissible should include drawings and other representations which depicted political ideas and politicians in a lewd manner. However, no agreement could be reached as to the limits and applications of this law and the provision was remanded for further study and a more complete definition of "political pornography".

At the meeting of February 6, De Gasperi obtained approval of a decree regarding the cessation of state of war and the passage from war-time legislation to state of peace by April 15, 1946. The Council also approved the expenditure of 4-1/2 billion lire for reconstruction in Venice area and 300 million lire for immediate reconstruction at Terni ammunitions. Owing to the resignations of the Action Party Ministers the Council of Ministers has been unable to meet further to discuss and approve the election law.

The question of freedom of the press came up again at the beginning of this period when an issue of Uomo Qualunque was confiscated on grounds of instigation to speculation of citizens and specifically for following phrase "If you can, without compromising yourself, hit over the head the person who accuses you falsely of having it". The daily organ of the Uomo Qualunque movement, strongly accused the Council of Ministers and especially Minister of Justice, Togliatti, for having sought any flimsy pretext for months to suppress issues of this paper and for having already attempted unsuccessfully on seven previous occasions to seize an issue. The editorial continues bitterly to attack Togliatti and Lussu for campaigns against Giannini, as well as the three Left Wing parties in the Government for their allegedly unlimited and unfair campaign to smear the name of "any voice which states things as they are and must therefore be suppressed at any price."

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ferred to the Office of the President of Council. The High Commissioner's Office will be suppressed by March 31. Minister Scelba made the declaration that preparation is near completion of law for reconstitution of the Court of Cassation which will replace the present Special Sections of the Court.

In order to facilitate the dissemination of information on practical problems, as the voting procedure and the significance and importance of the Constituent Assembly, the Council of Ministers approved a draft decree which will make compulsory the showing of Assembly films to all citizens.

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Disorders continued to be reported from Sicily and are still attributed to Separatist movement.

Tasco Tasca, former mayor of Palermo during the period was reported formally named head of Sicilian Separatists. According to the press, the Separatists have denounced EVIS (so-called Separatist army) which is blamed for terrorist activities attributed to Separatists. Tasca, in a statement, declared he had no intention of supporting EVIS which had never been consented with the movement for the

independence

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independence of Sicily". He also asked that former separatist leader, Finocchiaro-Aprile now interned on Island of Ponza be released along with other separatist heads who were arrested at the same time. Press attributes Finocchiaro's removal as leader of the Separatists to the fact that he is no longer in a position to assist actively their activities.

A.N., neo-Fascist organization, was reported active in Venice area.

During this period the Council of Ministers took in consideration changes in Italian diplomatic assignments. Ambassadors to Belgium and China are expected to be nominated soon. Carmine Dinna, present Chief of Cabinet at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was appointed Italian ambassador to the Holy See. Reports from Tokyo informed that staff of the former Italian Embassy and Consulates in Japan will sail on February 16 from Yokohama on first leg of voyage of repatriation.

The Alto Adige question came under discussion again with the publication of a letter which Prince Archbishop of Innsbruck addressed to the daily newspapers of the Upper Adige and which stated that in order to arrive at a just peace it is necessary for the area to rejoin Austria. Local press comments that the Prince Archbishop acted in line for German nationality under the Hitler-Mussolini agreement. His views in this respect are well known, the despatches add, and it is generally believed that he is in fact the principal inspiration of the Sud Tyroler Volkspartei which favors annexation of Upper Adige to Austria. The press blames Austrian propaganda for reopening this question which was finally reimbursed with the passage of this territory from Austria to Italian administration.

It is reported that the position of Italians in Albania has seriously deteriorated because of the nationalist Albanian policy; many Italians are reported to have been robbed and expelled, or both, and the condition of Italians in Durazzo awaiting repatriation is alleged to be especially bad for they are without food supplies.

As was to be expected, Italian press has followed the drafting of the Italian peace treaty in London with close interest. There is considerable resentment due to the slow progress of the Committee and the fear has been expressed that the draft peace treaty will not be ready by May one, for the Paris peace conference. Secretary Byrnes' press statement outlining a plan for UNO administration of Italian colonies has been received with mixed feeling.

The press has repeatedly expressed the opinion that a definitive Italian peace treaty will be postponed for the time being and that a revision of the armistice terms will regulate Italy's international position. This impression was reinforced by the fact that Moscow has replied favorably to the United States and British note proposing a modus vivendi for Italy.

De Gasperi in a New York Times interview declared that Italy would never recognize Yugoslavia's claim to Trieste or Austrian pretensions on the Upper Adige. De Gasperi said that the Italian Govern-

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De Gasperi in a New York Times interview declared that Italy would never recognize Yugoslavia's claim to Trieste or Austrian pretensions on the Upper Adige. De Gasperi said that the Italian Government was opposed to resolution of frontier problems by plebiscite and favored the adoption of the Wilson line as a basis for the settlement of Venezia Giulia question. On February 19 Giornale del Mattino carried an interpretative story of this interview which De Gasperi gave to the New York Times and explained that it did not mean that Italy voluntarily gave up her claims to Fiume and Zara but that it laid down the principle that the loss of Fiume and Zara represented the maximum sacrifice acceptable to the Italian Government. According to this paper, the President of the Council in no way retreated from his earlier position, which deems it necessary that

guarantees

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guarantees be established for the Italians living in these areas. As proof of M. Degasperi's solicitude for the inhabitants of the cities in question, Giornale d'Italia quoted from an earlier letter of the President of the Council to Secretary Byrnes stating that while Italy was disposed to accept the adoption of the Wilson line as basis for discussion in the settlement of the Venezia Giulia question, this step would signify the sorrowful loss for Italy of these two Italian cities.

On February 12 Lotta published a dispatch from Moscow to the effect that Radio Moscow announced that the Italian Embassy in Moscow had been informed by the Soviet Government that Italian Government should not have any preoccupation with regard to the Moscow communique since the decisions announced therein are merely extension of earlier decision taken at Potsdam. Lotta took this opportunity to attack editorially conservative papers which had interpreted the Moscow communique as indicating a deterioration of the Italian position from earlier assurances, asserting that the Soviet Union has always supported Italian thesis and that USSR has again indicated its determination to obtain the best possible peace terms for Italy.

This dispatch brought forth from the Foreign Ministry a communique explaining why Vasile's reply had not been made public. It stated that representations were made to British, American and Soviet Governments in this connection asking especially for guarantee that Italian precedence in peace treaty discussions had not been abandoned. According to communique, De Gasperi when he referred to this subject in his address to the Consulta had not then received Soviet reply although he, at that time, affirmed explicitly that he was sure that Soviet Government, which had been first to recognize democratic Italian Government and which had always demonstrated "the greatest interest in our economic and social development", would agree with the British and American position which had assured Italy that Moscow decisions in no way altered those taken at Potsdam.

Foreign Ministry further stated that since Soviet reply had been received after the termination of discussions on foreign affairs at the Consulta it was not thought necessary to bring the subject up again. Satisfaction was expressed that the Soviet reply was in fact favorable to the Italian viewpoint, as had been foreseen, and the Italian Government expressed its thanks to the Soviet Government. The communique finally states that the minister reasons which have been assigned for non-publication of the Soviet reply are completely unfounded and that in fact the Italian Government is carrying out with regard to the Soviet Union a policy of sincere and close friendship and cordial collaboration".

1728

On February 13, the press published the communication from Governor Lehman to Sig. De Gasperi declaring that while former will do his best to continue to maintain cordial Italian progress he feels it his duty to warn the Italian Government that within the next few months there will be a large reduction in the progress compared to what it had been hoped might be sent to Italy this winter; that the Italian Government must take all possible measures to control such foodstuffs as will be available for the country and reduce to

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1728

On February 10, the press published the communication from Governor Lehman to Sig. De Gasperi declaring that while former will do his best to continue to maintain UNRRA Italian program he feels it his duty to warn the Italian Government that within the next few months there will be a large reduction in the program compared to what it had been hoped might be sent to Italy this winter; that the Italian Government must take all possible measures to control such resources as will be available for the country and reduce to a minimum national consumption in order to ensure that the population of Italy can be kept alive until the next harvest.

De Gasperi is quoted as replying that the Italian Government, in view of this situation intends to establish a rigid food rationing system. He pointed out, however, that the latest reductions have brought the daily rations to an extremely low level which did not even amount to 700 calories a day. The Prime Minister continued that the scarcity of non-rationed edibles during the winter season on the open market made it impossible for the urban populations to buy sufficient quantities to supplement their rations in order to reach the

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1500 metric mark, which he described as the absolute minimum to avoid grave consequences, particularly in view of the heavy increase in tuberculosis discovered among the returning prisoners of war and deportees returning to Italy."

(b) Discussion

The Chairman inquired whether the members of the Council had any comments to make on the political review covering the period January 16 to February 1, which report had been circulated.

None of the representatives had any comment to make on this report.

c. Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Instructions for Next Advance.

The Chairman inquired whether any of the representatives had received instructions regarding the statements made respectively by the Soviet Union and the Jugoslav representatives.

Sir Noel Charles reported that he was without instructions.

Mr. Erk also stated that he was without instructions.

M. Perodi stated that if none of the representatives had received instructions in the premises it might be advisable for the Council to postpone further consideration of this problem until the next meeting.

The Council accepted this suggestion.

3. Miscellaneous

Commodore Slavin asked why there has not been presented the usual political review by the Chief Commissioner, covering the period February 1 to February 15, 1946?.

Sir Noel Charles explained that this was due to Admiral Stone's absence.

4. Press Communique 1727

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 42th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on February 15 under the chairmanship of the French Representative, M. Alexandre Parodi. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Constantin Vatikiotty Greece

Commodore Slavin Soviet Union

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None of the representatives had any comment to make on this report.

2. Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances."

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received instructions regarding the statements made respectively by the Soviet Union and the Yugoslav Representatives.

Sir Noel Charles reported that he was without instructions.

Mr. Fine also stated that he was without instructions.

M. Parodi stated that if none of the Representatives had received instructions in the premises it might be advisable for the Council to postpone further consideration of this problem until the next meeting.

The Council accepted this suggestion.

3. Miscellaneous

Commodore Klavin asked why there has not been presented the usual political review by the Chief Commissioner, covering the period February 1 to February 15, 1946".

Sir Noel Charles explained that this was due to Admiral Stone's absence.

4. Press Communique

1727

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 44th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on February 15 under the chairmanship of the French Representative, M. Alexandre Parodi. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
Commodore Klavs Klavin	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

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DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on March 15th subject to the understanding that in the event that any of the Representatives should receive instructions regarding the Yugoslav and Soviet Union statements at an earlier date that a meeting would be called before March 15, 1946.

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1600

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 12, 1946

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for February 15, 1030 hours, will be held at Palazzo Farnese under the chairmanship of the French Representative.

Enclosure:

Agenda of meeting

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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A G E N D A

OF THE

FEBRUARY 15, 1946 MEETING

OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

2.) "STATEMENT BY THE SOVIET UNION REPRESENTATIVE REGARDING DISCONTINUANCE OF PUBLICATION OF ISSUES BY THE COMMAND GUARDS OF ITALY TO THE SOVIET INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA PRESS FOR FAR ARMENIA."

3.) [illegible]

4.) [illegible]

(79)

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 13, 1946

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith translation

1/ of a Russian note received from the Delegation of the Soviet Union on the Advisory Council for Italy regarding its transfer to new premises in Rome on Via Sannoferrato 10.

Enclosure:

Note #77 dated February 12, 1946.

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FOR ALLIED HEADQUARTERS U. S. STATE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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Translation from Russian

DELEGATION OF THE SOVIET UNION ON THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

FOR ITALY

No. 77

Rome, February 12, 1946

To the Chief of Secretariat of the Advisory
Council for Italy
Mr. B O R E L

Mr. Secretary,

I have the honor to inform you that the Soviet Delegation on the Advisory Council has been transferred from the building of the Soviet Embassy to another building situated in:

Via Sannofarrato, 10

Telephones Nos. 070018 - Representative

070058 - Censor
070059

In accordance with the above please address all correspondence for our Delegation to the indicated address.

Yours truly

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Secretary of the Plenipotentiary Representative
of the Soviet Union on the Advisory Council for Italy:

M. Zeegalin

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, February 13, 1946

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

Enclosure:

Minutes of 48th Meeting.

1722

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ALLIED COMMISSION
ROME

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MINUTES OF THE 45th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Monte del Parioli 24 on January 18, 1946 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Josip Smodlaka, the Jugoslav Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Jugoslavia
Dr. Slovan Smodlaka	
M. Cedomil Veljadić	
M. Georges Walay	France
M. C. Mibilleau	
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
Lt. M. Jeoglin	
Mr. H.F. d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. John L. Coshis	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.) "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances."

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Communique.

1721

Dr. Smodlaka, the Chairman, opened the meeting and inquired whether anybody wished to have Admiral Stone's report read or whether it should merely be inserted into the record.

The Chairman ascertained that it was the consensus of opinion that the report should be inserted rather than read.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

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Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	
M. Sadoail Veljadić	
M. Georges Balay	France
M. G. Bibillemi	
M. Constantin Vaticiotty	Greece
M. Alexander Kyrardeos	
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Zlavin	
Lt. M. Jeagulin	
Mr. R.J. d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. John L. Hoshie	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.) Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances."

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Communique.

Dr. Smodlaka, the Chairman, opened the meeting and inquired whether anybody wished to have Admiral Stone's report read or whether it should merely be inserted into the record.

The Chairman ascertained that it was the consensus of opinion that the report should be inserted rather than read.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

The Council of Ministers has been chiefly occupied during the past fortnight with attempts at a solution of the difficult situation arising out of the unwillingness of the State employees to accept the Christmas bonus which had been agreed at the meeting on December 29th last. As I mentioned in the report which was circulated to you last week, this measure received a bad press and the employees themselves began to talk of going on strike in protest against it. The Council met on January 8th and decided to set up a committee consisting of

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the Ministers Cronchi, Barbareschi, Nola and Corbino which was to get into touch with representatives of the Italian Confederation General of Labour and representatives of the State employees. In the afternoon of the same day, Signori de Gasperi, Nenni, Corbino and Nola met Signori di Vittorio Lizzadri and Giannitelli, the CGIL Representatives in the Consultative Assembly, for an exchange of ideas. It seemed that the Government were prepared, in order to meet the vital needs of State employees, to grant a distribution of goods and foodstuffs which would involve an advance payment of ½ milliards of lire, representing expenditure which would not be unduly heavy since it would be made during 1946. On the following day, the Council of Ministers met again and confirmed the impossibility of burdening the State Budget with fresh charges but agreed to supplement the provision already made for State employees thus putting an end - at least so it is hoped - to the state of unrest among them. According to the communique issued after the meeting, the Government have decided to allocate 500,000,000 lire as a contribution by the State, 2 milliards of lire to be advanced for the purpose of loans to be repaid by instalments and ½ milliards as a guarantee fund for the creation of an organisation for the purchase and distribution of clothes, footwear and so far as possible, foodstuffs to State employees. The Government also reaffirmed in this communique their intention to embark on a severe fiscal policy which would hit the larger incomes and the big estates, thus making sure of the revenue indispensable to the State.

The Government have also been examining the problem of the exchange of currency notes but have been able to make little progress so far. The Minister of the Treasury seems to be of the opinion that such an exchange would be inopportune at this present time, since the experience of other countries has shown that it is almost useless for checking the growth of inflation.

At the same meeting the Council appointed Lawyer Ettore Troilo as Prefect of Milan and Doctor Silvio Innocenti as Prefect of Bolzano. Signor Storoni was appointed Under-Secretary of State in the new Ministry of Foreign Trade and Signor Vassallo Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The Council also studied the draft legislative decree, which will be submitted to the Consultative Assembly for its views, regarding the functions and internal organisation of the new Ministry of Foreign Trade.

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Meeting on January 11th, the Council of Ministers listened to the report of the Minister of the Interior on the incidents which have recently disturbed public order in Sicily and at Florence and Naples. As regards Sicily, the Minister stated that, acting on a report that a group of about 150 men consisting of Separatists and common criminals had formed a camp at San Mauro in the neighbourhood of Caltagirone, the police proceeded against them with the result that some were captured and the rest took to flight. The subsequent incidents in Sicily, namely, attacks on carabinieri barracks, were carried out by the same type of individual. The Minister reported that he had ordered the immediate despatch of adequate

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½ milliards of lire, representing expenditure which would not be unduly heavy since it would be made during 1946. On the following day, the Council of Ministers met again and confirmed the impossibility of burdening the State Budget with fresh charges but agreed to supplement the provision already made for State employees thus putting an end - at least so it is hoped - to the state of unrest among them. According to the communique issued after the meeting, the Government have decided to allocate 500,000,000 lire as a contribution by the State, 2 milliards of lire to be advanced for the purpose of loans to be repaid by instalments and ½ milliards as a guarantee fund for the creation of an organisation for the purchase and distribution of clothes, footwear and so far as possible, foodstuffs to State employees. The Government also reaffirmed in this communique their intention to embark on a severe fiscal policy which would hit the larger incomes and the big estates, thus making sure of the revenue indispensable to the State.

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At the same meeting the Council appointed lawyer Ettore Troilo as Prefect of Milan and Doctor Silvio Innocenti as Prefect of Bolzano. Signor Storoni was appointed Under-Secretary of State in the new Ministry of Foreign Trade and Signor Vassallo Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The Council also studied the draft legislative decree, which will be submitted to the Consultative Assembly for its views, regarding the functions and internal organisation of the new Ministry of Foreign Trade.

1720

Meeting on January 11th, the Council of Ministers listened to the report of the Minister of the Interior on the incidents which have recently disturbed public order in Sicily and at Florence and Naples. As regards Sicily, the Minister stated that, acting on a report that a group of about 150 men consisting of deserters and common criminals had formed a camp at San Mauro in the neighbourhood of Caltagirone, the police proceeded against them with the result that some were captured and the rest took to flight. The subsequent incidents in Sicily, namely, attacks on carabinieri barracks, were carried out by the same type of individual. The Minister reported that he had ordered the immediate despatch of adequate reinforcements of police who, in collaboration with the military forces of the island, would carry out decisive operations for the annihilation of this new form of banditry in order to restore the necessary tranquillity to the Island's industrious and peaceful inhabitants. Turning to the incidents at Florence and Naples, the Minister decried the exaggerated reports in certain newspapers. The facts were that the deaths caused were limited to two Carabinieri and one civilian. A few men were slightly injured among the Carabinieri and the rank and file of the troops. No shots had been exchanged at Naples and the object of the Prefect's order prohibiting

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public gatherings was of a purely preventative nature. The Council of Ministers fully approved the measures taken by the Minister.

The Council also agreed at the same meeting to postpone the exchange of currency notes since the gravest difficulties had been met during the study of the problem. The Government reaffirmed their policy of resolutely defending the lire and of carrying out a severe taxation policy against large incomes and big estates.

The other main activity of the Government during the period under review was the convocation on January 8th of the plenary session of the Consultative Assembly. The Assembly elected the Socialist, Signor Pietro Nenni, as Vice-President. Count Sforza, in the chair, announced that a special committee had been named to study the plans for the political elections law.

One of the members predicted that the law would be the apple of discord and added "if we are still alive and safe when this law is approved, then it will be possible to say that Italy is again a democratic country." The administrative elections law is also to be reviewed and will bring up the difficult question of the compulsory vote. As regards this latter problem, it is known that the left-wing parties are against compulsory voting while the right-wing parties are in favour of it. The Assembly will also have to handle the delicate question of defining the powers of the Constituent Assembly. The right of the Assembly to convoke itself was also proposed and debated at the first meeting but discussion was temporarily shelved since Signor de Gasperi was not present to express the Government's view. At subsequent meetings however the proposal was voted down by 314 votes to 89. The action party leaders who had offered the proposal had counted on the support of both the Communists and the Socialists but their hopes were dashed when Signor Pertini of the Socialist party stated that, in view of the imminent convocation of the Constituent Assembly, it would seem unwise to give too much power to the Consultative Assembly. The President of the Council finally declared that the Consultative Assembly should meet once a month as a regular thing and that the Government would be called upon to explain the reason for any postponements of such regular meetings.

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Since this incident, the Assembly's time has been taken up by discussions on foreign affairs. On January 15th, Signor de Gasperi gave an account of the present political situation. He began by reporting that, as soon as the Moscow communique had become known on 27th December, he had sought interviews with the three Ambassadors of the victorious powers, to whom he had pointed out that Italy, owing to her unique state of cobelligerency, had a right to come before other nations in the drafting of peace treaties. He added that this did not mean that the Balkan countries should not be treated fairly - on the contrary a fair treatment of those States would mean much in the maintenance of peace in Europe. In his speech to the Assembly, he went on to claim that Italy should be allowed to express beforehand her point of view and to discuss the suggestions of other Powers before being faced by a fait accompli. He reported

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The other main activity of the Government during the period under review was the convocation on January 8th of the plenary session of the Consultative Assembly. The Assembly elected the Socialist, Signor Giuseppe Saragat, as Vice-President. Count Sforza, in the chair, announced that a special committee had been named to study the plans for the political elections law.

One of the members predicted that the law would be the apple of discord and added "If we are still alive and safe when this law is approved, then it will be possible to say that Italy is again a democratic country." The administrative elections law is also to be reviewed and will bring up the difficult question of the compulsory vote. As regards this latter problem, it is known that the left-wing parties are against compulsory voting while the right-wing parties are in favour of it. The Assembly will also have to handle the delicate question of defining the powers of the Constituent Assembly. The right of the Assembly to convoke itself was also proposed and debated at the first meeting but discussion was temporarily shelved since Signor de Gasperi was not present to express the Government's view. At subsequent meetings however the proposal was voted down by 514 votes to 82. The Action party leaders who had offered the proposal had counted on the support of both the Communists and the Socialists but their hopes were dashed when Signor Nenni of the Socialist party stated that, in view of the imminent convention of the Constituent Assembly, it would seem unwise to give too much power to the Consultative Assembly. The President of the Council finally declared that the Consultative Assembly should meet once a month as a regular thing and that the Government would be called upon to explain the reason for any postponement of such regular meetings.

1219

Since this incident, the Assembly's time has been taken up by discussions on foreign affairs. On January 12th, Signor de Gasperi gave an account of the present political situation. He began by reporting that, as soon as the Moscow communique had become known on 27th December, he had sought interviews with the three Ambassadors of the victorious powers, to whom he had pointed out that Italy, owing to her unique state of cobelligerency, had a right to come before other nations in the drafting of peace treaties. He added that this did not mean that the Balkan countries should not be treated fairly - on the contrary a fair treatment of those States would mean much in the maintenance of peace in Europe. In his speech to the Assembly, he went on to claim that Italy should be allowed to express beforehand her point of view and to discuss the suggestions of other Powers before being faced by a fait accompli. He reported that at the beginning of January the United States Ambassador had been authorised by his Government to inform the Italian Government that the Moscow agreement did not change Italy's situation as it had been defined at the Potsdam Conference and that Italy would not be placed in the position of having to accept a fait accompli. The President of the Council then read a telegram he had just received from President Truman in which the latter expressed his hope that Italy might be granted a peace which would satisfy "our common needs and desires"; the telegram went on to say that Signor de Gasperi could count on the goodwill and on the friendly collaboration of

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the United States. Signor de Gasperi next said that the British Government had also expressed the hope that Italy's point of view might be heard before a definite peace treaty was drafted and that it was not true that Italy's position was worse now than it had been after Potsdam. Signor de Gasperi next recited the figures showing the Italian contribution to the war of liberation. He then went on to read documents proving Italy's contribution to the liberation of Yugoslavia and expressed regret that the Yugoslavs would not recognize that immediately Italy had helped them to achieve that liberation. The President of the Council affirmed that Italy was in favour of the new organization of nations now assembled in London and of European collaboration. He emphasized that collaboration should be based upon a constructive policy. He recalled that in 1919 it was the popular feeling of Italians and not the frontier line which helped to save Trieste. It was in this spirit that Italians were preparing themselves for the new tasks of peace. Those at home who ignored the reality of the "first war lost by Mussolini" and were not prepared to recognize the wrong done to nations cowardly and cruelly attacked would await a serious mistake. Signor de Gasperi said that he was thinking particularly of France and the Balkan States and especially of Greece which had always been one of Italy's friends and who it was hoped would be one again. But a very serious error would be committed by those abroad who forgot that the Italian people had atoned for the crimes of their rulers and had waged a "second war" to rehabilitate themselves. Today, Italy offered a sure guarantee for stability for a democratic regime founded on the four freedoms and anti-fascist collaboration.

The ex-President of the Council, Signor Nenni, also spoke on foreign affairs on January 14th. After calling on the Allied powers to fulfill their promises towards Italy, Signor Nenni demanded that the Government should oppose any attempt on the payment of reparations from the property of Italian subjects abroad. As regards frontier problems, he asserted that no serious difference should divide France and Italy. As regards the northern frontier, Signor Nenni emphasized that it was clearly marked by the chain of mountains and that this coincided with the political frontier. In drawing up the peace treaty with Italy, the Allied nations would have to bear in mind that in the mixture of races prevailing in that area the Italians were best qualified to govern the area since they were scrupulously conscious of the rights of both nationalities and proposed to establish a system of local government on that basis. Turning to the eastern frontier, Signor Nenni observed that it would have been logical on the part of the Allies to have occupied the whole of Venezia Giulia which was politically Italian without being forestalled by the Yugoslav forces. The Italian Government had insisted in vain on the gravity of the situation created by the Yugoslav occupation. He referred to the anguish felt by Italians at this "offence against national rights". According to reports brought by refugees, attempts were being made to change the character of the disputed areas. It was the duty of the Government to enlighten public opinion of the true state of affairs.

The veteran statesman Signor Sforza delivered an address on January 15th which was well received. He claimed that the foreign

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collaboration. He emphasized that collaboration should be based upon a constructive policy. He recalled that in 1919 it was the popular feeling of Italians and not the frontier line which helped to make France. It was in this spirit that Italians were preparing themselves for the new tasks of peace. Those at home who ignored the reality of the "first and last" Armistice and were not prepared to recognize the wrong done to nations cowardly and rashly attacked would commit a serious mistake. Signor de Gasperi said that he was thinking particularly of France and the United States and especially of France which had always been one of Italy's friends and who it was hoped would be one again. Any serious error would be committed by those abroad who forgot that the Italian people had atoned for the crimes of their rulers and had waged a "second war" to rehabilitate themselves. Today, Italy offered a sure guarantee of security for a democratic regime founded on the four freedoms and international cooperation.

The co-President of the Council, Signor Nenni, also spoke on foreign affairs on January 14th. After calling on the Allied powers to fulfill their promises towards Italy, Signor Nenni demanded that the Government should oppose any attempt at the payment of reparations from the property of Italian subjects abroad. As regards frontier problems, he asserted that no serious difference should divide France and Italy. As regards the northern frontier, Signor Nenni emphasized that it was clearly marked by the chain of mountains and that this coincided with the political frontier. In drawing up the peace treaty with Italy, the Allied nations would have to bear in mind that in the mixture of races prevailing in that area the Italians were best qualified to govern the area since they were scrupulously considerate of the rights of both nationalities and proposed to establish a system of local government on that basis. Turning to the eastern frontier, Signor Nenni observed that it would have been logical on the part of the Allies to have occupied the whole of Venezia Giulia which was politically Italian without being forestalled by the Yugoslav forces. The Italian Government had insisted in vain on the gravity of the situation created by the Yugoslav occupation. He referred to the anguish felt by Italians at this "offence against national rights". According to reports brought by refugees, attempts were being made to change the character of the disputed areas. It was the duty of the Government to enlighten public opinion of the true state of affairs.

The veteran statesman Signor Sforza duly ran an address on January 15th which was well received. He claimed that the foreign policy of Italy must be based on realities. Every day Italians were confronted with new unpleasant surprises such as France's claim for reparations amounting to 32 milliards of lire. Fascism had succeeded in making enemies everywhere and Italians today were being called upon to face the consequences. Signor Sforza declared that today in Europe there were two great blocs opposing each other. Italy could not afford to be opposed either to the one or to the other - she must work with both. Italy should strive to reach agreement with France in the interest of both countries. The Laval-Mussolini agreement which preceded the Abyssinian war showed that the responsibility

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bility was not all on the side of Italy. Moreover, if Italy had need of France it was not less true that France had need of Italy. He hoped that France with her shortage of manpower would agree to accept a few millions of Italian workers in the same way as immigration was permitted in the American countries. Signor Nitti wound up his address by making some remarks on the needs of Italian production. He asserted that the State could no longer obtain credit from other countries and would have to rely on its private economy. There were still resources to be tapped. Foreign interests must be induced to place capital in the country.

In the field of foreign affairs it has been announced that on January 10th the President of the Council and the Spanish Ambassador in Rome signed the protocols of the commercial agreement between Italy and Spain which had been initialled in Madrid. Under this agreement which is valid until December 31st 1946, Spain will supply goods to the value of 200,000,000 pesetas and Italy will export to Spain goods to the value of 80,000,000 pesetas, the difference being made up by instalment repayments of the Italian loan to Spain. The left-wing papers have made some play with this agreement with France-Spain and claim that the Spanish Ambassador tried to convey the impression that General Franco was making extraordinary concessions to Italy.

It has also been announced that Monsieur Parodi had been appointed as the new French Ambassador to Italy and the French Representative on this Council.

The Communist Party National Congress concluded its labours on January 6th. Signor Longo's proposals for the party's fusion with the Socialists which I mentioned briefly in the last fortnightly report were approved on January 5th by the Assembly with only one dissentient voice. This vote was, however, preceded by a lively debate in which some representatives expressed the view that fusion would undermine the ideological solidarity and political discipline of the Communist party and that it might take many Communists leave the party, while precipitating a crisis in the Socialist party. The final resolution approved by the Congress broadly reproduced the points made by Signor Togliatti in his inaugural speech to which I referred in my last report. The reaction of the Socialist party to the Communist party discussions on the question of fusion have been summed up in a statement made by Signor Nenni to the central committee of the Socialist party on January 7th. Signor Nenni agreed that fusion was "a hope and a prospect" but felt that it would not come about by "premature decisions of congresses or unification committees" but rather "from below when all mistrust between members of the two parties had disappeared". To Signor Nenni the problem of united action was of more immediate importance than fusion. Signor Nenni also took the opportunity to reaffirm other aspects of the Socialist platform, namely opposition to compulsory voting, the sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly and the two fundamental needs of bread and employment, for which, he said "we are literally dependent on the Allies." Somewhat later in his speech Signor Nenni made the following statement on Allied policy: "we owe them gratitude for the little daily bread and

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the country.

In the field of foreign affairs it has been announced that on January 10th the President of the Council and the Spanish Ambassador in Rome signed the protocols of the commercial agreement between Italy and Spain which had been initialled in Madrid. Under this agreement which is valid until December 31st 1940, Spain will supply goods to the value of 800,000,000 pesetas and Italy will export to Spain goods to the value of 80,000,000 pesetas, the difference being made up by instalment repayments of the Italian loan to Spain. The left-wing papers have made great play with this agreement with Franco-Spain and claim that the Spanish Ambassador tried to convey the impression that General Franco was making extraordinary concessions to Italy.

It has also been announced that Senator Jacoli has been appointed as the new French Ambassador to Italy and the French Representative on this Council.

The Communist Party National Congress concluded its labours on January 6th. Signor Longo's proposals for the party's fusion with the Socialists which I mentioned briefly in the last fortnightly report were approved on January 5th by the Assembly with only one dissentient voice. This vote was, however, preceded by a lively debate in which some representatives expressed the view that fusion would undermine the ideological solidarity and political discipline of the Communist party and that it might even cause Communists leave the party, while precipitating a crisis in the Socialist party. The final resolution approved by the Congress broadly reproduced the points made by Signor Togliatti in his inaugural speech to which I referred in my last report. The reaction of the Socialist party to the Communist party discussions on the question of fusion have been summed up in a statement made by Signor Nenni to the central committee of the Socialist party on January 7th. Signor Nenni agreed that fusion was "a hope and a prospect" but felt that it would not come about by "premature decisions of congresses or unification committees" but rather "from below when all mistrust between members of the two parties had disappeared". To Signor Nenni the problem of united action was of more immediate importance than fusion. Signor Nenni also took the opportunity to reaffirm other aspects of the Socialist platform, namely opposition to compulsory voting, the sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly and the two fundamental needs of bread and employment, for which, he said "we are literally dependent on the Allies." Somewhat later in his speech Signor Nenni made the following statement on Allied policy: "For now then gratitude for the little daily bread and the little coal we have, for petrol and for raw materials. But to them too we owe our uncertainty as to our fate and the lack of independent national status". The Communist Party Congress revealed that 1,669 delegates were present representing a total membership of 1,669,000.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

(b) Discussion

The Chairman inquired whether anybody had any observations to make or questions to ask.

None

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None of the members of the Council had any comment to make.

3. "Statement of the Soviet Union Representative regarding Discontinuance of Provision of Funds by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to the Soviet Delegation and Reimbursement for past Advances."

The Chairman called on General Vasiliev who made the following statement:

"The Plenum Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission in its letter 15408/f, November 3, 1945 informed that the Combined Chiefs of Staff had revoked, as of November 1, 1945, the previous authorization concerning the subject of US Lire advances to the Advisory Council and the various national delegations represented on the Council and at the same time it had asked all delegations to make reimbursement for past advances.

This decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff is an one-sided act and contradicts the articles 23 and 36-a, of the Conditions of Armistice with Italy, as well as previous agreements reached at the meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy.

We can follow that:

While this question was discussed at the 5th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, March 15, 1944, the American Representative Mr. Reinhardt stated:

"...the State Department hold the view that the various Governments should be responsible for the payment of the salaries and personal allowances of the staffs of their respective delegations, BUT THAT ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE COUNCIL MIGHT BE CHARGED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT".

This question had also been discussed at the 9th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, April 2, 1944 and Mr. Reinhardt presented the memorandum of the U.S.Government to the Council concerning question in the premises: "... The United States Government holds the view, however, that the administrative costs of the Council's work should be postponed for final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government. This would include expenditures for quarters, office space for the Secretariat, utilities, salaries of local employees, stationery and similar expenses";

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As may be seen from the minutes of the 9th meeting,

"... REPRESENTATIVES HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSAL, CONTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES MEMORANDUM..."

THUS A GENERAL AGREEMENT HAS REACHED THAT:

1. PAYMENT OF THE SALARIES AND PERSONAL ALLOWANCES OF STAFFS OF THE DELEGATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE COUNCIL should be borne by their respective governments.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (expenditures for quarters, office space,

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cerning the subject of AM lire advances to the Advisory Council and the various national delegations represented on the Council and at the same time it had asked all delegations to make reimbursement for past advances.

This decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff is an one-sided act and contradicts the articles 23 and 24-a, of the Conditions of Armistice with Italy, as well as previous agreements reached at the meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy.

We can follow that:

While this question was discussed at the 8th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, March 17, 1944, the American Representative Mr. Reinhardt stated:

"...the State Department held the view that the various Governments should be responsible for the payment of the salaries and personal allowances of the staffs of their respective delegations, BUT THAT ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THE COUNCIL SHOULD BE CHARGED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AS PART OF THE FINAL SETTLEMENT".

This question had also been discussed at the 9th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, April 8, 1944 and Mr. Reinhardt presented the memorandum of the U.S.Government to the Council concerning question in the premises: "... The United States Government holds the view, however, that the administrative costs of the Council's work should be postponed for final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government. This would include expenditures for quarters, office space for the Secretariat, utilities, salaries of local employees, stationery and similar expenses";

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As may be seen from the minutes of the 9th meeting,

"... REPRESENTATIVES MADE NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSALS, PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT..."

THUS A SPECIAL AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED THAT:

1. PAYMENT OF THE SALARIES AND PERSONAL ALLOWANCES OF STAFFS OF THE DELEGATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE COUNCIL should be borne by their respective governments.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (expenditures for quarters, office space, utilities, salaries of local employees and similar expenses). THIS SUBJECT "SHOULD BE POSTPONED FOR FINAL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT".

HOW THIS AGREEMENT HAS BEEN PUT INTO PRACTICE:

In the airgram G 5A8, March 15, 1944 the Combined Chiefs of Staff informed: "...Allied Financial Agency is hereby authorized to advance lire in amounts which you deem reasonable to DEFRAY EXPENSES incurred in Italy by the Advisory Council in Italy and the VARIOUS DELEGATIONS REPRESENTED ON THE COUNCIL."

Thus:

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Thus:

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS NO OBJECTIONS TO THE FINAL AGREEMENT REACHED BY THE COUNCIL ON THE 2nd APRIL 1944 AND ON THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT OF APRIL WHICH MADE REFERENCE TO THIS AGREEMENT.

Furthermore: the letter N 12005/f, November 3, 1945 from the Finance Sub-Commission contains the following STATEMENT "...in view of the agreement reached at the meeting of the Advisory Council held ... /5/2/ "...Administrative expenses common to the Council should be divided equally among the participating Governments".

THIS STATEMENT OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO ACTUAL FACTS.

HISTORY

a) At the 8th meeting of the Advisory Council on the 16th of March 1944, Mr. Weichardt, U.S. Representative declared the point of view of the U.S.Government on this subject: "... Administrative costs of the Council might be CHARGED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT in the final settlement".

b) At last, the memorandum presenting the view of the U.S. Government in the premises, which was approved at the 9th meeting of the Advisory Council on the 2nd of April 1944 contains the following statement: "... The United States holds the view, however, that the administrative costs of the Council's work should be postponed for final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government. This would include expenditures for quarters, office space for the Secretariat, utilities, salaries of local employees, stationery, and similar expenses".

IN CONSIDERING WHAT THE STATEMENT OF THE AGREEMENT HE FOUND TO HAVE BEEN REACHED REGARDING THE MEANING OF THE TERMS OF THE COMMON ARMISTICE TERMS AGREED THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COUNCIL, DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO ACTUAL FACTS. THE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE COUNCIL'S WORK SHOULD BE CHARGED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. This quite corresponds to the articles 23 and 30-a of the Conditions of Armistice with Italy signed on the 29th of September 1943.

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The text of these articles is as follows:

Article 23. "The Italian Government will make available such Italian currency as the United Nations may require. The Italian Government will withdraw and redeem in Italian currency within such time-limits and on such terms as the United Nations may specify all holdings in Italian territory of currencies issued by the United Nations during military operations or occupation and will hand over the currencies withdrawn free of cost to the United Nations. The Italian Government will take such measures as may be required by the United Nations for the control of banks and business in Italian territory for the control of foreign exchange and foreign commercial and financial transactions and for the regulation of trade and production and will comply with any instructions issued by the United Nations

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THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION HAS NOT CONSENTED TO ACTUAL PAYMENT.

BRIEFLY:

a) at the 8th meeting of the Advisory Council on the 17th of March 1944, Mr. Reinhardt, U.S. Representative declared the point of view of the U.S.Government on this subject: "... administrative costs of the Council might be charged to the Italian Government in the final settlement".

b) At last, the memorandum presenting the views of the U.S. Government in the premises, which was approved at the 9th meeting of the Advisory Council on the 2nd of April 1944 contains the following statement: "... The United States holds the view, however, that the administrative costs of the Council's work should be postponed for final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government. This would include expenditures for quarters, office space for the secretaries, utilities, salaries of local employees, stationery, and similar expenses".

IT APPEARS, THAT THE STANDPOINT OF THE AMERICANS SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN REACHED CONCERNING THE BEGINNING OF THE WORK OF THE COMMON ECONOMIC-TRADE BUSINESS AND THE DEPARTURE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES DELEGATED BY THE COUNCIL AND BY CONSEQUENCE TO GENERAL COSTS. THE CONTINUATION AND END OF THE COUNCIL'S WORK SHOULD BE CHARGED TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE FINAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. This quite corresponds to the articles 23 and 30-a of the Conditions of Armistice with Italy signed on the 29th of September 1943.

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The text of these articles is as follows:

Article 23. "The Italian Government will make available such Italian currency as the United Nations may require. The Italian Government will withdraw and redeem in Italian currency within such time-limits and on such terms as the United Nations may specify all holdings in Italian territory of currencies issued by the United Nations during military operations or occupation and will hand over the currencies withdrawn free of cost to the United Nations. The Italian Government will take such measures as may be required by the United Nations for the control of banks and business in Italian territory for the control of foreign exchange and foreign commercial and financial transactions and for the regulation of trade and production and will comply with any instructions issued by the United Nations regarding these and similar matters".

Article 30 a. "The term 'United Nations' in the present instrument includes the Allied Commander in Chief, the Control Commission and any other authority which the United Nations may designate".

C O N C L U S I O N S

Taking into consideration all the above mentioned agreements reached at the meetings of the Advisory Council and the articles 23 and 30-a of the Conditions of armistice with Italy, signed on the 29th of September 1943:

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The Soviet Delegation cannot agree with the one-sided decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff concerning the discontinuance of provision of funds for the administrative expenses of the Soviet Delegation at the Advisory Council for Italy.

The Soviet Delegation cannot agree with the demand put forward by the Combined Chiefs of Staff concerning reimbursement for past advances received by the Soviet Delegation for administrative expenses.

The advances received by the delegations on the Advisory Council for Italy for the administrative expenses have not to be returned and those advances should be charged to the Italian Government in the final settlement. Only those advances have to be reimbursed which had been received for the payment of salaries and personal allowances of the respective delegations. These expenses should be borne by the respective governments represented on the Advisory Council, as it was agreed at the 9th meeting of the Advisory Council."

Following the statement made by General Vasiljev the Yugoslav Representative, with reference to the Soviet Union Representative's statement, said:

"The Yugoslav Delegation cannot agree with the decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff concerning the discontinuance of its lire advances to the ACI from 1. November 1945, for following reasons:

1) The original decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff authorising the advances of AM lire to the ACI was taken in accordance with the unanimous agreement of the ACI of 8. April 1944, that the administrative costs of the Council might be charged to the Italian Government in the final settlement. By this decision, taken on proposal of the representative of the U.S.A., the member Governments had agreed that they will pay the salaries of the staff of their resp. Delegations.

2) The Combined Chiefs of Staff cannot revoke unilaterally their decision regarding the advances of AM lire to the ACI, since this advance was connected with the a/m obligation taken by the Representatives of the member Governments.

3) Consequently no new decisions should have been taken concerning the same matter without a previous consulting the ACI.

4) Even in case that the Allied Financial Agency would not have any more lire, it should not hamper the further advancing of funds to the ACI, because, in basis of the articles 23 and 30 of the Armistice, the Italian Government was obliged to make available such Italian currency as the Allied Authorities may require.

5) Consequently the Jugoslav Delegation considers that:

a) advances of AM lire for administrative costs should not be discontinued neither to the Jugoslav Delegation nor to the Council as a whole;

b) the Jugoslav Delegation is not obliged to reimburse the [illegible] for administrative costs, this with refer-

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final settlement. Only those advances have to be reimbursed which had been received for the payment of salaries and personal allowances of the respective delegations. These expenses should be borne by the respective governments represented on the Advisory Council, as it was agreed at the 7th meeting of the Advisory Council."

Following the statement made by General Vasiliev the Jugoslav representative, with reference to the United Union Representative's statement, said:

"The Jugoslav Delegation cannot agree with the decision of the combined Chiefs of Staff concerning the discontinuance of AM lire advances to the ACI from 1. November 1945, for following reasons:

1) The original decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff authorizing the advances of AM lire to the ACI was taken in accordance with the unanimous agreement of the ACI of 8. April 1944, that the administrative costs of the Council might be charged to the Italian Government in the final settlement. By this decision, taken on proposal of the representative of the U.S.A., the member Governments had agreed that they will pay the salaries of the staff of their resp. Delegations.

2) The Combined Chiefs of Staff cannot revoke unilaterally their decision regarding the advances of AM lire to the ACI, since this advancing was connected with the a/m obligation taken by the representatives of the member Governments.

3) Consequently no new decisions should have been taken concerning the same matter without a previous consulting the ACI.

4) Even in case that the Allied Financial Agency would not have any more lire, it should not hamper the further advancing of funds to the ACI, because, in basis of the articles 23 and 28 of the Armistice, the Italian Government was obliged to make available such Italian currency as the Allied Authorities may require.

5) Consequently the Jugoslav Delegation considers that:

a) advances of AM lire for administrative costs should not be discontinued neither to the Jugoslav Delegation nor to the Council as a whole;
b) the Jugoslav Delegation is not obliged to reimburse the past advances for administrative costs, this with reference to the decision of the ACI of 8 April 1944.

Therefor the Jugoslav Delegation do not consider necessary their advancing of funds for administrative expenses of the Secretariat of ACI.

6) The Jugoslav Delegation expects that the Combined Chiefs of Staff will reconsider the matter and that they will authorize the Allied Financial Agency to further advancing of AM lire to the Advisory Council for Italy."

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M. Matthiotty referred to the Greek Note 2497 of November 27, 1945, in which the Greek Delegation expressed its point of view on this subject (for copy of Note see Appendix I of Minutes of the 47th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy), and stated that the Greek point of view expressed therein had not changed, but that his Delegation was willing to concur with any common decision in this matter, reached by the Council.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that it appeared to him that two distinct questions were involved in the statements submitted. One, the actual responsibility for payment of the various expenses by the several Delegations and the Council as a whole. On this point, he stated, the Council had taken a decision and this decision represented an endorsement of the views submitted by the United States Representative. He noted however that this action was a purely local decision and it was never endorsed formally by the respective Governments. In accordance with this decision the several Delegations agreed that the question regarding the administrative costs of the Council was to be postponed for final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government. He noted that it was the point of view of the British Delegation that the administrative costs involved only those accruing to the Council but that he understood that several of the Delegations held the view that this provision covered the administrative costs of the several Delegations. The second point, he stated, was that of the actual providing of money to enable the Delegations to function and in this connection there had been difficulty in obtaining money in the early days, it had appeared that the only solution of this problem was to draw on some Allied military body and that accordingly AFHQ had been approached and requested to clear the matter with CCS. As a result of this approach CCS had authorized an advance of Allied Lire (see TAF Airgram no. 8). He stated that this action taken by CCS had nothing to do with the purely local decision taken by the Council and that, in fact, CCS had now revoked the authorization previously granted. He emphasized that the foregoing remarks represented his personal views only and that he had no instructions from the Foreign Office.

M. Daley stated that he felt that the question of the reimbursement of the Advisory Council to the Allied Financial Agency for past advances for the administrative expenses of the Council's work should be postponed for consideration at the peace conference with Italy and that the AFA should be authorized to continue advances for administrative costs, which advances should be limited to amounts agreed upon by the Council.

M. Matthiotty expressed concurrence with the views expressed by M. Daley.

Mr. Coshia stated that he would refer the statements made at this meeting by the Soviet Union and Jugoslav representatives to his Government for appropriate instructions, and that pending receipt of such instructions he wished to express some personal views in the premises. He stated that he was under the impression that both the Soviet Union and the Jugoslav Delegations seemed to take the position, in their respective notes, that the Combined Chiefs of Staff were under some

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responsibility for payment of the various expenses by the several delegations and the Council as a whole. On this point, he stated, the Council had taken a decision and this decision represented an endorsement of the views submitted by the United States Representative. He noted however that this action was a purely local decision and it was never endorsed formally by the respective Governments. In accordance with this decision the several delegations agreed that the question regarding the administrative costs of the Council was to be postponed for final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government. He added that it was the point of view of the British Delegation that the administrative costs involved only those accrue to the Council but that he understood that several of the Delegations held the view that this provision covered the administrative costs of the several delegations. The second point, he stated, was that of the mutual providing of money to enable the Delegations to function and in this connection there had been difficulty in obtaining money in the early days, it had appeared that the only solution of this problem was to draw on some Allied military body and that accordingly [illegible] had been approached and requested to clear the matter with [illegible]. As a result of this approach CCS had authorized an advance of Allied Lire (see TOT airgram no. 8). He stated that this action taken by CCS had nothing to do with the purely local decision taken by the Council and that, in fact, CCS had now revoked the authorization previously granted. He emphasized that the foregoing remarks represented his personal views only and that he had no instructions from the Foreign Office.

M. Daley stated that he felt that the question of the reimbursement of the Advisory Council to the Allied Financial Agency for past advances for the administrative expenses of the Council's work should be postponed for consideration at the peace conference with Italy and that the [illegible] should be authorized to continue advances for administrative costs, which advances should be limited to amounts agreed upon by the Council.

M. Vatikiotty expressed concurrence with the views expressed by M. Daley.

Mr. Caskie stated that he would refer the statements made at this meeting by the Soviet Union and Yugoslav Representatives to his Government for appropriate instructions, and that pending receipt of such instructions he wished to express some personal views in the premises. He stated that he was under the impression that both the Soviet Union and the Yugoslav Delegations seemed to take the position, in their respective notes, that the Combined Chiefs of Staff were under some sort of obligation to authorize Allied Military Lire advances to the Advisory Council for Italy for the reason that the several Delegations on the Advisory Council for Italy had agreed to accept a certain financial responsibility in bearing their respective share of the expenses incurred in connection with the work of the Council. He expressed the opinion that the two questions were separate and distinct and not interdependent as implied in the Soviet Union and Yugoslav notes. CCS had authorized the advance of AM Lire to AFA simply because normal remittance facilities were not available in Italy at the time when the Council moved to Italy from Algiers. The basic point of the present CCS directive under discussion is that, since at present adequate remittance facilities to Italy have been established, the Combined Chiefs of Staff take the position that the Delegations on the

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Advisory Council for Italy should make their own remittance arrangements. As regards the UNRRA request for reimbursement of past advances made by UNRRA, he stated that he felt that the position of UNRRA was merely that of a member who had called for a loan.

The question of the financial responsibility of the ACC Delegations, as outlined in the U.N. note of March 15, 1944, which the Council accepted at its April 2, 1944 meeting, was a subject apart from the actual method of advancing funds to the Council. The basic point of this note was the division of the expenses of the ACC into two categories that were to be borne by the Delegations and those to be postponed for final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government. The note does not embody any agreement as to method or channel of advancing funds to ACC.

With reference to this note, Mr. Conkle stated that although all Delegations on the Advisory Council for Italy had agreed to bear certain expenses arising from work of the Council that so far as he knew none of the Delegations, with exception of the United States Delegation, had made any reimbursement to UNRRA for past advances for such expenses. Furthermore, he added, there seemed to be several interpretations of the term "administrative costs", the United Kingdom and the United States Delegations holding the view that the administrative costs referred to in the U.N. Note of March 15, 1944 are only those which are common to the Council as a whole, and none of the other Delegations holding the view that the administrative costs of the Council as a whole as well as those of the individual Delegations are covered by the U.N. Note and that therefore the administration costs of the individual Delegations should not be reimbursed at this time but settlement thereof should be taken into consideration at a later date. Mr. Conkle stated that he considered it desirable for the Council to examine this particular question and define the extent of the term "administrative costs", since reimbursement of certain expenses was dependent on a clear-cut definition of terms. In connection with this subject, Mr. Conkle pointed out that at the request of the Allied Commission the Secretariat of the Council circulated, on January 30, 1945, a memorandum to all ACC Delegations in which it was suggested that the Council consider the establishment of a more detailed accounting of funds. Four of the six Delegations replied favorably, but to date no reply has been received from either the Soviet Union or Yugoslav Delegations. He stated that he considered the establishment of more uniform and detailed accounting procedure important since the bulk of the advances received by the several ACC Delegations were classified as "miscellaneous" (Note attached ACC disbursements statement) and unless some accounting procedure were established it was practically impossible to make proper reimbursement, especially in view of the considerable difference in "miscellaneous" advances to individual Delegations.

With reference to the point in the Soviet Union statement that according to Article 23 of the conditions of the Armistice signed on November 29, 1943 the administrative expenses of the Council's work should be charged to the Italian Government, Mr. Conkle asked Admiral Stone whether he was correct in his assumption that the funds when the Italian Government is required to make available to the [illegible] required to finds needed for

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Italian Government. The Note does not embody any commitment as to method or channel of advancing funds to ACI.

With reference to this note, Mr. Hoshie stated that although all delegations on the Advisory Council for Italy had agreed to bear certain expenses arising from work of the Council that as far as he knew none of the delegations, with exception of the United States delegation, had made any reimbursement to ACI for past advances for such expenses. Furthermore, he added, there seemed to be several interpretations of the term "administrative costs", the United Kingdom and the United States delegations holding the view that the administration costs referred to in the U.S. Note of March 15, 1944 are only those which are common to the Council as a whole, and some of the other delegations holding the view that the administrative costs of the Council as a whole as well as those of the individual delegations are covered by the U.S. Note and that therefore the administrative costs of the individual delegations should not be reimbursed at this time but settlement thereof should be taken into consideration at a later date. Mr. Hoshie stated that he considered it desirable for the Council to examine this particular question and define the extent of the term "administrative costs", since reimbursement of certain expenses was dependent on a clear-cut definition of terms. In connection with this subject, Mr. Hoshie pointed out that at the request of the Allied Commission the Secretariat of the Council circulated, on January 20, 1945, a memorandum to all ACI delegations in which it was suggested that the Council consider the establishment of a more detailed accounting of funds. Four of the six delegations replied favorably, but to date no reply has been received from either the Soviet Union or Jugoslav delegations. He stated that he considered the establishment of some uniform and detailed accounting procedure important since the bulk of the advances received by the several ACI delegations were classified as "miscellaneous" (Note attached ACI disbursement statement) and unless some accounting procedure were established it was practically impossible to make proper reimbursement, especially in view of the considerable difference in "miscellaneous" advances to individual delegations.

With reference to the point in the Soviet Union statement that according to Article 23 of the conditions of the Armistice signed on November 29, 1943 the administration expenses of the Council's work should be charged to the Italian Government, Mr. Hoshie asked Admiral Stone whether he was correct in his assumption that the funds which the Italian Government is required to make available to the United Nations under this provision referred to funds needed for payment of costs arising from the occupation.

Admiral Stone said that this was essentially correct.

Mr. Hoshie then pointed out that one of the elements of the agreement reached by the Council on April 2, 1944 was the acceptance of the definition that the Council performed a quasi diplomatic function diverse from the usual occupation character of the other Allied authorities and that accordingly it would appear to him that it could not be expected that the expenses of the ACI be charged to occupation costs.

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The Chairman suggested that the Council request AFHQ for an indication of the reason why AFHQ ordered the discontinuance of all Lire advances.

Mr. Hoshie pointed out that he felt the reason had already been indicated in the note of November 23, 1945 from the Allied Commission to the Advisory Council for Italy, the pertinent section of which reads as follows: "The Combined Chief of Staff further stated that this decision (namely, to discontinue all lire advances) was made in view of the fact that adequate remittance facilities to Italy have been established".

Mr. Hopkinson suggested that the Council may wish to consider forwarding a copy of the minutes to AFHQ for his information and to request appropriate instructions from the respective Governments.

Mr. Hoshie stated that he felt no useful purpose would be served by forwarding the minutes of the meeting to AFHQ since these minutes embody only the official statements of the Soviet Union and Jugoslav representatives and do not give any indication of the official views of the other delegations.

M. Daley and M. Vatikiotty expressed concurrence with Mr. Hoshie's views.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hopkinson whether he felt that the minutes should be forwarded to AFHQ.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that he did not want to press this point and that he had merely felt it might be useful to inform AFHQ at this stage. On hearing Mr. Hoshie's views he was inclined to agree that there was no point in forwarding the minutes to AFHQ at this time.

The Chairman then suggested that the Council agree to postpone further consideration of this question and send the minutes of this meeting to AFHQ for information.

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Mr. Hoshie repeated his point of view to the effect that he felt no purpose would be served by forwarding the minutes to AFHQ.

Messrs. Daley, Vatikiotty and Hopkinson expressed agreement with Mr. Hoshie.

General Vasiliev stated that he had no objection to Mr. Hopkinson's proposal to send the minutes of the meeting to AFHQ for information.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that this had been his original idea but that he had now withdrawn this proposal. He suggested that the members of the Council who were without instructions ask for such and that pending receipt of further instructions the Council postpone further consideration of this question.

The Chairman ascertained that the Council was in agreement on this latter point.

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to request appropriate instructions from the respective Governments.

Mr. Cohlin stated that he felt no useful purpose would be served by forwarding the minutes of the meeting to [redacted] since these minutes embody only the official statements of the Soviet Union and Yugoslav representatives and do not give any indication of the official views of the other delegations.

M. Daley and M. Vatlikotty expressed concurrence with Mr. Cohlin's views.

The Chairman asked Mr. Hopkinson whether he felt that the minutes should be forwarded to [redacted].

Mr. Hopkinson stated that he did not want to press this point and that he had merely felt it might be useful to inform [redacted] at this stage. On hearing Mr. Cohlin's views he was inclined to agree that there was no point in forwarding the minutes to [redacted] at this time.

The Chairman then suggested that the Council agree to postpone further consideration of this question and send the minutes of this meeting to [redacted] for information.

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Mr. Cohlin repeated his point of view to the effect that he felt no purpose would be served by forwarding the minutes to [redacted].

Messrs. Daley, Vatlikotty and Hopkinson expressed agreement with Mr. Cohlin.

General Vasiliev stated that he had no objection to Mr. Hopkinson's proposal to send the minutes of the meeting to [redacted] for information.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that this had been his original idea but that he had now withdrawn this proposal. He suggested that the members of the Council who were without instructions ask for such and that pending receipt of further instructions the Council postpone further consideration of this question.

The Chairman ascertained that the Council was in agreement on this latter point.

3. Miscellaneous

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

4. Press Communique

The Chairman presented a press communique to the Council for approval.

Mr. Cohlin suggested that the Council consider omitting the release of routine press communiques.

Mr. Hopkinson expressed his agreement with this suggestion.

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M. Halay also expressed agreement and indicated that he felt that the Council should release communiques only if it had some decision to communicate to the press.

The Chairman pointed out that the release of press communiques was an old custom.

Mr. Hoshie noted that there was no actual requirement to release a press communique.

General Vasiliev expressed the view that he felt a press communique should be released.

M. Vatikiotty indicated support of the position taken by M. Halay.

Mr. Hopkinson suggested as a compromise that only the first sentence of the communique should be released.

General Vasiliev stated that he must insist on the release of this communique.

Messrs. Halay, Vatikiotty and Hopkinson indicated that they would agree to release the communique if General Vasiliev insisted upon it.

Mr. Hoshie also agreed to the release, but stated that this agreement should not be considered as establishing a precedent in the premises.

The Council released the following press communique:

"The 48th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 15th under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative, Mr. Josip Smodlaka. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Halay	France
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Mr. R.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. John D. Hoshie	United States

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The Council heard a report on current political events in Italy delivered by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Chairman suggested that the next meeting be held on February 15 under French chairmanship.

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General Vasiliev expressed the view that he felt a press communique should be released.

M. Vatikiotty indicated support of the position taken by M. Baley.

Mr. Hopkinson suggested as a compromise that only the first sentence of the communique should be released.

General Vasiliev stated that he must insist on the release of this communique.

Messrs. Baley, Vatikiotty and Hopkinson indicated that they would agree to release the communique if General Vasiliev insisted upon it.

Mr. Goshie also agreed to the release, but stated that this agreement should not be considered as establishing a precedent in the premises.

The Council released the following press communique:

"The 48th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on January 14th under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Representative, Dr. Josip Smodlaka. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Baley	France
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. John E. Goshie	United States

The Council heard a report on current political events in Italy delivered by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Chairman suggested that the next meeting be held on February 15 under French chairmanship.

General Vasiliev stated that since none of the Delegations may receive instructions prior to that date he thought it advisable to schedule the next meeting for February 1st.

Mr. Goshie suggested that the meeting be scheduled for February 15th, subject to the understanding that if all the Delegations received their instructions prior to that date the Council be convened at an earlier date.

General

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General Wasilew agreed to this suggestion.

The Chairman ascertained that this suggestion was agreeable to all the Members of the Council.

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Appendix #1: ASA Reimbursement statement;
Appendix #2: Statement of Expenses to Delegations.

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APPENDIX #1

TO MINUTES OF THE 46th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

Copy

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY FOR THE

2 DECEMBER 1945 (Expressed in Lire)

	Rations Drawn from United States	Rations drawn from British Army	Food Supplementary to Rations	Wine and Liquors	Entertainment	Furniture and Equipment	Stationery and Supplies	Light and Heating
U.S. DELEGATION -								
Total to 31 October 1945	321,977	6,296	9,459	25,328	6,836	75,826	1,375	181,6
Add:-Disbursements in November 1945	154,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,0
Total to 2 December 1945	476,714	6,296	9,459	25,328	6,836	75,826	1,375	227,6
BRITISH DELEGATION -								
Total to 31 October 1945	159,225	1,087,137	251,626	33,660	-	226,324	-	120,6
Add:-Disbursements in November 1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total to 2 December 1945	159,225	1,087,137	251,626	33,660	-	226,324	-	120,6
RUSSIAN DELEGATION -								
Total to 31 October 1945	655,950	400,752	22,155	32,900	-	42,169	-	266,6
Add:-Disbursements in November 1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,0
Total to 2 December 1945	655,950	400,752	22,155	32,900	-	42,169	-	286,6
YUGOSLAV DELEGATION -								
Total to 31 October 1945	744,076	604,874	19,166	18,456	-	37,445	-	284,6
Add:-Disbursements in November 1945	-	36,200	-	-	-	-	-	36,6
Total to 2 December 1945	744,076	640,874	19,166	18,456	-	37,445	-	321,6
GREEK DELEGATION -								
Total to 31 October 1945	387,527	309,210	20,957	17,555	-	27,095	-	180,6
Add:-Disbursements in November 1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,0
Total to 2 December 1945	387,527	309,210	20,957	17,555	-	27,095	-	200,6
FRENCH DELEGATION -								
Total to 31 October 1945	428,775	359,214	22,038	19,455	-	9,701	-	275,6
Add:-Disbursements in November 1945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,6
Total to 2 December 1945	428,775	359,214	22,038	19,455	-	9,701	-	295,6
ALL DELEGATIONS -								
Total to 31 October 1945	2,697,530	2,767,183	334,381	147,353	6,836	427,558	1,375	1,279,6
Add:-Disbursements in November 1945	191,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,6
Total to 2 December 1945	2,888,567	2,767,183	334,381	147,353	6,836	427,558	1,375	1,421,6

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APPENDIX #1

...S OF THE 49th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY

...TUREMENTS OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY FOR THE PERIOD TO

...R DECEMBER 1945 (Expressed in lire)

...-: ...ry: ...ne	Wine and Liquors	Entertainment	Furniture and Equipment	Stationery and Supplies	Lighting and Heating	Laundry	Wages of Civilian Employees	Miscellaneous Current Expenses of Delegation	Totals
39:	25,329:	6,836 :	25,826 :	1,375 :	181,849:	4,803 :	221,686 :	20,681 :	874,895
	- :	- :	- :	- :	46,056:	- :	24,767 :	320 :	225,880
52:	25,329:	6,836 :	25,826 :	1,375 :	227,204:	4,385 :	246,656 :	21,001 :	1,100,775
26:	28,660:	- :	235,324 :	- :	120,653:	5,994 :	248,109 :	1,561,590 :	2,473,308
	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	24,768 :	320 :	25,088
26:	28,660:	- :	235,324 :	- :	120,653:	5,994 :	272,877 :	1,561,910 :	2,498,396
55:	32,900:	- :	42,169 :	- :	256,224:	8,570 :	396,718 :	50,305,670 :	814 1,178
	- :	- :	- :	- :	30,110:	- :	24,767 :	320 :	45,197
155	32,900:	- :	42,169 :	- :	286,404:	8,570 :	421,485 :	50,305,990 :	52,185,375
36:	18,455:	- :	37,445 :	- :	254,922:	1,800 :	233,687 :	27,967,477 :	29,877,600
	- :	- :	- :	- :	36,550:	- :	24,768 :	320 :	97,928
66:	18,455:	- :	37,445 :	- :	291,472:	1,800 :	258,455 :	27,968,797 :	29,975,528
37:	17,555:	- :	27,095 :	- :	180,375:	2,228 :	576,425 :	11,004,916 :	12,537,166
	- :	- :	- :	- :	30,110:	- :	24,717 :	320 :	45,197
57:	17,555:	- :	27,095 :	- :	200,385:	2,228 :	601,142 :	11,005,236 :	12,582,363
28:	19,455:	- :	9,701 :	- :	275,696:	5,322 :	382,185 :	1,503,530 :	3,005,916
	- :	- :	- :	- :	19,475:	- :	24,768 :	320 :	44,563
28:	19,455:	- :	9,701 :	- :	295,171:	5,322 :	406,953 :	1,503,850 :	3,050,479
81:	142,353:	6,836 :	457,558 :	1,375 :	1,279,686:	29,287 :	2,059,615 :	92,149,864 :	101,910,063
	- :	- :	- :	- :	142,301:	- :	148,505 :	1,920 :	493,863
81:	142,353:	6,836 :	457,558 :	1,375 :	1,421,987:	29,287 :	2,207,615 :	92,151,784 :	102,393,926

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APPENDIX #2

TO MINUTES OF 32ND MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Copy

ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
PENTAGON SUB COMMISSION

15065/F

21 January 1946

SUBJECT : Advances to Advisory Council for Italy.

TO : The Chief Commissioner.

1. Pursuant to your request, there is given below the total of advances to the various delegations on the Advisory Council for Italy, and any refunds made by such delegations.

	Total Advances	Refunds	Net Advances
American Delegation	3,448,584	2,347,809	1,100,775
British Delegation	3,436,396	-	3,436,396
Russian Delegation	52,186,375	-	52,186,375
Yugoslav Delegation	29,375,538	-	29,375,538
Greek Delegation	12,582,363	-	12,582,363
French Delegation	3,880,477	-	3,880,477
Total	104,741,733	2,347,809	102,393,924
Less Refunds	2,347,809		
Total Net Advances	102,393,924		

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2. These figures are complete through 4 December, 1945, the date on which the Financial Agent of the Advisory Council for Italy closed his books. No advances to the various delegations were made after 1 November, 1945, the date on which CCS terminated our authority to make such advances.

(Signed) S. R. L. [illegible]
Lt. Col.

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FINANCE SUB COMMISSION

LMGOB/F

31 January 1946

SUBJECT : Advances to Advisory Council for Italy.

TO : The Chief Commissioner.

1. Pursuant to your request, there is given below the total of advances to the various delegations on the Advisory Council for Italy, and any refunds made by such delegations.

	Total Advances	Refunds	Net Advances
American Delegation	3,448,584	2,347,809	1,100,775
British Delegation	5,496,396	-	5,496,396
Russian Delegation	58,186,375	-	58,186,375
Yugoslav Delegation	29,975,539	-	29,975,539
Greek Delegation	13,592,363	-	13,592,363
French Delegation	5,050,477	-	5,050,477
Total	104,741,733	2,347,809	102,393,924
Less Refunds	2,347,809		
Total Net Advances	102,393,924		

2. These figures are complete through 4 December, 1945, the date on which the Financial Agent of the Advisory Council for Italy closed his books. No advances to the various delegations were made after 1 November, 1945, the date on which SCAC terminated our authority to make such advances.

(Signed) H. E. L. STEWARD
Lt. Col

Director,
Finance Sub Commission

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JAN 1 PECD

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 15, 1946

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for January 18, 1030 hours, will be held at Via Monte del Farioli 24 under the chairmanship of the Jugoslav Representative.

Enclosure:

Agenda of meeting.

1705

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

(78a)

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 15, 1946

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

Enclosure:

Minutes of 47th Meeting.

1704

MAJOR GENERAL KILLEY M. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

MINUTES OF THE 47th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 113 on December 21, 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. Goslin	
M. Georges Balay	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Georges Exintaris	Greece
M. Constantin Vatikiotis	
M. Alexander Xgourides	
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
Lt. V. Seegalin	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Niko Jakša	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

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

2.) Miscellaneous.

Mr. Kirk, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that since copies of Admiral Stone's report had been distributed in advance he felt that the members of the Council would agree with him that there was no point in requesting the Admiral to read his report at this time. He then inserted the Admiral's report into the record at this point.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

In the fortnightly political report , which was circulated to you last week, I indicated that, at the time of writing, namely December 7th, there seemed every hope that the political crisis would be resolved by the formation of a new Government on a six

M. Georges Bidault	France
M. Paul Youmiat	
M. Georges Kaintaris	Greece
M. Constantin Tsatsiotty	
M. Alexander Apsouridas	
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Secretary Nikas Slavin	
Lt. G. Caeglin	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Audrey S. Halford	
Dr. Slavko Gradisha	Yugoslavia
Mr. Vlko Jukic	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

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

2.) Miscellaneous.

Mr. Vizi, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that since copies of Admiral Stone's report had been distributed in advance he felt that the members of the Council would agree with him that there was no point in requesting the Admiral to read his report at this time. He then inserted the Admiral's report into the record at this point.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

Gentlemen:

In the fortnightly political report , which was circulated to you last week, I indicated that, at the time of writing, namely December 7th, there seemed every hope that the political crisis would be resolved by the formation of a new Government on a six party basis. This hope was happily fulfilled and during the evening of 10th December Signor De Gasperi was able to announce the list of the new Cabinet, although two or three portfolios had to be filled subsequently. The final list is as follows:

President

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President	Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Vice-Pres. & Constituente	Pietro Nenni	Socialist
Agriculture	Fausto Gullo	Communist
Air	Mario Cevolotto	Labor Democrat
Education	Guido Gonella	Labor Democrat
Finance	Mauro Scoccimarro	Communist
Foreign Affairs	Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Industry & Commerce	Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Interior	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
Justice	Palmiro Togliatti	Communist
Labour & Welfare	Gaetano Barbareschi	Socialist
Navy	Raffaele de Courten	Independent
Post & Telegraphs	Mario Scelba	Christian Democrat
Postwar Relief	Luigi Gasparotto	Labor Democrat
Public Works	Cesare Sattani	Liberal
Reconstruction	Ugo La Malfa	Action
Transport	Riccardo Lombardi	Action
Treasury	Epicarmo Corbino	Liberal
War	Manlio Brosio	Liberal
Without portfolio (Consulta)	Emilio Lussu	Action

1202

Examination of the above list will show very little change from the former Government. Including Signor De Gasperi, eleven of the nineteen ministers served in Signor Parri's Government. There are three newcomers, namely the two Liberals Signori Corbino and Sattani and the Action Party Minister Signor Lombardi, until now Prefect of Milan. Signor Corbino served before as one of the members of Marshal Badoglio's "Government of Experts" at Brindisi in December 1943. Signor Sattani is the Secretary of the Italian Liberal Party and played an important role in the crisis. Signor Gasparotto, the Minister for Post-War Relief was Air Minister in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

Looking at the crisis objectively it is difficult to say which

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Education	Mario Scelba	Labor Democrat
Finance	Mauro Pecchiardo	Communist
Foreign Affairs	Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Industry & Commerce	Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Interior	Giuseppe Romita	Socialist
Justice	Palmiro Togliatti	Communist
Labour & Welfare	Gaetano Amendola	Socialist
Navy	Raffaele de Courten	Independent
Post & Telegraphs	Mario Scelba	Christian Democrat
Postwar Relief	Luigi Gasparotto	Labor Democrat
Public Works	Umberto Tupini	Liberal
Reconstruction	Pietro Nenni	Action
Transport	Riccardo Lombardi	Action
Treasury	Epicarmo Corbino	Liberal
War	Manlio Brosio	Liberal
Without portfolio (Consulta)	Emilio Lussu	Action

Examination of the above list will show very little change from the former Government. Including Signor De Gasperi, eleven of the nineteen ministers served in Signor Parri's Government. There are three newcomers, namely the two Liberals Signori Corbino and Cattani and the Action Party Minister Signor Lombardi, until now Prefect of Milan. Signor Corbino served before as one of the members of Marshal Badoglio's "Government of Experts" at Brindisi in December 1943. Signor Cattani is the Secretary of the Italian Liberal Party and played an important role in the crisis. Signor Gasparotto, the Minister for Post-War Relief was Air Minister in the first Bonomi Cabinet.

Looking at the crisis objectively it is difficult to say which of the Parties came off victorious and, indeed, what is the significance of the solution. It is noteworthy that, for the first time since 1920, the Italian Government is headed by a member of the Catholic Party. Perhaps I may be permitted to say that the Christian Democrat leader's tact, skill and firmness at the crucial moment of the crisis have considerably enhanced his personal prestige. He is therefore definitely the gainer by the crisis and his party may be said to share some of the reflected glory. The Socialists also seem to have gained, although the crisis was opened with the avowed

intension

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interior of wrecking the left-wing parties. The socialists now have not only Signor Nenni, who remains as the sole Vice-President and still in charge of the Ministry for the Constituent Assembly, but they have also obtained the Ministry of the Interior, a post for which, you may recall, they struggled unsuccessfully at the time of the formation of the Parri Government. Signor Nenni, speaking last week-end at Padua, did not fail to point out that this was also the first time since 1960 that a Socialist was Minister of the Interior. Otherwise, there is little change. The Communists remain exactly as before. The Action Party have lost the Presidency of the Council but have taken over the important Ministry of Reconstruction. The Liberals do not seem to have won any of the points for which they precipitated the crisis, for the Government has not broadened its base, it does not appear to have freed itself from the control of the Committee of National Liberation and Signor De Gasperi has not specifically accepted the recommendations of the Liberal Party. Nevertheless, the Liberals maintain that they have triumphed since they are still in the Government and the President of the Council belongs to a party of the Right and is therefore presumably more acceptable to them. Nevertheless all they are satisfied with the departure of Signor Parri.

On the whole the crisis has had a bad press and according to Libera Stampa (Independent) "everyone is dissatisfied". Even the Risorgimento Liberale (Liberal) declared that the Government could not be regarded as "new" but it thought that the "few changes made might increase its efficiency".

On the 11th December, the Ministers took office and on the same day at a meeting of the six parties it was tentatively decided that the parties would keep the same Under-Secretaries as they had in the preceding Cabinet, except where the Minister happened to belong to the same political party. The list of Under-Secretaries was published in the press of December 15th and I will not take up your time by reciting the names now.

The first Council meeting of the new Government was held on December 13th, and, after appointing the Under-Secretaries, it agreed to the nomination as President of the Council of State of Signor Ruini, who had seemed to be a fixture at the Ministry of Reconstruction and was perhaps the most surprising casualty of the whole crisis. The ex-Ministers Parri, Ruini, Bilenchi, Jacini, Arangio-Ruiz and the ex-Secretaries Conti, Scoccimarro and Ferrara were appointed members of the Consultative Assembly. The Council then approved draft decrees for the use of the German language in administrative and judicial offices in Bolzano Province. It was therefore decided to convoke immediately the political and administrative committees of the Consultative Assembly who are to examine questions relating to the electoral laws with special emphasis on those touching on the administrative elections. It was also agreed to convoke a plenary meeting of the Consultative Assembly on January 7th next.

In the evening of the same day, Signor De Gasperi made an important speech on the radio setting out the programme of his Government. He began by stating that the transfer of the Northern territories to Italian administration, of which I shall speak again late-

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has not broadened its base, it does not appear to have freed itself from the control of the Committee of National Liberation and Signor De Gasperi has not unofficially accepted the recommendations of the Liberal Party. Nevertheless, the Liberals maintain that they have triumphed since they are still in the Government and the President of the Council belongs to a party of the Right and is therefore presumably more acceptable to them. How all they are satisfied with the departure of Signor Parri.

On the whole the crisis has had a bad press and according to Liberal friends (Independent) everyone is dissatisfied. Even the Partito Liberale Italiano (Liberal) declared that the Government could not be regarded as "new" but it thought that the "few changes made might increase its efficiency".

On the 11th December, the Ministers took office and on the same day at a meeting of the six parties it was tentatively decided that the parties would keep the same Under-Secretaries as they had in the preceding Cabinet, except where the Minister happened to belong to the same political party. The list of Under-Secretaries was published in the press of December 12th and I will not take up your time by reciting the names now.

The first Council meeting of the new Government was held on December 13th, on , after appointing the Under-Secretaries, it agreed to the nomination as President of the Council of Abuse of Signor Casati, who had seemed to be a fixture at the Ministry of Reconstruction and was perhaps the most surprising casualty of the whole crisis. The ex-Ministers Parri, Casati, Gasparotto, Scoccimarro and the ex-Secretaries Nenni, Saggiontti and Terracini were appointed members of the Consultative Assembly. The Council then approved a draft decree for the use of the German language in administrative and judicial offices in Bolzano Province. It was thereafter decided to convoke immediately the political and administrative committees of the Consultative Assembly who are to examine questions relating to the electoral laws with special emphasis on those touching on the administrative elections. It was also agreed to convoke a plenary meeting of the Consultative Assembly on January 7th next.

In the evening of the same day, Signor De Gasperi made an important speech on the radio setting out the programme of his Government. He began by stating that the transfer of the Northern territories to Italian administration, of which I shall speak again later, was a good omen for the new Government. It was not by chance that this Government was headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It meant that Italians today felt that they must unite in a supreme effort, in order to re-conquer their territory, their independence and their unity and to re-affirm, among the free nations of the world, Italy's individuality which was opposed to all nationalistic tendencies and open to cultural, labour and economic exchanges. Although the goal of regaining her position amongst the United Nations was still far off and though peace too might still be distant, the

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hand-over of the Fortuna territories was a step forward and all Italians hoped that the next step would be the abolition of the Armistice clauses and the beginning of a new era of free collaboration with the United Nations which would give a new dignity to Italy. This was not merely a matter of importance from the moral point of view but also from the economic angle, since it was necessary that Italy should be able to export her agricultural and industrial products not needed in the country. Now that the three major Allies were about to meet again in Moscow, the new democratic Italian Government hoped that the meeting would end in an agreement between all nations which would lead to peace. Italy asked that her rights be recognised, though she would not pretend to dismiss the rights of others. Signor De Gasperi emphasized that Italians were anxious that other nations should have no doubt about Italy's determination to eradicate Fascism completely and to defend the liberty which had been won with the aid of the Allies. Now that the whole country was under one jurisdiction, the Italian Government would reestablish the normal administrative machinery - provisional and extraordinary organs would be abolished as soon as possible. By this he meant the abolition of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism and the conclusion of epuration proceedings before the elections for the Constituent Assembly and, in any case, before March 31st 1946. He may also have referred to the past non-advisory functions of local CLN's. As regards the return to the traditional procedure of the penal courts, the present Minister of Justice had already stated that a suitable measure was under study and would soon be submitted to the Council of Ministers for their approval. Administrative elections would be held as soon as possible. Signor De Gasperi then referred briefly to a revision of the Public Safety Law and the various measures envisaged for the pacification of areas where languages other than Italian were spoken. Turning to the economic field, the President of the Council declared that the big economic and social problems confronting the country were closely connected with its foreign policy. The problems of food and agrarian reform had to be solved with both internal and foreign aid. The revival of industry called both for the cooperation of workers and employers and the supply of foreign credit. Signor Parri had done valuable work in preparing the ground for the solution of these problems and Signor De Gasperi wished to take this opportunity of recording his gratitude to the late President of the Council. As regards financial policy, he mentioned the need of taking measures to defend the lira in such a way as to return to normalisation of the price system and to a consequent stabilization which would allow Italy to adhere to international monetary agreements. A rigorous curbing of State expenses and those of other public bodies and the reinvigoration of the normal intake would lay the basis for a policy of gradual return to a balanced budget, while in order to cope with the burden of reconstruction and the deficits in the ordinary budget the Government would have recourse to special taxes, i.e. on all Fascist and war profits - and the various revenues and public loans. Signor De Gasperi concluded his speech by appealing to all the Ministers for the development of a sense of solidarity and to all Italians for the establishment of real union.

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that Italians were anxious that other nations should have no doubt about Italy's determination to eradicate Fascism completely and to defend the liberty which had been won with the aid of the Allies. Now that the whole country was under one jurisdiction, the Italian Government would reestablish the normal administrative machinery - provisional and extraordinary organs would be abolished as soon as possible. By this he meant the abolition of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism and the conclusion of epuration proceedings before the elections for the Constituent Assembly and, in any case, before March 31st 1946. He may also have referred to the post war-advisory functions of local CLN's. As regards the return to the traditional procedure of the penal courts, the present Minister of Justice had already stated that a suitable measure was under study and would soon be submitted to the Council of Ministers for their approval. Administrative elections would be held as soon as possible. Signor De Gasperi then referred briefly to a revision of the Public Safety law and the various measures envisaged for the pacification of areas where languages other than Italian were spoken. Turning to the economic field, the President of the Council declared that the big economic and social problems confronting the country were closely connected with its foreign policy. The problems of food and agrarian reform had to be solved with both internal and foreign aid. The revival of industry called both for the cooperation of workers and employers and the supply of foreign credit. Signor Parri had done valuable work in preparing the ground for the solution of these problems and Signor De Gasperi wished to take this opportunity of recording his gratitude to the late President of the Council. As regards financial policy, he mentioned the need of taking measures to defend the lira in such a way as to return to normalization of the price system and to a consequent stabilization which would allow Italy to adhere to international monetary agreements. A rigorous curbing of state expenses and those of other public bodies and the reinvigoration of the normal intake would lay the basis for a policy of gradual return to a balanced budget, while in order to cope with the burden of reconstruction and the deficits in the ordinary budget the Government would have recourse to special taxes, i.e. on all Fascist and war profits - and the various revenues and public loans. Signor De Gasperi concluded his speech by appealing to all the Ministers for the development of a sense of solidarity and to all Italians for the establishment of real union.

At noon on December 18th, on instructions from the Combined Chiefs of Staff transmitted to me through the Supreme Allied Commander, I informed the Italian President of the Council that the remaining territory now under Allied Military Government, including the islands of Lampedusa, Linosa and Pantelleria but excluding Venezia Giulia and the Province of Udine, were to be returned to Italian administration about December 21st next. The Province of Udine was being retained under AMG solely for military reasons

and

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and not in any sense because it was considered a disputed area. Allied officers would be withdrawn from the areas to be transferred but a small number of Allied Commission Liaison officers would remain to facilitate the transition from Allied to Italian administration. For your information, the number of liaison officers and their locations will probably be as follows:

Sicily	3 LOs	Bari	1 LO
Naples	2 LOs 3 PWBs	Puglia	2 LOs 2 PWBs
Liguria	2 LOs 3 PWBs	Abruzzo	3 LOs 4 PWBs
Lombardy	2 LOs 3 PWBs	Venezia	3 LOs 2 PWBs
Bolzano	4 LOs 2 PWBs	Florence	1 LO
Livorno	1 LO		

Further, the transfer of these territories and any withdrawal of Allied troops which the Supreme Allied Commander may determine are without prejudice to any frontier rectification which may be decided in the Peace Treaty.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

(b) Discussion

The Chairman inquired whether anybody had any comments to make to the Admiral's report.

Admiral Stone stated that he would like to add to his report the statement that SACMED had signed the transfer documents for the northern provinces and islands last night and that the documents had been taken over to the Viminale and that accordingly all formal steps in this connection had been completed.

Sir Noel Charles inquired about the wording of the guarantees requested from the Italian Government in connection with this transfer of territory.

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Admiral Stone stated that Signor De Gasperi had signed the identical letters which Signor Parri had signed. He noted that this step had been taken some time ago.

There was no further discussion.

2. Miscellaneous

The Chairman inquired whether the Council had any miscellaneous business to discuss.

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Liguria	8 IDs 3 MSBs	Piemonte	3 IDs 4 MSBs
Lombardy	11 IDs 3 MSBs	Venezia	5 IDs 2 MSBs
Emilia	4 IDs 2 MSBs	Romagna	3 IDs
Tuscany	3 IDs		

further, the transfer of these territories and any withdrawal of Allied troops which the Supreme Allied Commander may determine are without prejudice to any frontier rectification which may be decided in the Peace Treaty.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

(b) Discussion

The Chairman inquired whether anybody had any comments to make to the Admiral's report.

Admiral Stone stated that he would like to add to his report the statement that Signor Bonomi had signed the transfer documents for the northern provinces and islands last night and that the documents had been taken over to the Vatican and that accordingly all formal steps in this connection had been completed.

Sir Noel Charles inquired about the wording of the guarantee requested from the Italian Government in connection with this transfer of territory.

1699

Admiral Stone stated that Signor De Gasperi had signed the identical letters which Signor Bonomi had signed. He noted that this step had been taken some time ago.

There was no further discussion.

8. Miscellaneous

The Chairman inquired whether the Council had any miscellaneous business to discuss.

M. Matsudaira referred to his letter addressed to the Secretariat, in which he raised the question of the desirability of examining ways and means to obtain a continuance of Allied advances for the administrative costs of the Council's work. (Copy of this letter is attached as Appendix #2). He suggested that a meeting of the Secretariat be called to study this question and make a report thereon to the Council.

The Chairman ascertained that this suggestion was acceptable to the Council.

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Press

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Press Communique

The Chairman inquired whether the members of the Council were agreeable to omitting the release of a press communique.

H.E. Lord Caradon expressed his agreement to this suggestion.

Dr. Goodlad expressed his opinion that a press communique should be released.

M. Vaintaris stated that he was agreeable to omit the release of a press communique.

General Vasiliev indicated agreement to the Chairman's suggestion.

M. Dalay also expressed agreement to the Chairman's suggestion.

The Chairman then stated that in view of the foregoing the Council would not release a press communique.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on January 11 under the chairmanship of the Egyptian representative.

The Chairman closed the meeting by extending to all members of the Council greetings of the Season.

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Appendix A:

Letter from Greek Delegation No. 0497

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of a press statement.

General Vasiliev indicated agreement to the Chairman's suggestion.

Mr. Zutay also expressed agreement to the Chairman's suggestion.

The Chairman then stated that in view of the foregoing the Council would not release a press statement.

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on January 10 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav representative.

The Chairman closed the meeting by extending to all members of the Council greetings of the season.

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Appendix #1:

Letter from Greek Delegation No. 3497

JAS:bp

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ATTACHMENT #1 TO MINUTES OF THE 42nd MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

GREEK DELEGATION
to The
Advisory Council
for Italy

Ref. No. 5437

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Secretariat's Note dated November 3, 1945, transmitting a communication of the same date from the Finance Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, regarding the discontinuance on from 1 November, 1945 of all fire advances to the Advisory Council for Italy, following a directive issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and would like to point out the following:-

It is remembered that while the Combined Chiefs of Staff were studying the question of the provision of funds for the Advisory Council's use in Italy, the Council itself, at the invitation of the United States Representative, had expressed its views on this question, at its 8th and 9th meetings.

The Greek Delegation are therefore of the opinion that before the Combined Chiefs of Staff take a measure such as the revoking of their previous authorisation concerning all fire advances, it would be helpful if this question were again discussed by the Council as a whole.

This Delegation do not see why the principle of the "differentiation of amounts", accepted by the Council on its 9th meeting should be parted from.

It is understood that from the beginning of the Council's functioning, the salaries and allowances of the members of the various national Delegations have been borne by their respective Governments while administrative costs including expenditures for quarters, office space for the Secretariat, utilities, salaries of local employees, stationery and similar expenses were defrayed by all fire advances in order that they may be charged to the Italian Government in the final settlement.

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The Greek Delegation hold the view that as long as the Advisory Council operates in Italy, the administrative costs of the said Council as a whole and of the various Delegations should continue to be defrayed as up to 1 November 1945. Instead of lump sums being advanced to the various Delegations for this purpose, these administrative costs could, in the future, be paid only by a single accounting unit such as the Liaison & Administrative Office to the ACI.

Finally, as regards the question raised in para 3 of the Finance Sub-Commission's letter, this Delegation point out that the agreement

The Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Secretariat's Note dated November 8, 1945, transmitting a communication of the same date from the Finance Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, regarding the discontinuance as from 1 November, 1945 of further advances to the Advisory Council for Italy, following a directive issued by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and would like to point out the following:-

It is remembered that while the Combined Chiefs of Staff were studying the question of the provision of funds for the Advisory Council's use in Italy, the Council itself, at the invitation of the United States Representative, had expressed its views on this question, at its 6th and 9th meetings.

The Greek Delegation are therefore of the opinion that before the Combined Chiefs of Staff take a measure such as the revoking of their previous authorization concerning further advances, it would be helpful if this question were again discussed by the Council as a whole.

This Delegation do not see why the principle of the "differentiation of accounts", consented to by the Council on its 9th meeting should be vetoed from.

It is understood that from the beginning of the Council's functioning, the salaries and allowances of the members of the various national Delegations have been borne by their respective Governments while administrative costs including expenditures for quarters, office space for the Secretariat, utilities, salaries of local employees, stationery and similar expenses were defrayed by AFHQ advances in order that they may be charged to the Italian Government in the final settlement.

1697

The Greek Delegation hold the view that as long as the Advisory Council operates in Italy, the administrative costs of the said Council as a whole and of the various Delegations should continue to be defrayed as up to 1 November 1945. Instead of lump sums being advanced to the various Delegations for this purpose, these administrative costs would, in the future, be paid only by a single accounting unit such as the Liaison & Administrative Office to the ACI.

Finally, as regards the question raised in para 3 of the Finance Sub-Commission's letter, this Delegation point out that the agreement reached at the Council's meeting on 8 April 1944 was that administrative costs of the Council's work should be postponed for final settlement between the United Nations and the Italian Government.

Rome, November 17, 1945.

SECRETARIAT
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

ROME

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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A G E N D A F O R

NOVEMBER 22, 1945 MEETING OF THE

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

- - - - - - -

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

2. MISCELLANEOUS

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

DEC 14 RECD

Rome, December 13, 1945

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 46th meeting.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

DEC 14 REC'D

MINUTES OF THE 46th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Palazzo Orsini on November 23, 1945 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, the United Kingdom Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
M. Georges Bolay	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
M. Alexander Spourdeos	
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
Lt. N. Coggalin	
Mr. John J. Goshie	United States
Mr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Mr. Slavko Smodlaka	
M. Niko Jakša	

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. Miscellaneous.
3. Press Communique.

Sir Noel Charles, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that he felt sure the members of the Council joined him in regretting the indisposition of Admiral Stone, which, fortunately, was not serious. He stated that the Admiral had prepared his regular political report for the Council and had asked Brigadier Lush to present it. The Chairman then called on Brigadier Lush for this report.

1693

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, presented by Brigadier Lush:

"Gentlemen:

The most important feature of the week following the last meeting of this Council was the Prime Minister's tour in the North of Italy. On November 10th, Signor Parri was in Udine

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M. Georges Bailey	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
M. Alexander Spyridons	
Major General Adrian Vasilov	Soviet Union
Commodore Nikan Slavin	
Lt. N. Demydia	
Mr. John H. Hoshie	United States
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Dr. Slaven Gaudinka	
M. Niko Jauda	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - by Rear Admiral Hilary N. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.
2. Miscellaneous.
3. Press Communique.

Sir Noel Charles, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that he felt sure the members of the Council joined him in regretting the indisposition of Admiral Stone, which, fortunately, was not serious. He stated that the Admiral had prepared his regular political report for the Council and had asked Brigadier Lush to present it. The Chairman then called on Brigadier Lush for this report.

1692

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Hilary N. Stone, presented by Brigadier Lush:

"Gentlemen:

The most important feature of the week following the last meeting of this Council was the Prime Minister's tour in the North of Italy. On November 10th, Signor Parri was in Udine where he conferred with General Harding of the XIII Corps on military, political and economic matters in the Veneto Region. He also made a speech on the Venezia Giulia problem in which he conveyed greetings on behalf of the Government to the Italians on the other side of the line. The Government, he said, had given proofs of much moderation which had regrettably often been misunderstood. The Government were aware of their great duties. They could not close their ears to the appeals which reached

them

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them from the Italian brethren in Area B. The Italian Government could not permit such deportations en masse or such attempts to efface the Italian character of the territory in question. This had nothing to do with fascism; what had induced him to make his protest was the obvious, deliberate indications of the will to eliminate anything that might constitute a centre of Italian resistance. It was a deliberate plan systematically pursued which the Italian Government must denounce. The Italian Government must defend these Italians and they believed that they had the means and ability to defend them. Later, at Treviso the President of the Council made another speech, this time on the food problem. He stated that the supply of bread to the Italians was closely in the hands of the Allies who had always considered Italian needs with generosity and understanding. But there must be a quid pro quo from the Italians and this could only consist of the seriousness of their work and their determination to achieve material, political and eventually moral reconstruction. Signor Parri also visited Venice and Padua. In the latter town, on November 11th, he addressed the Prefects of Northern Italy, again on the subject of food. During the course of his address, he said that he still could not state definitely when the restoration of the Northern Provinces to the Rome Government would take place because the Allied authorities were still without instructions from their Governments. Turning to the elections he said that the proposals of some of the parties for compulsory voting were not acceptable but at the same time it was to be hoped that there would not be widespread abstentions. He asked the Prefects to adopt a neutral attitude during the elections. The strength of the Carabinieri would be augmented. The administrative elections would be held between Mid-December and Mid-January. The President of the Council returned to Rome and gave his regular press conference on November 14th. He took the opportunity to express his thanks to President Truman for his recommendation on UNRRA funds and said that the Italians were expecting from the Allies not only a new juridical status but also "economic security" to enable them to get through this crucial winter. He again referred to the deportation of Italians from Venezia Giulia and claimed that the numbers involved were between 7 and 8 thousand. He declared that the condition for reaching an understanding with the Yugoslav Government and for initiating the direct negotiations which the Italians had always desired and urged was that the campaign of persecution directed, not against the Fascists, but against all Italians, should cease and that Italians living in the region should be guaranteed [illegible]. Signor Parri also mentioned the colonial problem and averred that the Italian Government maintained that it was unjust to expel Italy from Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica and not to reserve for her the part in their administration to which he felt that she was entitled. Signor Parri concluded by stating that he knew of no present negotiations directed towards the conclusion of a provisional peace with Italy.

1692

The Council of Ministers met on November 13th and examined a communication from the Apostolic Nuncio conveying the wish of His Holiness the Pope that capital sentences inflicted for political

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beyond those regions and they believed that they had the means and ability to defend them. Later, at Treviso the President of the Council made another speech, this time on the food problem. He stated that the supply of bread to the Italians was clearly in the hands of the Allies who had always considered Italian needs with generosity and understanding. But there must be a quid pro quo from the Italians and this could only consist of the seriousness of their work and their determination to achieve material, political and eventually moral reconstruction. Signor Parri also visited Venice and Padua. In the latter town, on November 13th, he addressed the Prefects of Northern Italy, again on the subject of food. During the course of his address, he said that he still could not state definitely when the restoration of the Northern Provinces to the Rome Government would take place because the Allied authorities were still without instructions from their Governments. Turning to the elections he said that the proposals of some of the parties for compulsory voting were not acceptable but at the same time it was to be hoped that there would not be widespread abstentions. He asked the Prefects to adopt a neutral attitude during the elections. The strength of the Carabinieri would be augmented. The administrative elections would be held between Mid-December and Mid-January. The President of the Council returned to Rome and gave his regular press conference on November 14th. He took the opportunity to express his thanks to President Truman for his recommendation on UNRRA funds and said that the Italians were expecting from the Allies not only a new juridical status but also 'economic security' to enable them to get through this coming winter. He again referred to the deportation of Italians from Venezia Giulia and claimed that the numbers involved were between 7 and 8 thousand. He declared that the condition for reaching an understanding with the Yugoslav Government and for initiating the direct negotiations which the Italians had always desired and urged was that the campaign of persecution directed, not against the Fascists, but against all Italians, should cease and that Italians living in the region should be guaranteed [illegible]. Signor Parri also mentioned the colonial problem and averred that the Italian Government maintained that it was unjust to expel Italy from Eritrea, Somaliland, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica and not to reserve for her the part in their administration to which he felt that she was entitled. Signor Parri concluded by stating that he knew of no present negotiations directed towards the conclusion of a provisional peace with Italy.

The Council of Ministers met on November 14th and examined a communication from the Apostolic Nuncio conveying the wish of His Holiness the Pope that capital sentences inflicted for political motives should not be carried out, since they had been pronounced at moments of particular public exasperation. The Council of Ministers declared that it was not deaf to the appeal of His Holiness and was prepared to act accordingly, subject to the impelling reasons of justice. At the same meeting, Signor Nenni reported on the activities of the OVRA. He had now checked the complete list of informers and secret agents and asked the Council's permission to publish it. No decision on this request was reached at the

meeting

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meeting. The Council then approved a decree abrogating the regulations of the Fascist decree of 1927 granting powers to dismiss public officials for behaviour contrary to the political directive of the Government. Signor Grosio submitted a draft of the standing rules of the Consultative Assembly regulating the distribution of work between the general assembly and the committees, as well as the procedure governing the Assembly's labours. The Council further discussed the proposal of Signor Nenni for the formation of a Committee for the collation and study of material connected with the constitutional reorganization of the State. A project for the re-assessment of land taxes and of the income from agricultural land was discussed and the question of the recovery of works of art stolen by the Germans was also examined.

There have been rumours for some time now of an impending political crisis. The initiative on this occasion is being taken by the Liberal Party who apparently consider that, in view of the move towards the right made by the country as a whole, they should assume a wider and more effectious representation in the Government. It is reported that the Liberals would like to obtain the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior at present held by Signor Parri himself. As you know, the Ministry of the Interior will be largely responsible for the holding of the forthcoming elections both administrative and political. The Liberal Party put their demands in order to form on November 17th by the circulation of a letter to the other parties of the Committee of National Liberation. After drawing attention to the general feeling of uneasiness pervading the country as the result of the Allies' delay in granting Italy a real international status and of the lack of unity in the Parri Government, the letter went on to state that the most urgent needs of the country were mental pacification and material reconstruction, the abandonment of party politics, the restoration to Italians of a feeling of security and order and the formation of a Government not only of men belonging to the six parties but of men who by their experience and prestige would contribute to the greater efficiency of the Government and increase its authority both at home and abroad. The Government should also be freed from the necessity of distributing portfolios strictly according to party representation. The Liberal Party therefore asked for a reduction in the number of ministries, the formation of a Government of men who would put themselves at the service of the State and not of the parties, the most strict impartiality in policy, the promulgation of a minimum number of laws together with their most rigorous application and finally the constant and vigorous practice of the principles of true liberty. This declaration has met with a cold reception from the parties of the left. Even before publication, the Socialist Party, in an order of the day, had stated that the present time was no time for a Government crisis and that anyone seeking to provoke a crisis now would be guilty of working against the interests of the country. The Action Party in replying to the Liberal Party's letter have stated that in their view there is no crisis facing the country at this present time and that therefore the conversations which the Liberal Party wish to hold for its solution are unnecessary. If problems of Government are in question then the Liberal Party should address themselves to the President of the Council. Signor Parri, on his

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re-assessment of land taxes and of the income from agricultural land was discussed and the question of the recovery of works of art stolen by the Germans was also examined.

There have been rumours for some time now of an impending political crisis. The initiative on this occasion is being taken by the Liberal Party who apparently consider that, in view of the move towards the right made by the country as a whole, they should secure a wider and more effective representation in the Government. It is reported that the Liberals would like to obtain the portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior at present held by Signor Scelba himself. As you know, the Ministry of the Interior will be largely responsible for the holding of the forthcoming elections both administrative and political. The Liberal Party put their demands in course to form on November 17th by the circulation of a letter to the other parties of the Committee of National Liberation. After drawing attention to the general feeling of uneasiness pervading the country as the result of the Allies' delay in granting Italy a real international status and of the lack of unity in the present Government, the letter went on to state that the most urgent needs of the country were rental purification and material reconstruction, the abandonment of party politics, the restoration to Italians of a feeling of security and order and the formation of a Government not only of men belonging to the six parties but of men who by their experience and prestige would contribute to the greater efficiency of the Government and increase its authority both at home and abroad. The Government should also be freed from the necessity of distributing portfolios strictly according to party representation. The Liberal Party therefore asked for a reduction in the number of ministries, the formation of a Government of men who would put themselves at the service of the State and not of the parties, the most strict impartiality in policy, the promulgation of a minimum number of laws together with their most rigorous application and finally the consistent and vigorous practice of the principles of true liberty. This declaration has met with a cold reception from the parties of the Left. Even before publication, the Socialist Party, in an order of the day, had stated that the present time was no time for a Government crisis and that anyone seeking to provoke a crisis now would be guilty of working against the interests of the country. The Action Party in replying to the Liberal Party's letter have stated that in their view there is no crisis facing the country at this present time and that therefore the conversations which the Liberal Party wish to hold for its solution are unnecessary. If problems of Government are in question then the Liberal Party should address themselves to the President of the Council. Signor Parri, on his return from the Abruzzi on November 19th, stated to the press that the country had no need for a new crisis and wished the Government to be allowed to get on with their work. He said that he had already talked with the Liberal Party leaders and believed that some of their more reasonable requests could be satisfied without changing the present Government set-up. He was convinced that nothing in the general situation demanded a substantial change in the Government. The Communist Party have published a long order of the day affirming the solidarity of the country behind the Government and criticising

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those

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those elements who "seem inclined to abandon the policy of national unity which for many years to come must be the basis of the reconstruction of Italy." The Communists did not fail to point out that this sort of "pseudo-parliamentary" intrigue once before produced the chaos which made Fascism possible. Signor Nenni has publicly expressed the hope that the situation will not develop into a crisis. Signor Togliatti has asserted that the majority of the representatives of the most important parties do not desire a crisis. The Christian Democratic Party have not made any pronouncement at the present time of writing but it is reported that they are opposed to the suggestion that the Liberal Party should be given the portfolio of the Interior. The one solid development arising out of these moves is that the plenary session of the Consultative Assembly which should have opened on November 22nd has been postponed for a week.

The only other item of interest which I think I need bring to your notice is the restoration, as at midnight November 14th, of control of the Italian army to the Italian Government - an event which was celebrated by a dinner given by the Minister of War on November 16th to Major-General Browning, the Director of the Land Forces Subcommission of the Allied Commission. You will no doubt have seen the press reports on this subject.

That, gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked the Brigadier for presenting this report and inquired whether any Representative had any observations to make or questions to ask.

(b) Discussion

General Vasiliev referred to the protest by Signor Parri mentioned in the first paragraph of the political review and inquired when and to whom this protest had been made.

Brigadier Lush replied that the protest was made, as indicated in the report, in a public speech by Signor Parri on November 10.

1690

General Vasiliev noted that the political review presented at this meeting and the previous one indicated unrest on the part of the Italian Government because of the situation in zone 'B' and he stated that he would like to have some information of what is actually taking place there.

Brigadier Lush stated that the Allied Commission had no information of what was happening in Zone 'B'.

General Vasiliev inquired how the statement on the retirement of the cabinet members of the Liberal Party could be interpreted and whether it was true that the Parri's entire Cabinet was about to retire as the Giornale del Mattino of November 23 stated.

Brigadier Lush stated that as he had indicated orally the

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Christian Democratic Party have not made any pronouncement at the present time of writing but it is reported that they are opposed to the suggestion that the Liberal Party should be given the portfolio of the Interior. The one solid development arising out of these moves is that the plenary session of the Consultative Assembly which should have opened on November 22nd has been postponed for a week.

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1690

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Brigadier Lush stated that the Allied Commission had no information of what was happening in Zone 'B'.

General Vasiliev inquired how the statement on the retirement of the cabinet members of the Liberal Party could be interpreted and whether it was true that the Parri's entire Cabinet was about to retire as the Giornale del Mattino of November 23 stated.

Brigadier Lush stated that as he had indicated orally the Liberal Ministers of the Cabinet had handed in their resignation to Parri and also that Minister Ricci had done the same and that it was reported that Prime Minister Parri may submit the resignation of the entire Cabinet today.

There was no further discussion.

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3. Miscellaneous

The Chairman noted that although the item is not listed on the agenda for today's meeting, he understands that the Yugoslav representative would like the Council finally to settle the business arising out of item 2 of the agenda of the last meeting, namely that dealing with the imprisonment of Yugoslav officials and private persons in Italy. He stated that so far as he was aware, the minutes of the 40th meeting have not yet been approved nor has the action arising out of those minutes been taken. He suggested that the present opportunity might be a suitable one for approving the minutes and added that he believed that the United States Representative would like to make a statement in connection with this aspect of the question. With reference to the action arising out of the minutes, he submitted to the Council a draft letter to the U.N.O. which, he stated, he believed may be acceptable to the Yugoslav Representative. Copy of this draft is attached to minutes as Appendix B.

Mr. Hoshie explained that the preliminary draft of the minutes of the last meeting and the proposed draft of the transmitting letter to UNRRA, submitted by the Secretariat, corresponded, he thought, to the statement received by the Council at the last meeting. He stated that he felt that the amendment to the preliminary draft proposed by the Yugoslav delegation changed the premise of this agreement and that certain amendments to the minutes proposed by the Yugoslav delegation would let it appear that the Council had agreed to call UNRRA's attention to "arrested Yugoslavs" rather than to the item on the agenda discussed by the Council. (Respective drafts or letters attached to minutes as Appendices A and B).

Mr. Hoshien agreed to delete the particular amendment he suggested in his note, which would then make the record on this point appear as it was reported in the preliminary draft.

The Chairman then ascertained that the draft of the transmitting letter to UNRRA which he had submitted was acceptable to all members of the delegations on the Council.

The Chairman then proposed that the next meeting of the Advisory Council be held in a month's time, namely on December 16th, unless any Representative has urgent business to discuss which would require a meeting earlier than that date. He added that as a general rule, he thought, it would be more convenient for all members of the Council if the meetings were to be held at monthly intervals provided there is no special business making more frequent sessions essential.

Mr. Hoshie expressed support of Sir Noel's suggestion.

Mr. Daley also supported Sir Noel's proposal.

M. Petkiotsky also indicated his support.

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suggested that the present opportunity might be a suitable one for approving the minutes and added that he believes that the United States representative would like to make a statement in connection with this aspect of the question. With reference to the matter arising out of the minutes, he submitted to the Council a draft letter to the U.N.S.C. which, he stated, he believed may be acceptable to the Yugoslav representation. (Copy of this draft is attached to minutes as Appendix 3).

Mr. Cochia explained that the preliminary draft of the minutes of the last meeting and the proposed draft of the transmitting letter to UNSCOB, submitted by the Secretariat, corresponded, he thought, to the agreement reached by the Council at the last meeting. He stated that he felt that the amendment to the preliminary draft proposed by the Yugoslav Delegation changed the premise of this agreement and that certain amendments to the minutes proposed by the Yugoslav Delegation would let it appear that the Council had agreed to call UNSCOB's attention to "arrested Yugoslavs" rather than to the laws on the books discussed by the Council. (Respective drafts of letters attached to minutes as Appendixes 2 and 3).

Mr. Rendleb agreed to delete the particular amendment he suggested in his note, which would then make the record on this point appear as it was reported in the preliminary draft.

The Chairman then ascertained that the draft of the transmitting letter to UNSCOB which he had submitted was acceptable to all members of the Delegations on the Council.

The Chairman then proposed that the next meeting of the Advisory Council be held in a month's time, namely on December 8th unless any Representative has urgent business to discuss which would require a meeting earlier than that date. He added that as a general rule, he thought, it would be more convenient for all members of the Council if the meetings were to be held at monthly intervals provided there is no special business making more frequent sessions essential.

Mr. Cochia expressed support of Sir Noel's suggestion.

Mr. Daley also supported Sir Noel's proposal.

Mr. Patiklotty also indicated his support.

General Vasiliev stated that he was interested in hearing Admiral Stone's report every two weeks and inquired what would happen to the reports if the Council were to meet only every four weeks.

Sir Noel Charles stated that Brigadier Lush had just told him that the Allied Commission would be happy to circulate these reports every fortnight.

General Vasiliev then stated that this was acceptable to him and that he was in accord of holding the meetings every four weeks.

Dr.

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Mr. Gaulikan also indicated his support.

The Chairman ascertained that the Council was in unanimous agreement on this point.

Sir Noel Charles informed the Council that he had been requested by the Secretariat to suggest to the Council that if representatives on the Council have items to place on the agenda they should do so not later than the evening of the Tuesday before the proposed meeting. He pointed out that this is a purely mechanical matter in order to ensure the distribution of a correct agenda and to afford Representatives an opportunity to study beforehand the questions to be discussed. He suggested that if this procedure were followed it would result in a considerable saving of time at the meetings themselves.

The Council accepted this suggestion, subject to understanding that in exceptional cases items may be included on agenda on shorter notice.

3. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 64th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 23rd under the chairmanship of the British Representative, Sir Noel Charles. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Daby	France
M. Constantin Vatsiotty	Greece
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Mr. John L. Goshie	United States
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

The Council heard a report on current political events in Italy delivered by Brigadier W.D. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, on behalf of Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

1685

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on December 21 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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3 appendixes:

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...purely procedural matter in order to ensure the distribution of a correct agenda and to afford Representatives an opportunity to study beforehand the questions to be discussed. He suggested that if this procedure were followed it would result in a considerable saving of time at the meetings themselves.

The Council accepted this suggestion, subject to understanding that in exceptional cases items may be included on agenda on shorter notice.

3. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 45th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 23rd under the chairmanship of the British Representative, Sir Noel Charles. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Dulay	France
M. Constantin Vasilcioty	Greece
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Mr. John L. Hemmis	United States
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

The Council heard a report on current political events in Italy delivered by Brigadier L.L. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, on behalf of Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

1683

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on December 21 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

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Annexures:

A1-Draft of transmitting letter to CAC/COD submitted by Secretariat;
A2- " " " " " " " Yugoslav Delegation;
A3- " " " " " " " Sir Noel Charles, the Chairman.

JLG/hp

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APPENDIX #1

TO MINUTES OF THE 44th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

DRAFT OF LETTER TO BE SENT FROM CHAIRMAN

OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Sir:

On behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information and such action as you may deem appropriate, copies of the minutes of the 44th and 45th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, at which meetings the Council discussed the proposal of the Yugoslav Representative relating to the "Imprisonment of Yugoslav Official People and Yugoslav Citizens in Italy."

Respectfully yours,

1687

ALFOR OSBORNE ARMIN MARKEY
Chairman in Turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

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OF ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Sir:

On behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your information and such action as you may deem appropriate, copies of the minutes of the 44th and 48th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, at which meetings the Council discussed the proposal of the Jugoslav Representative relating to the "Imprisonment of Jugoslav Official People and Jugoslav Citizens in Italy."

1687

Respectfully yours,

MAJOR GENERAL ADELBERT WAINWRIGHT
Chairman in Turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

LT. GEN. SIR WILLIAM D. MORGAN,
KCB, KBE, MC, Commander-in-Chief,
Central Mediterranean Forces,
Allied Forces Headquarters.

APPENDIX "B"

TO MINUTES OF THE 46th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

ANNEXURE TO THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF LETTER TO SACMED, SUBMITTED BY THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

Sir,

On behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information, copies of the minutes of the 44th and 45th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, calling on your attention to the arrested Yugoslav official people and Yugoslav citizens in Italy, for such action as you may deem appropriate.

Respectfully yours,

1686

MAJOR GENERAL ADRIAN VASILIEV
Chairman in Turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

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ENCLOSURE TO THE ATTACHED DRAFT OF LETTER TO SACMED, SUBJECTED

BY THE YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

Sir,

On behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information, copies of the minutes of the 44th and 45th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, calling on your attention to the arrested Jugoslav official people and Jugoslav citizens in Italy, for such action as you may deem appropriate.

Respectfully yours,

1686

MAJOR GENERAL ADRIAN VASILIEV
Chairman in Turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

LT. GEN. [illegible]
KCB, DSO, MC, Commander-in-Chief,
Central Mediterranean Forces,
Allied Force Headquarters.

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APPENDIX 43

TO MINUTES OF THE 46th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

LETTER OF THE U.S.C. SUBMITTED BY SIR N.M. CHARLES, CHAIRMAN

OF THE 46th MEETING OF A.C.I.

Rome, November 23, 1945

Sir:

On behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, and such action as you may deem appropriate, copies of the minutes of the 44th and 45th meetings of the Council, relating to the item on the agenda "Imprisonment of Jugoslav official people and Jugoslav citizens in Italy."

1685

Respectfully yours,

MAJOR GENERAL ARNOLD WARBURTON
Chairman in Turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

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LETTER TO THE A.A.C. ENCLOSING IT AND M.M. GRAZIANI, CHAIRMAN OF THE 44th MEETING OF A.C.I.

Rome, November 25, 1945

Sir:

On behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, and such action as you may deem appropriate, copies of the minutes of the 44th and 45th meetings of the Council, relating to the item on the agenda "Imprisonment of Jugoslav official people and Jugoslav citizens in Italy."

1685

Respectfully yours,

MARIO MORENO ADOLFO VASILLEV
Chairman in Turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

LT. GEN. SIR WILLIAM D. MORGAN
KBE, CB, MC, Commander-in-Chief,
Central Mediterranean Forces,
Allied Force Headquarters.

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ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY
Office of the I&A Officer,
APO 394 U S Army

MEMORANDUM

6 December 1945.

Subject: POL Issues to Russian, Jugoslav & Greek Delegations of the Advisory Council for Italy.

To : Lt.Col. L. W. Stearns, AGD.

1. Reference is made your attached communication.

2. While all the basic arrangements with CIP where made by Captain Clinging, POL Div, Fuel Dept., Ind-Utility Sub-Commission, I can furnish you the following:

In agreement Capt. Clinging-Mr. Ferrara of CIP there have been allotted to each Delegation the total of 300 litre per car per month of POL, such agreement also including proportionate amount of Motor Oil and Lubricants.

3. I have this date at the suggestion of Capt. Clinging, written letters to Mr. Ferraro pertaining to each of the Delegations concerned. (Copies attached).

4. Insofar as the French Delegation, it seems that as long as the French Base is located in Rome, they will continue to receive from them the required POL facilities.

5. I expect that effective tomorrow 7 December I will not issue anymore POL from the Supergarage. I have been controlling the issue with certificates which I give them when they required gasoline and oil.

6. On reply from each Delegation that they have seen Mr. Ferrara and that they have been issued the required coupons, I will recall the ACC Registrations and then they are on their own.

Steve R. [illegible]
Captain, AGD
L & A Officer,
ACI.

3 ltrs attached re:
Russian
Jugoslav
Greek

0191

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ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY
OFFICE OF THE LEA OFFICER,
APO 394 U S Army

6 December 1945.

Subject: POL Issues to Russian Delegation.

To : Comitato Italiano Petroli, Attention: Mr. Ferrero.

1. Reference is made to communications your office with Captain Gingras, POL Div, of Fuel Dept. Ind-Utility Sub-Commission, Hq. AC, regarding POL arrangements with the Russian Delegation of the Advisory Council for Italy.

2. The Reverend Mr. Orgalin, is authorized representative of the Russian Delegation (Secretary) to whom you may issue the necessary coupons as agreed.

3. The Delegation at present has the following vehicles:

Buick
Cadillac
Zim
Fiat
(two other)

4. It is understood that you have had allotted the amount of 800 litre per vehicle per month.

STEVE RICCIO,
Captain, AGD,
L & A Officer,
ACI.

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ADVISORY BOARD FOR ITALY
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER,
APO 394 U.S. Army

6 December 1945

Subject: POL Issues to Jugoslav Delegation.

To : Countess Italian Peroni, Attention: Mr. Marrano.

1. Reference is made to communications your office with Com. Clinging, POL Div. of Nat Dept, and to Italian Sub-Commission, re. AC regarding POL arrangements with the Jugoslav Delegation, Advisory Council for Italy.

2. The Bearer, Mr. Nicola Smulic, is authorized representative of the Jugoslav Delegation, to whom you may furnish the necessary services as agreed.

3. The Delegation at present has the following vehicles:

Packard
Jugoav
Lancia
Fiat
Bianchi

4. It is understood that you have and allotted the amount of 300 Liters per vehicle per month.

STEVE ERICKO,
Captain, AGD,
Legal Officer.
A O I

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ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY
OFFICE OF THE U.S. OFFICIAL,
APO 394 U S Army

6 December 1945.

Subject: Via Veneto to Greek Delegation.

To : Consulate Italiano Detroit, attention: Mr. Parsons.

1. Reference is made to communications your office with Capt. Gilmore, ~~XXX div.~~ of Naval Dept., and a Thirty sub-Committee, Inc., re, requesting for arrangements with the Greek Delegation of the Advisory Council for Italy.

2. The bearer, Mr. George Vaounis, is authorized representative of the Greek Delegation, to whom you may found the necessary courtesy extend or extend.

3. The delegation at present has the following vehicles:

Buick
Talbot
Fiat
Ford
Lancia

4. It is understood that you have had allotted the amount of 800 lbs per vehicle per month.

[illegible]
Deputy, AGI,
U.S. Advisory,
ACI

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TO: Captain RIGGIO

The Chief Commissioner is desirous of obtaining a complete record of all action taken in regard to clearing up the POL issues to the various members of the Advisory Council. In particular, copies of any correspondence which the Advisory Council has carried on with Comitato Italiano Petroli, and their replies thereto, are desired.

In addition to the above, will you kindly supply us with the facts on the situation as it now stands? Have the various delegations finally completed their arrangements to draw POL from Comitato Italiano Petroli?

Office of the CC
5 December 1945

W. Stearns
Actg

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DEC 5 RECD

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 4, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the 66th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held on November 23, 1945.

Enclosure:

Draft of Minutes

1679

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

DEC 5 REC'D

0196

PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE
MINUTES OF THE 46TH MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Palazzo Orsini on November 23, 1945 under the chairmanship of Sir Noel Charles, the United Kingdom Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey N. Halford	
M. Georges Daby	France
M. Paul Foudut	
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	France
M. Alexander Sguardoss	
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
Lt. M. Georgalin	
Mr. John L. Goshia	United States
Mr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Mr. Slaven Smodlaka	
M. Mike Jakša	

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. Miscellaneous.
3. Press Communique

Sir Noel Charles, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that he felt sure the members of the Council joined him in regretting the indisposition of Admiral Stone, which, fortunately, was not serious. He stated that the Admiral had prepared his regular political report for the Council and had asked Brigadier Lush to present it. The Chairman then called on Brigadier Lush for this report.

1678

1. POLITICAL REVIEW

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, presented by Brigadier Lush.

(The text of the report will be included in the final draft of the minutes)

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M. Georges Bidault M. Paul Fouchet	France
M. Constantin Vatikiotis M. Alexander Spyropoulos	Greece
Major General Adrian Vassiliev Commodore Simon Slavin Lt. K. Geoghegin	Soviet Union
Mr. John J. Conlie	United States
Dr. Josip Smodlaka Dr. Slavko Smodlaka M. Fiko Jakša	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. Miscellaneous,

3. Press Communique

Sir Noel Charles, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that he felt sure the members of the Council joined him in regretting the indisposition of Admiral Stone, which, fortunately, was not serious. He stated that the Admiral had prepared his regular political report for the Council and had asked Brigadier Lush to present it. The Chairman then called on Brigadier Lush for this report.

1. POLITICAL REVIEW

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, presented by Brigadier Lush.

(The text of the report will be included in the final draft of the minutes)

The Chairman thanked the Brigadier for presenting this report and inquired whether any Representative had any observations to make or questions to ask.

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(b) Discussion

General Vasiliev referred to the protest by Signor Parri mentioned in the first paragraph of the political review and inquired when and to whom this protest had been made.

Brigadier Lush replied that the protest was made, as indicated in the report, in a public speech by Signor Parri on November 10.

General Vasiliev noted that the political reviews presented at this meeting and the previous one indicated unrest on the part of the Italian population because of the situation in Zone B and he stated that he would like to have some information of what is actually taking place there.

Brigadier Lush stated that the Allied Commission had no information of what was happening in Zone B.

General Vasiliev inquired whether the Brigadier had any information from the Government about the retirement of the cabinet members of the Liberal Party and the relationship between this reported retirement and the news published in the Giornale del Mattino of November 23 regarding the reported retirement of the entire Cabinet.

Brigadier Lush stated that as he had indicated orally the Liberal Ministers of the Cabinet had handed in their resignation to Parri and also that Minister Giani had done the same and that it was rumored that Prime Minister Parri may submit the resignation of the entire Cabinet today.

There was no further discussion.

2. MISCELLANEOUS

With reference to item 2 listed on the agenda of the last meeting (i.e., "Imprisonment of Jugoslav Official People and Jugoslav Citizens in Italy") the Chairman noted that there was apparently a difference of opinion as to the Council's action on this point at the last meeting and he stated that the Jugoslav Delegation would like to have the Council settle this question. (Mr. Jewett, may I have Sir Noel's statement on this point).

Mr. Combie explained that the preliminary draft of the minutes of the last meeting and the proposed draft of the transmitting letter to SACMED corresponded, he thought, to the agreement reached by the Council at the last meeting and that the amendment to the preliminary draft proposed by the Jugoslav Delegation changed the premise of this agreement and that the changed text of the minutes would let it appear that the Council had agreed to call SACMED's attention to "arrested Jugoslavs" rather than to the item on the agenda discussed by the Council. (Final text of draft will have an appendix listing respective texts).

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of the Italian population because of the situation in Zone B and he stated that he would like to have some information of what is actually taking place there.

Brigadier Lush stated that the Allied Commission had no information of what was happening in Zone B.

General Vasiliev inquired whether the Brigadier had any information from the Government about the retirement of the cabinet members of the Liberal Party and the relationship between this reported retirement and the news published in the Giornale del Mattino of November 30 regarding the reported retirement of the entire Cabinet.

Brigadier Lush stated that as he had indicated orally the Liberal ministers of the Cabinet had handed in their resignation to Parri and also that Minister Tarchi had done the same and that it was rumored that Prime Minister Parri may submit the resignation of the entire Cabinet today.

There was no further discussion.

3. [illegible]

With reference to item 2 listed on the agenda of the last meeting (i.e., "Imprisonment of Formulay Official People and Yugoslav Citizens in Italy" the Chairman noted that there was apparently a difference of opinion as to the Council's agreement on this point at the last meeting and he stated that the Yugoslav delegation would like to have the Council settle this question. (Mr. Hewitt, may I have Sir Noel's statement on this point).

Mr. Gousis explained that the preliminary draft of the minutes of the last meeting and the proposed draft of the transmitting letter to SACMED corresponded, he thought, to the agreement reached by the Council at the last meeting and that the amendment to the preliminary draft proposed by the Yugoslav Delegation changed the premise of this agreement and that the changed text of the minutes would let it appear that the Council had agreed to call SACMED's attention to "arrested Yugoslavs" rather than to the item on the agenda discussed by the Council. (Final text of draft will have an appendix listing respective texts).

Mr. Stoklaka agreed to delete the amendment he suggested in his notes, which would then make the record on this point appear as it was reported in the preliminary draft.

The Chairman then ascertained that the draft of the transmitting letter to SACMED which he had submitted was acceptable to all members of the Delegations on the Council. (The draft of the transmitting letter accepted by the Council and the draft proposed by the Yugoslav Delegation and that submitted by the Secretariat will be attached to final draft of minutes).

Sir Noel Charles then proposed that the Council consider scheduling its regular meetings on the basis of intervals of four weeks rather than two weeks, with the understanding that if a repre-

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suggestion had something to bring before the Council special meetings could be called. (Mr. Saviet, please let us have the text of Mr Noel's statement on this point).

Mr. Gousie expressed support of Mr Noel's suggestion.

Mr. Zaloe also supported Mr Noel's proposal.

M. Vatikiotty also indicated his support.

General Zweifler stated that he was interested in hearing Admiral Stone's report every two weeks and inquired what would happen to the reports if the Council were to meet only every four weeks.

Mr Noel Charles stated that Brigadier Lush had just told him that the Allied Commission would be happy to circulate these reports every fortnight.

General Zweifler then stated that this was acceptable to him and that he was in favour of holding the meetings every four weeks.

Mr. Gousie also indicated his support.

The Chairman ascertained that the Council was in unanimous agreement on this point.

Mr Noel Charles informed the Council that the Secretariat had proposed that the Council consider the possibility of establishing a deadline for the preparation of agenda. He suggested that the Council may wish to accept this proposal and agree that items to be included on agenda of forthcoming regular meetings must be transmitted to the Secretariat at the latest three days before the meeting (i.e., Tuesday for Friday meetings).

The Council accepted this suggestion, subject to understanding that in exceptional cases items may be included on agenda on shorter notice.

5. [illegible]

The Council agreed to release the following press communiqué:

1676

"The 44th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 23rd under the chairmanship of the British Representative, Mr. Noel Charles. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Maloy	France
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
Major General Adrian Zweifler	Soviet Union
Mr. John J. Gousie	United States

Sir Noel Charles stated that Brigadier Lush had just told him that the Allied Commission would be happy to circulate these reports every fortnight.

General Vasiliev then stated that this was acceptable to him and that he was in favour of holding the meetings every four weeks.

Dr. Vandicchio also indicated his support.

The Chairman ascertained that the Council was in unanimous agreement on this point.

Sir Noel Charles informed the Council that the Secretariat had proposed that the Council consider the possibility of establishing a deadline for the preparation of agenda. He suggested that the Council may wish to accept this proposal and agree that items to be included on agenda of forthcoming regular meetings must be transmitted to the Secretariat at the latest three days before the meeting (i.e., Tuesday for Friday meetings).

The Council accepted this suggestion, subject to understanding that in exceptional cases items may be included on agenda on shorter notice.

4. [illegible]

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

1678

"The sixth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on November 23rd under the chairmanship of the British Representative, Sir Noel Charles. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Daley	France
M. Constantin Vatsiotty	Greece
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Mr. John D. Hickie	United States
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

The Council heard a report on current political events in Italy delivered by Brigadier A.H. Lush, Executive Commissioner of the Allied Commission, on behalf of Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on December 21 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative.

(13)

JLC/hp

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0202

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Q-5 AFHQ - UK X BRITISH AFHQ - U-4 AFHQ, AMERICAN

3966 4 NOVEMBER 1945 PRIORITY

RESTRICTED

RETURN TO ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY MOTOR POOL PERIOD

REGRET INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM ALLIED FINANCIAL AGENCY STATE NO REPLY TO FURTHER ADVANCE TO ADVISORY COUNCIL WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST NOVEMBER NEGATIVE GIVE TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS HAVE TO BE BORNE EQUALLY BY THE SIX DELEGATIONS PARIS AMERICAN BRITISH RUSSIAN YUGOSLAV GREEK AND FRENCH PARIS PERIOD

THE FINANCIAL AGENT NOW HAS REQUESTED FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF THE MOTOR POOL DURING AS ARE KNOWN AS AND PAYMENT OF CIVILIAN DRIVERS PERIOD

ALL EXCEPT THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH HAVE FURNISHED THE NECESSARY FUNDS PERIOD THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARE WAITING FOR THE INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS PERIOD

THE STRENGTH OF THIS POOL IS SEVENTEEN BRITISH VEHICLES AND FIVE AMERICAN VEHICLES HOWEVER OF THESE GOING EIGHT BRITISH VEHICLES AND TWO AMERICAN VEHICLES HAVE EITHER BEEN EVACUATED OR ARE ABOUT TO BE EVACUATED PERIOD

PAIRS TO Q-5 AFHQ CAN BE A U-4 AFHQ FROM ALCOH FROM ADVISORY COUNCIL 1670

PRESENTLY THERE WERE BEING PUBLISHED DAILY TO EACH DELEGATION TWO VEHICLES SEDAN ONE SEDAN AND ONE TRUCK PERIOD

EACH DELEGATION HAS ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT WHICH THEY CAN UTILIZE SHOULD THEY NOT RECEIVE THE ABOVE MENTIONED VEHICLES PERIOD

PAGE ONE

13

0 2 0 3 1

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

CONFIDENTIAL 8 9 8 8

PRIORITY

RESTRICTED

CIVILIAN WELFARE STRENGTH OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS CONCERNED ARE AS FOLLOWS

COLON

AMERICAN DELEGATION TWENTYFOUR WITH ADI T.OD
BRITISH DELEGATION TWENTYFIVE WITH BR EMBASSY T.OD
RUSSIAN DELEGATION FIVE REGISTERED WITH ALCOA FOR TCL
JUGOSLAV DELEGATION SIX REGISTERED WITH ALCOA FOR TCL
GREEK DELEGATION FIVE REGISTERED WITH ALCOA FOR TCL
FRENCH DELEGATION SEVERAL DRIVERS FOR EACH FRENCH BLOC CARS

QUESTIONS ARE ASKED COLON PAREN SEE PAREN

WHETHER THE MOTOR POOL SHALL BE CONTINUED AT EXPENSE OF TCL FOR; DELEGATIONS
WHO HAVE WITHDRAWN FORCES PAREN RUSSIAN JUGOSLAV GREEK AND FRENCH MIGHT OR SHOULD
IT BE DISCONTINUED AND VEHICLES RETURNED TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ORDNANCE PO
PAREN TWO PAREN SHOULD THE POOL BE CONTINUED AT EXPENSE OF TCL FOR; DELEGATIONS
FINDING FURTHER NEED FROM AMERICAN AND BRITISH FOR FUNDS PERIOD
PARAGRAPH DUE TO LACK OF FUNDS FROM THE SIX DELEGATIONS AS A BASE CAUSA THE MOTOR
POOL IS IN OPERATION AND THE CIVILIAN PRIVILEGES TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED PERIOD
URGENTLY NEEDED ARE INSTRUCTIONS AS TO YOUR DESIRED ACTION ON BASIS OF A
EMERGENCY PERIOD PLEASE EXPEDITE ACTION PERIOD
ADDED MOVE BIGGIO CAPTAIN AQB CAUSA LIAISON AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL
AGENT ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY PERIOD

1675.

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

MOVE BIGGIO,
Captain, AQB.

0204

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 4, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a note dated December 4, 1945 from the United Kingdom Delegation regarding the operation of the A C I motor pool.

Enclosure:

Note from British Embassy.

1673.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

Copy

IMMEDIATE

The United Kingdom Delegation presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy and has the honour to refer to the Secretariat's note of December 1st regarding funds for the payment of the administrative personnel of the Council in connection with the maintenance of the Council's motor pool.

2. As stated in reply to the Secretariat's memorandum of November 14th, this Delegation has no objection in principle to the discontinuance of the motor pool. At the same time it is not, at the moment, in a position to replace the services which it obtains from the motor pool. The United Kingdom Delegation has further noted the willingness of the French, Greek, Yugoslav and Russian delegations to subscribe funds rather than see the pool discontinued.

3. In these circumstances, the United Kingdom is ready to subscribe the sum of Lit. 62,500 as requested in Captain Riggio's note of the 30th November, in order to keep the motor pool in operation at least for a time, and the sum named is enclosed herewith.

4. The United Kingdom Delegation notes, however, that the United States Delegation cannot make any payment for this purpose without authority from the Department of State and that this has been sought. The United Kingdom Delegation also understands that the Liaison and Administrative Officer and Financial Agent of the Council considers himself to be under instructions from Allied Force Headquarters to terminate the pool unless all six delegations contribute. In view of the possibility that a contribution from the United States Delegation may not be authorised by the Department of State, the United Kingdom Delegation has the honour to recommend very strongly that Captain Riggio seek urgent authority from Allied Force Headquarters to continue the pool for those Delegations which are willing to divide the expenses among themselves. In support of this suggestion the United Kingdom Delegation ventures to observe that it would not seem necessary to push the principle of "equal service to all delegations" to the point where those delegations which desire a certain service and are prepared to pay for it are deprived thereof because other delegations either do not need the service or are not prepared to pay for it.

1672

British Embassy,
R O M E

0205

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778560

2. As stated in reply to the Secretariat's memorandum of November 14th, this Delegation has no objection in principle to the discontinuance of the motor pool. At the same time it is not, at the moment, in a position to replace the services which it obtains from the motor pool. The United Kingdom Delegation has further noted the willingness of the French, Greek, Yugoslav and Russian delegations to subscribe funds rather than see the pool discontinued.

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1672

British Embassy,
R O M E
4th December, 1945

(2)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758045

0207

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

DEC 2 1945

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, December 1, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy

1/ of a note dated 30 November 1945 from the Office of the Liaison and Administrative Officer of the Council regarding the question of funds for payment of the administrative personnel of the Council.

2708

Enclosure:

Note signed by Capt. Riggio

1671

DEAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

0208

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785005

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY
OFFICE OF THE LEGAL OFFICER,
APO 394 U.S. Army

30 November 1945

SUBJECT: Funds for Payment of Administrative Personnel

TO : All Delegations, through: The Secretariat,
Advisory Council for Italy

1. Your attention is invited to Ltr., AG 10 Finance (Allocation), File 15305/F, 3 November 1945, subject: "Advances of Lire to Advisory Council for Italy", which stated in part that there would be no more advances of Lire to the Advisory Council for Italy as of 1 November 1945.

2. Information was given to the Secretariat to the effect that for the month of November 1945 their was required the approximate sum of 20,000 Lire from each of the six delegations for administrative expenses.

3. Since the undersigned did not receive such advances it was necessary to operate with an amount of money which was turned over for refund from the various allocation to be credited to various units.

4. The expenses of November to include the 30th have been met from the amount of money noted in 3 above. There remains approximately 12,000 Lire.

5. The 12,000 Lire now on hand is barely sufficient for the payment of the drivers of the GOI vehicles for three (3) days. (This sum does not include pro-rata for the Army Secretary to the Secretariat).

6. All delegations are hereby and advised that effective tonight 3 or 4 there will be no repeat no funds to enable the continuation of the operation of a motor pool.

7. In order that the motor pool can continue in operation and that this section can continue to render its customary services and have operating funds, it will be necessary that the Secretariat furnish the undersigned with the sum of 132,000 Lire (22,00 from each delegation for the administrative expenses of November and also the advance of 240,000 Lire (40,000 from each delegation) for the month of December.

8. The undersigned as financial agent will then account to each delegation for their share of the advances.

9. IN NO CASES ARE AVAILABILITY FROM 3 DECEMBER 1945, THE POOL IS TO BE CLOSED AND ALL DRIVERS RELEASED.

1670

[illegible],
Captain, AGD
L & A Off. & Financial
Agent, ACI

(7)

0209

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

TRANSLATION

Soviet Delegation to the Advisory Council to Italy

Rome 29 Nov 45
No. 339

To the Head of Admiral Stone's Secretariat

Dear Lt Colonel:

Confirming the discussions which took place between Major General Vassilieff and Rear Admiral E. Stone, the 28th Nov 1945, I hereby forward a copy of the letter which we received from the headquarters of the R.A.C. and beg you to give it to Rear Admiral Stone.

Enclosed: letter of the R.A.C. N. III of 30th Oct 1945.

Sincerely yours

Secretary to the Head of the Soviet Delegation to the
Advisory Council to Italy

20/408

1669

D

Управление Полномочного Представителя СССР
при Консультативном Совете
по вопросам Италии

NOV 29 RECD

Р и м. 29 ноября 1945 г.
Исход. № 339

Ответственному Секретарю при Верховном Уполномоченном Союзных
Державах в Италии Подполковнику СТЕРН.

Господин Подполковник,

В подтверждение переговоров Генерал-майора Васильева и Контр-адмирала Эллери Стоуна, имевших место 28 ноября 1945 года, направляю при сем копию письма, полученного нами из Штаба Римского Военного Округа и прошу передать его Контр-адмиралу Стоун.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ: письмо Римского Военного Округа № III от 30 октября 1945 года.

Уважающий Вас

Секретарь Полномочного Представителя СССР
при Консультативном Совете
по вопросам Италии: /Н.Жигалин/

1668

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

copy

NORTH AREA ALLIED COMMAND
APO No 794 US Army

Q III

TER/nwt
3 Oct 1945

Subject: Issues of POL

To : Major General VASILIEV
Chief of the Russian Delegation
Advisory Council for Italy
C/o Soviet Embassy,
5 Via Gaeta

1. Instructions have been received from Allied Force Headquarters that with effect from 31 Oct 45 issues of petrol oil and lubricants from military stocks to your Delegation will no longer be permitted.

2. Advance information is given in order that arrangements can be put in hand by you to ensure future supply from civil sources through Combato Italiano Petroli.

1667

Commander British Troops Rome

Copy to/ ST
FLOAT

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3-3/NND No. 785045

DEC 5 RECD

Secretariat

Advisory Council for Italy

Rome, December 2, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith note 1535 dated November 29 of the French Delegation regarding the discontinuance of the Advisory Council for Italy motor pool and to report that a copy of this note has been referred to the Administrative and Liaison Officer of the Council for comment on the suggestions made therein.

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

1666

0212

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

PF/MB

République Française

Gouvernement Provisoire

Rome, le 29 Novembre 1945

Delegation Francaise

au

Conseil Consultatif

pour les

Affaires Italiennes

No. 1535
A Rappeler

Se referant à la note du Secretariat du 26 Novembre concernant la dissolution du "pool" automobile de l'Advisory Council, la Delegation francaise a l'honneur de suggerer au Secretariat du Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes qu'afin d'eviter les inconvenients qu'une telle mesure entraînerait, celui-ci etudie la possibilite:

a) soit de maintenir le "pool" a la charge des quatre delegations interessees;

b) soit de donner aux representants au Conseil la faculte de s'adresser à un autre "pool" allie pour obtenir des voitures.

1665

Dans le cas ou la premiere solution viendrait a etre adoptee, il conviendrait d'estimer au preallable le montant des frais qu'elle entraînerait./.

Secretariat Seal

0213

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

Conseil Consultatif

pour les

Affaires Italiennes

No. 1535
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1665

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Secretariat
du Conseil Consultatif
pour les Affaires Italiennes
ROME

Neal

(70)

0214

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

Translation

PPZ/MR

Temporary Government

French Delegation

to the

Advisory Council for

Italy

French Republic

Rome, 29 November 1943

n. 1955
Ref.

Referring to the letter from the Secretariat, dated November 26th, concerning the dissolving of the motor pool of the Advisory Council, the French Delegation, to avoid the inconveniences that such a step would cause, suggests that the Secretary to the Advisory Council for Italy should see whether it is possible:

a) either to keep the pool at the expense of the four delegations concerned;

b) or to allow the representatives to the Council to contact another allied pool to get cars.

If the first solution is accepted, it would be advisable to figure out beforehand the amount of the expenses that will have to be faced ./.

1664

Secretariat to the
Advisory Council for Italy
ROME

Seal

e/c

68

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

0215

Italy

n. 1955
ret.

Refering to the letter from the Secretariat, dated November 20th, concerning the dissolving of the motor pool of the Advisory Council, the French Delegation, to avoid the inconveniences that such a step would cause, suggests that the Secretary to the Advisory Council for Italy should see whether it is possible:

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If the first solution is accepted, it would be advisable to figure out beforehand the amount of the expenses that will have to be faced ...

1664

Secretariat to the
Advisory Council for Italy
ROME

Seal

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

0217

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

NOV 29 1945

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 26, 1945

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

Enclosure:

Minutes (45th meeting)

1663

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

(69)

0218

MINUTES OF THE 46th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Villa Abamelek, Via Aurelia Antica 6, on November 8, 1945 under the chairmanship of Major General Adrian Vasiliev, the Soviet Union Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Klevin	
M. Mikhael Gurowsky	
M. Georges Bolay	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Constantin Gutzeiosty	Greece
M. Alexander Xydous	
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. M.F. Favitt	
Mr. John L. Cobbs	United States
Mr. Slavan Gavrilka	Yugoslavia
M. Mika Jerka	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.
2. "Imprisonment of Jugoslav Official People and Jugoslav Citizens in Italy."
3. Miscellaneous.
4. Press Communique.

Major General Vasiliev, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Admiral Stone to present his report. 1662

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

1. During the past two weeks the dominant topic of interest in Italian political circles has, of course, been the question of the publication of the Italian armistice terms. A long period of speculation on this subject was terminated at 7 p.m. (Rome time) on November 6 when the text of the armistice was released simultaneously in Rome, London and Washington, accompanied by

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Commodore Dimitrijevic
M. Michael Gurnevsky

M. Georges Baley — Bruno
M. Paul Boumont

M. Constantin Vatsiotsky — Greece
M. Alexander Agoudeas

Sir Noel Charles — United Kingdom
Mr. H.L. Pavitt

Mr. John J. Gorbie — United States

Mr. Slavko Gosluka — Yugoslavia
M. Mika Jukic

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

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

2. "Imprisonment of Jugoslav Official People and Jugoslav Citizens in Italy."

3. Miscellaneous.

4. Press Communique.

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1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

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Editorial

69

0219

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Editorial comment on the publication of the terms has been exhaustive and has centered to a considerable extent on the so-called "secret document" which, according to the press, consists of a message from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to Marshal Badoglio promising him that Italy's status would be improved in direct proportion to her contribution to the Allied war effort. Regret has been expressed that this document was not published in conjunction with the armistice. Although the fact of the publication of the armistice terms itself appears generally to have raised little objection, the Italian Government having expressed its wishes in favor of publication on several occasions, many circles have stated that it would have been much more desirable could the publication of the armistice have been accompanied by some announcement providing for a definite alteration in Italy's status. The general reaction to the substance of the terms and their continuation in force has, moreover, been unfavorable. Some of the points made in the local press are that an announcement of the abolition rather than the non-application of certain of the armistice clauses would have been more appropriate measures to accompany the armistice text; that the Italian Government should have had more time to consider the commentary accompanying the publication of the armistice; that Badoglio's letter of November 29, 1943 to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, as well as the "secret document", should have been included among the related documents released for publication; that the Italian armistice terms compare unfavourably with those imposed by Germany on France or with those imposed by the Allies on Finland and the ex-satellite states in the Balkans; and that Italy is completely helpless and dependent on the Allies as a result of the armistice conditions. In that portion of the local press which takes a brighter view of Italy's relations with the United Nations under the armistice regime it is pointed out that the armistice was drawn up for a former and enemy regime; that Italy now has the position of United Nations status; that the armistice is obsolete; that contrary to past speculation it does not dispose of territory or prejudice Italy's ultimate treatment at the Peace Table; and that actual relations with the Allies, as opposed to the juridical status, have progressed considerably.

1661

Prior to the publication a vast number of speculative stories had been written on the contents of the armistice, so that its publication did not produce any spectacular surprises. An International News Service despatch which was published on November 3 gave a fairly thorough survey of the armistice text; and this despatch also was widely commented upon, one reaction being summed up in WASH NORTHERN IDAHO (opposition - Republican Party) as follows: "The Allies can do in Italy what they want".

2. November 4 was the anniversary of the Italian armistice of 1918 and the press featured demonstrations which were held throughout Italy on that day with special reference to a meeting in Trieste which apparently took place without incident. However, during another demonstration at Trieste on November 3, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the first Italian landing at Trieste,

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759045

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1661

Prior to the publication a great number of speculative stories had been written on the contents of the armistice, so that its publication did not produce any spectacular surprises. An International News Service dispatch which was published on November 2 gave a fairly thorough survey of the armistice text; and this despatch also was widely commented upon, one reaction being summed up in Voce Repubblicana (opposition - Republican Party) as follows: "The Allies can do in Italy what they want".

2. November 4 was the anniversary of the Italian armistice of 1918 and the press featured demonstrations which were held throughout Italy on that day with special reference to a meeting in Trieste which apparently took place without incident. However, during another demonstration at Trieste on November 2, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the first Italian landing at Trieste, certain incidents took place and according to press reports two persons were killed and others injured when groups carrying Italian flags were attacked.

Other political meetings on November 4 were held at Milan, Bari and Rieti where Foreign Minister De Gasperi, Vice President Nenni and Vice President Bronio, respectively, spoke. The Foreign Minister in his speech re-affirmed Italian rights to the Italian-inhabited sections of Venezia Giulia and promised that the present

government

(9)

government would never sign a peace treaty which affected adversely Italy's basic rights. Signor Nenni, in addition to speaking on the progress which had been made in calling the Constituent Assembly, also appealed to Marshal Tito, to whom he referred as "my comrade during the Spanish war", for reestablishment of bonds of friendship between Italy and Yugoslavia. He further remarked that while Italy freely admitted that the 1919 settlement had been unfair and Italy was willing to reach a new arrangement on the basis of the "Wilson line" which "left few Slavs in Italy and a fair number of Italians in Yugoslavia", nevertheless the Italian Government must insist upon the right of Italian culture in Italian portions of Venezia Giulia. Signor Nenni in his speech gave again the liberal point of view on the forthcoming elections and reiterated the feeling of his party that a referendum, which is opposed by left-wing parties, would represent finest expression of popular will. In this connection there have also been reports of the possibility of the Liberal Party's withdrawing from the Government. According to some sources a Liberal withdrawal would be the result of that Party's disapproval of the recent separation legislation upon which Liberal objections were reportedly not taken into account.

3. The Council of Ministers meeting on October 30 took a decision regarding elections which was of considerable importance. This decision as reported in the Government's communique provided for the following steps: (1) the holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly not later than April 1, 1946; (2) the commencing of administrative elections before the end of this year; (3) concurrently with the convocation of the electoral committees for the Constituent Assembly an announcement to be made regarding "the methods of solution of the political problems connected with the Constituent Assembly". Comments on this communique have stressed the fact that while the dates for the elections have been announced no definite and final decision has been taken on the powers of the Constituente. This question has been the cause, according to the press, of considerable differences of opinion between the parties forming the coalition government, with the Liberals taking the line that subsequent legislation or a referendum should determine the powers of the Assembly, while the Communist Socialist and Action Parties feel that the sovereignty of the Constituente is unquestioned.

1669

4. In this connection, at the same time, Signor Nenni presented a report on the progress in preparing electoral lists. According to this report, of 5782 communes in Italy, preliminary lists of male voters have been released in 1803 communes and of female voters in 3870. However, he continued stating that male lists have been finally approved in only 498 communes and female lists in 609. From these statistics Signor Nenni drew the conclusion, according to an interview, that since it was obviously impossible to hold national elections this year his previous position that the national elections should take precedence over the administrative elections was no longer valid and he now therefore favors immediate holding of the local elections.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 757005

fair number of Italians in Yugoslavia", nevertheless the Italian Government must insist upon the right of Italian culture in Italian portions of Venezia Giulia. Signor Bonomi in his speech gave again the Liberal point of view on the forthcoming elections and reiterated the feeling of his Party that a referendum, which is opposed by left-wing parties, would represent fresh expression of popular will. In this connection there have also been rumors of the possibility of the Liberal Party's withdrawing from the Government. According to some sources a Liberal withdrawal would be the result of that Party's disapproval of the recent electoral legislation upon which liberal objections were reportedly not taken into account.

1660

3. The Council of Ministers meeting in October did take a decision regarding elections which was of considerable importance. This decision as reported in the Government's communique provided for the following steps: (1) the holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly not later than April 1, 1946; (2) the convening of administrative elections before the end of this year; (3) concurrently with the convocation of the electoral committees for the Constituent Assembly an announcement to be made regarding the solution of solving of the political problems connected with the Constituent Assembly". Comments on this communique have stressed the fact that while the dates for the elections have been announced no definite and final decision has been taken on the powers of the Constituents. This question has been the cause, according to the press, of considerable differences of opinion between the parties forming the coalition government, with the Liberals urging the line that subsequent legislation or a referendum should determine the powers of the Assembly, while the Communist, Socialist and Action parties feel that the sovereignty of the Constituents is unquestioned.

4. In this connection, at the same time, Signor Nenni presented a report on the progress in preparing electoral lists. According to this report, of 8762 communes in Italy, preliminary lists of male voters have been released in 1809 communes and of female voters in 3570. However, he continued stating that male lists have been finally approved in only 438 communes and female lists in 809. From these statistics Signor Nenni drew the conclusion, according to an interview, that since it was obviously impossible to hold national elections this year his previous position that the national elections should take precedence over the administrative elections was no longer valid and he now therefore favors immediate holding of the local elections.

5. On November 8 the Press Office of the President of the Council of Ministers issued a communique to the effect that the Italian Government, "deeply affected by the alarming reports received from Capodistria and in general from zone B the other side of the Morgan Line", had made energetic representations to the Allied Governments and to the Allied Commission calling their attention "to the gravity of the situation" and asking for greater allied control in this area to ensure peace and to prevent the economic disintegration of the area.

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6. Among other items of political interest during the week was a report on November 2 that Marshal Badoglio had sent to the High Court of Justice a letter in connection with the Court's consideration of his removal from the Senate. Previously it had been announced that the High Court, which had received this case from the High Commissariat for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, had postponed action thereon. In his letter, according to the press, Marshal Badoglio, having first renounced defending himself against accusations concerning his political past, reminded the Court that he had presided over the Government which had declared war on Germany and he therefore appealed for the application in his case of the provisions of Article 7 of the Decree-Law of July 27, 1944 for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes which provided for attenuation thereof for persons who had fought against the Germans after September 8, 1943.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

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

(b) Discussion

General Vasiliev inquired whether the Admiral had any additional information relating to the substance of paragraph 5 of page 4 of his report.

Admiral Stone stated that in the referred section he was quoting from press reports and noted that it is true that Parri had forwarded to the Allied Commission for transmission to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, a communication substantially along the lines indicated in the press.

There was no further discussion.

2. "Imprisonment of Jugoslav Official People and Jugoslav Citizens in Italy."

General Vasiliev noted that this question was discussed by the Council at its last meeting and that it had been listed on the Agenda of today's meeting at the request of the Jugoslav Representative. He inquired whether the Jugoslav Representative had any additional statement to make in this connection.

Mr. Vouklitch made the following statement:

"I have the honour to inform the Council that after the 44th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy a letter has been received by the Jugoslav Delegation from the Allied Commission: AC/30083/44/X dated October 25. It might be concluded from the text of the foresaid letter that Mario Volcshito has been put free. I would like to express the hope that the other Jugoslavs arrested in Italy will be released. I am insisting in the opinion expressed by the Jugoslav Representative on the 44th meeting of

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

Draskoi Nedeglic, having first renounced defending himself against accusations concerning his political past, recluded the Court that he had presided over the Government which had declared war on Germany and he therefore appealed for the application in his case of the provisions of Article 7 of the Decree-Law of July 27, 1944 for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes which provided for attenuation thereof for persons who had fought against the Germans after September 8, 1943.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

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

(b) Discussion

General Vasiliev inquired whether the Admiral had any additional information relating to the substance of paragraph 5 of page 4 of his report.

Admiral Stone stated that in the referred section he was quoting from press reports and noted that it is true that Nitti has forwarded to the Allied Commission for transmission to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, a communication substantially along the lines indicated in the press.

There was no further discussion.

2. Imprisonment of Yugoslav Official People and Yugoslav Citizens in Italy.

General Vasiliev noted that this question was discussed by the Council at its last meeting and that it had been listed on the agenda of today's meeting at the request of the Yugoslav Representative. He inquired whether the Yugoslav Representative had any additional statement to make in this connection.

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Dr. Bradlaka made the following statement:

"I have the honour to inform the Council that after the 44th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy a letter has been received by the Yugoslav Delegation from the Allied Commission: AC/2083/44/I dated October 28. It might be concluded from the text of the foresaid letter that Mario Palmanito has been put free. I would like to express the hope that the other Yugoslavs arrested in Italy will be released. I am insisting in the opinion expressed by the Yugoslav Representative at the 44th meeting of the Council, that the Advisory Council for Italy is competent for this item. The work of Italian authorities is controlled by the Allied Commission. The Advisory Council for Italy is competent to advise the Supreme Allied Commander in his capacity as President of the Allied Commission as such as a line of general policy is concerned. The question raised on the last meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy by the Yugoslav Representative is dealing with general policy towards citizens of the United Nations in Italy, and it is therefore falling within the competency of the Advisory Council for Italy."

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General Vasiliev inquired whether Dr. Bradlaka's request is for the release of the imprisoned people or for the general pro-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785075

section of Jugoslavs in Italy.

Dr. Soubbotitch stated that he proposed "that this Council might recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to suggest to the Italian Government through the Allied Commission, - and to give instructions to all Allied Authorities in Italy that Jugoslav nationals in Italy should be treated as friendly as the nationals of other Allied countries, consequently all a/a persons and all Jugoslav nationals arrested in Italy should be let free immediately." He maintained that the important part of his request was the request on behalf of Jugoslav nationals in Italy for treatment equal to that accorded to the nationals of the other Allied nations and that only subsidiarily as consequence of such equal treatment, the arrested Jugoslavs should be released.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he would not subscribe to the suggestion put forward by the Jugoslav representative since there did not appear to be any need for it and remarked that to the best of his knowledge the Jugoslavs in Italy receive, in fact, the same treatment as that accorded to the nationals of Allied countries.

Mr. Hoxha concurred with the view expressed by Sir Noel Charles.

Admiral Stone pointed out that in the cases listed in the Jugoslav statement all of the arrests were performed by the Allied military police, with the exception of the seventh case where the arrest was made jointly by Allied and Italian police and that therefore it appears that the Jugoslav proposal involves a complaint against the Allied authorities rather than the Italian authorities.

Dr. Soubbotitch noted that "the original statement presented by the Jugoslav Delegation at the last meeting had been corrected by the Jugoslav Representative on the same evening. (See page 10 of the minutes of the 44th meeting. Pertinent section reads as follows: "Mr. Josip Smodlaka stated that 'it was the duty of the Allied Commission to protect Jugoslav nationals in Italy.'"He further stated that "a correction should be effectuated regarding the point 6 of his statement, i.e. that the Italian Questure and not the Allied authorities have performed the imprisonment of Messrs. Kheil, Peterlin and Kolik, University Professors from Ljubljana."

M. Baley subscribed to the views expressed by Sir Noel and indicated that he felt that the primary question to consider at this time was whether the Council was competent to act on the Jugoslav proposal.

M. Vasiliev concurred with M. Baley.

General Vasiliev said that he understood there were two points raised by the Jugoslav request. First, the Representative was

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[illegible] immediately." He emphasized that the important part of his request was the request on behalf of Yugoslav nationals in Italy for treatment equal to that accorded to the nationals of the other Allied nations and that only subsidiarily as consequence of such equal treatment, the arrested Yugoslavs should be released.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he could not subscribe to the suggestion put forward by the Yugoslav Representative since there did not appear to be any need for it and remarked that to the best of his knowledge the Yugoslavs in Italy receive, in fact, the same treatment as that accorded to the nationals of Allied countries.

Mr. Conlon concurred with the view expressed by Sir Noel Charles.

Admiral Stone pointed out that in the cases listed in the Yugoslav statement all of the arrests were performed by the Allied military police, with the exception of the seventh case where the arrest was made jointly by Allied and Italian police and that therefore it appears that the Yugoslav proposal involves a complaint against the Allied authorities rather than the Italian authorities.

Mr. Caadlaka noted that "the original statement presented by the Yugoslav Delegation at the last meeting had been corrected by the Yugoslav Representative on the same morning. (See page 10 of the minutes of the 44th meeting. Pertinent section reads as follows: "Mr. Josip Smodlaka stated that 'it was the duty of the Allied Commission to protect Yugoslav nationals in Italy.'He further stated that "a correction should be effectuated regarding the point 4 of his statement, i.e. that the Italian Centuria and not the Allied authorities have performed the imprisonment of Messrs. Cheli, Peterlin and Volje, University Professors from Ljubljana."

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Mr. Bailey subscribed to the views expressed by Sir Noel and indicated that he felt that the primary question to consider at this time was whether the Council was competent to act on the Yugoslav proposal.

Mr. Vasilevsky concurred with Mr. Bailey.

General Vasiliev said that he understood there were two points raised by the Yugoslav request: first, the Representative was interested in a release of the arrested Yugoslav persons; and, second, the Representative was insisting that the Council discuss the request with a view to having the Allied Military Authorities issue instructions to treat Yugoslavs in Italy as any citizens of the United Nations." He went on saying that he still followed the opinion he expressed at the last meeting of the Council and noted a coincidence of his opinion with that of Sir Noel Charles since it was in the competence of the Allied Military Authorities to

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take care of the United Nations citizens in this country." The Council appealed to the Representatives to "express unanimous opinion in the favour of the Jugoslav request".

Mr. Hoblaus stated that by virtue of the privileges of the Jugoslav officials has the right accorded to officials of the United Nations to have afforded all the necessary facilities and assistance in performing their functions."

General Swiller suggested that the Council may wish to inform [illegible] that the Council had discussed this question and that the Council was expecting [illegible] to take proper care of Jugoslav people and citizens in this country.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he saw no harm in informing [illegible] of what had taken place but having full confidence in his sense of justice he could really not make recommendations to him to take care of the nationals of any particular country.

General Stone inquired whether Sir Noel would suggest that [illegible] be notified by sending him copies of the minutes of the meetings in which this matter had been discussed, without any recommendation by the Council in the premises.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he felt this would be the best way of handling the matter.

Mr. Hoblaus expressed approval of this suggestion.

Mr. Hoblaus proposed finally that the minutes be forwarded to [illegible] without any recommendation, especially that [illegible]'s attention be called to arrested Jugoslavs as quoted on the 44th meeting for [illegible]'s information and such action he may deem appropriate.

Mr. Daley stated that the Council could properly send the minutes to [illegible] for his information and any action he may deem appropriate.

Mr. Hoblaus requested that the transmitting letter be submitted to the various Delegations for approval.

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The Chairman ascertained that this procedure was acceptable to all Delegations.

3. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

4. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 45th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held

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0228

Mr. Murphy suggested that the Council may wish to inform [illegible] that the Council had discussed this question and that the Council was expecting [illegible] to take proper care of Yugoslav people not citizens in this country.

Mr. Joel Charles stated that he was no longer in informing [illegible] of what had taken place but having full confidence in his sense of justice he would really not make recommendations to him in this case of the nationals of any particular country.

Admiral Stone inquired whether Mr. Joel would suggest that [illegible] be notified by sending him copies of the minutes of the meetings in which this matter has been discussed, without any recommendation by the Council in the premises.

Mr. Joel Charles stated that he felt this would be the best way of handling the matter.

Mr. Gamble expressed approval of this suggestion.

Mr. Hamblin proposed firstly that the minutes be forwarded to [illegible] without any recommendation, secondly that [illegible]'s attention be called to arrested Yugoslavs as quoted on the 44th meeting for [illegible]'s information and such action he may deem appropriate."

Mr. Daly stated that the Council could properly send the minutes to [illegible] for his information and any action he may deem appropriate.

Mr. Hamblin requested that the transmitting letter be submitted to the various Delegations for approval.

1657

The Chairman ascertained that this procedure was acceptable to all Delegations.

3. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous matters to discuss.

4. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 45th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in [illegible] on November 3 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative, Major General Adrian Rudkin. Other members of the Council present were:

Mr.

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M. Georges Maley	France
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
Mr. Mlowen Sandlaka	Yugoslavia
Sir Noel Charles	United Kingdom
Mr. John L. Coshie	United States

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

DATE OF NEXT MEETING.

The Chairman suggested that the next meeting be held on November 8th under British chairmanship.

Sir Noel Charles suggested that the next meeting be held a month hence since the Council had no business to discuss.

Mr. Coshie supported Sir Noel's suggestion.

Mr. Maley also indicated support of Sir Noel's suggestion.

Mr. Sandlaka indicated that inasmuch as he was waiting for instructions from his Government he would prefer that the meeting be held on November 22rd.

General Vasiliev stated that he too expected that he would receive instructions from his Government in matters to be brought before the Council and that he too preferred that the meeting be held on November 22rd.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he had no objection to the meeting being held on November 22rd.

The Council then agreed to hold the next meeting on November 22rd under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative.

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

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Chairman suggested that the next meeting be held on November 22 under British chairmanship.

Sir Noel Charles suggested that the next meeting be held a month hence since the Council had no business to discuss.

Mr. Goshie supported Sir Noel's suggestion.

Mr. Daley also indicated support of Sir Noel's suggestion.

Mr. Brouckère indicated that inasmuch as he was waiting for instructions from his Government he would prefer that the meeting be held on November 23rd.

General Vasiliev stated that he too expected that he would receive instructions from his Government in matters to be brought before the Council and that he too preferred that the meeting be held on November 23rd.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he had no objection to the meeting being held on November 23rd.

The Council then agreed to hold the next meeting on November 23rd under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom representative.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 26, 1945

The Secretariat refers to its note of November 14 regarding the proposed discontinuance of the motor pool and the Liaison and Administrative Office of the Advisory Council for Italy and has the honor to report that the United Kingdom and United States Delegations to the Council have expressed approval of the above-mentioned proposed discontinuance and that the Soviet Union, French, and Brazilian Delegations have expressed the view that these units should not be discontinued.

In connection with the foregoing, the Secretariat wishes to underline the point it made in its note of November 14 in the remarks that there are no funds available to operate the motor pool.

In view of the lack of funds and the absence of any concrete arrangement to provide sufficient funds to meet the payroll of the motor pool at the end of this month it appears that there is no alternative but to discontinue the operation of the motor pool, effective close of business on November 30, 1945.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 23, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Council to SACMED, transmitting the minutes of the 44th and 45th meetings of the Council.

Enclosure:

Letter to SACMED.

REAR ADMIRAL KILLEY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

Rome, November 23, 1945

Sir:

On behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for your information, and such action as you may deem appropriate, copies of the minutes of the 44th and 45th meetings of the Council, relating to the item on the agenda "Imprisonment of Yugoslav official people and Yugoslav citizens in Italy."

Respectfully yours,

MAJOR GENERAL ALEXIS WADELEY
Chairman in Turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy

1653

LT.GEN. SIR WILLIAM D.MORGAN,
KCB, DSO, MC, Commander-in-Chief,
Central Mediterranean Forces,
Allied Force Headquarters.

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 22, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a note of November 22, 1945 from the United States Delegation regarding the amendments proposed by the Jugoslav Delegation to the preliminary draft of the minutes of the 6th meeting of the Council and regarding the draft of the transmitting letter to SAC(45) proposed by the Jugoslav Delegation.

Enclosure:

Note from U.S. Delegation.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

0236

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 22, 1945.

The United States Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy refers to the Secretariat's notes of November 20, 1945 transmitting notes 1563 of November 17, 1945 and 1664 of November 17, 1945 from the Jugoslav Delegation regarding respectively the amendments proposed by the Jugoslav Delegation to the preliminary draft of the minutes of the 40th meeting of the Advisory Council and the proposed text of letter to SACMED.

Since the U.S. Delegation is of the opinion that the Council agreed to make reference in its transmitting note to SACMED to the item under consideration (see first line on page 4 of preliminary draft) rather than to the "corrected Jugoslava" (see amendment proposed by Jugoslav Delegation), the United States Delegation cannot accept the proposed amendment since it would change the premise of the concurrence of the United States Delegation to the proposed procedure in the premises.

The same comment is applicable to the draft of the transmitting letter to SACMED proposed by the Jugoslav Delegation.

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Rome, November 22, 1945.

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

NOV 21 1945

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 20, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of note 1564 of November 17 from the Jugoslav Delegation regarding the text of the letter to SACMED proposed at the last meeting of the Council.

Enclosure:

Note Nr.1564.

1650

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Dr. 1064

COPY

With reference to the Secretariat's Note transmitting for our comments and approval the draft of the covering letter to be transmitted to SACMED, the Yugoslav Delegation has the honour to propose a wording of such letter as it will be seen from enclosure.

Rome, 17th November 1945.

Enclosure as stated.

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SECRETARIAT
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

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Sir,

On behalf of the Advisory Council for Italy, I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information, copies of the minutes of the 44th and 45th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, calling to your attention to the arrested Jugoslav official people and Jugoslav citizens in Italy, for such action as you may deem appropriate.

Respectfully yours,

MAJOR GENERAL AVIAN TASULIEV
Chairman in Turn of Rotation
Advisory Council for Italy.

1648

LT. GEN. SIR WILSON KNOX

KCB, DSO, MC, Commander-in-Chief,

Central Mediterranean Forces,

Allied Force Headquarters.

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 20, 1945

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of note 1586 of November 19, 1945 from the Jugoslav Delegation regarding the text of the letter to SACMED proposed at the last meeting of the Council and the amendments to the preliminary draft of the minutes of the last meeting of the Council. In connection with this latter matter, there is further transmitted a copy of note 1565 of November 17, 1945 from the Jugoslav Delegation.

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Enclosures:

Two notes.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

Copy

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Nr. 1646

With further reference to the Secretariat's Note transmitting the draft of the covering letter of the Advisory Council for Italy to be forwarded to the Supreme Allied Commander, the Jugoslav Delegation has the honour to state as follows:

Since without an unanimous approval of all the Delegations the covering letter cannot be transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander, and the Jugoslav Delegation does not agree with the draft proposed by the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy, the Secretariat is courteously requested to make circulate for approval and comments of the Delegations the draft proposed by the Jugoslav Delegation.

At the same time the Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy is kindly requested to transmit to all the Delegations for their information the corrections proposed by the Jugoslav Delegation, of the preliminary draft of the minutes of the last meeting.

Rome, 19 November 1945.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

Copy

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Nr. 1563

With reference to the Secretariat's Note transmitting the preliminary draft of the 48th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, the Jugoslav Delegation has the honour to request that some corrections, as it will be seen from enclosure, be effectuated in the minutes of said meeting.

At the same time the Secretariat is courteously requested to furnish the Jugoslav Delegation with two copies of the minutes of the 48th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, held on November 9, 1945.

Page 8

Rome, 17th November 1945.

Enclosure as stated.

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SECRETARIAT
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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0243

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

Copy

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION

TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE EFFECTUATED IN THE MINUTES OF THE 44TH MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

I. Sheet 2, Para 6, at the end of Dr. Gradilnik's statement, after the words: "... of the other United Nations" to be added as follows:

"Only subsidiarily as consequence of such equal treatment, the arrested Jugoslavs should be released".

II. Sheet 3, Para 3, the statement of Dr. Gradilnik to be read as follows:

Dr. Gradilnik noted that "the original statement presented by the Jugoslav Delegation at the last meeting had been corrected by the Jugoslav Representative at the same meeting. (See page 10 of the minutes of the 44th meeting, pertinent section reads as follows: "Dr. Josip Gradilnik stated that "it was the duty of the Allied Commission to protect Jugoslav nationals in Italy.") He further stated that "a correction should be effectuated regarding the point 4 of his statement, i.e. that the Italian Question and not the Allied authorities have performed the imprisonment of Messrs. Suhelj, Petrelin and Boljk, University Professors from Ljubljana."

III. Sheet 3, Para 6, the statement of Dr. Gradilnik is to be read as follows:

"Dr. Gradilnik stated that by virtue of the armistice term 21 (a) Jugoslav officials had the right accorded to officials of the United Nations to have afforded all the necessary facilities and assistance in performing their functions."

IV. Sheet 4, last Para, the statement of Dr. Gradilnik is to be read as follows:

"Dr. Gradilnik proposed finally that the minutes be forwarded to SACMED without any recommendation, secondly that SACMED's attention be called to arrested Jugoslavs as quoted at the 44th meeting for SACMED's information and such action he may deem appropriate."

V. Sheet 4, Para 5, is to be read as follows:

"Dr. Gradilnik renewed his proposal as above and requested that the transmitting letter be submitted to the various delegations for approval."

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

NOV 21 1945

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honor to report that Captain BIGGIO, the Liaison and Administrative Officer of the Council, is anxious, for urgent personal reasons, to return, as soon as possible, to the United States and accordingly is applying to the military authorities for permission to return home on temporary duty for a period of 45 days.

Since it is considered necessary by the military authorities for Captain Biggio's application in the premises to be approved by the Chief of the Secretariat of the Council, the Secretariat would appreciate being authorized to give the necessary approval.

Rome, November 20, 1945.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

ALLIED COMMISSION,

ROME

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 14, 1945

1/ The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a note of October 26, 1945 from the Office of the Liaison and Administrative Officer of the Advisory Council for Italy in which it is recommended that the motor pool of the Advisory Council for Italy be discontinued.

In connection with the foregoing reference is made to the Secretariat's note of November 3, 1945 transmitting a communication from the Allied Commission regarding the discontinuance of AM lire advances to the Advisory Council for Italy.

In view of the foregoing it would appear desirable for the Delegations to indicate approval of the discontinuance of the motor pool of the Advisory Council for Italy and at the same time to approve a liquidation of the Liaison and Administrative Office of the Advisory Council for Italy, both effective at close of business on November 30, 1945, since no funds are available, under present circumstances, to pay for the expenses of operating these two offices of the Advisory Council and since arrangements could be made to have the Liaison Section of the Allied Commission assume charge of the liaison functions of the Liaison and Administrative Officer of the Advisory Council for Italy.

1642

Enclosure:

above indicated

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

0245

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778506

Advisory Council for Italy in which it is recommended that the motor pool of the Advisory Council for Italy be discontinued.

In connection with the foregoing reference is made to the Secretariat's note of November 3, 1945 transmitting a communication from the Allied Commission regarding the discontinuance of AM lire advances to the Advisory Council for Italy.

In view of the foregoing it would appear desirable for the Delegations to indicate approval of the discontinuance of the motor pool of the Advisory Council for Italy and at the same time to approve a liquidation of the Liaison and Administrative Office of the Advisory Council for Italy, both effective at close of business on November 30, 1945, since no funds are available, under present circumstances, to pay for the expenses of operating these two offices of the Advisory Council and since arrangements could be made to have the Liaison Section of the Allied Commission assume charge of the liaison functions of the Liaison and Administrative Officer of the Advisory Council for Italy.

1642

Enclosure:

above indicated

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY
OFFICE OF THE U.S.A. DEPUTY
A.P.O. 794, U.S. Army

26 October 1945.

Subject: Discontinuance of MT Motor Pool.

To : Chief of Secretariat, Advisory Council for Italy.

1. It is recommended that the Advisory Council Motor Pool be discontinued. The following pertinent information is furnished:

a. VEHICLES ASSIGNED (as of midnight 25 October 1945).

Assigned Vehicles	In Repair	Requested	TOTAL ACTIVE VEHICLES
5 Dodge Pullman (Br.		2	3
2 Dodge 15 cwt (Br)			2
2 Ford 15 cwt (Br)	1		1
2 Willeys Utility (Br)	1		1
2 Austin Utility (Br)		1	1
1 Austin Utility (Br)			1
1 Ford Saloon (Br)		1	
1 Chr 8 cwt Jeep (Br)	1		
1 Jeep 8-ton Tipper (Br)			1
5 Chevrolets (American)	1	1	3
Total 22 VEHICLES	4	5	13

(NOTE) A request signed by the Advisory Council to AFHQ for new vehicles brought the following results:-

FROM BRITISH SOURCES:

5 Dodge Pullmen were issued.
2 Dodge Pullmen were ordered evacuated for reconditioning. Inquiry results that vehicles are laying idle in 40th ROD awaiting removal to base workshops, Naples.

FROM AMERICAN SOURCES:

A Germano Inspector checked the 4 Chevrolets and found that they would be returned to Maintenance Shop for reconditioning; and that 2 sedans would be temporary assigned until completion of reconditioning.

Repeated contact with Germano Section, PBS Rome results that no sedans are available for the temporary replacement. Consequently, vehicles are becoming more and more unserviceable as time passes.

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b. It costs the Advisory Council approximately 120,000 lire monthly for payment of civilian drivers; this causes a charge to each delegation of approximately 20,000 lire monthly.

c. Each delegation is furnished daily, two (2) vehicles; one (1) sedan and one (1) 15 cwt or 5 cwt. When possible a 15 cwt

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discontinued. The following pertinent information is furnished:

a. [illegible] (as of midnight 25 October 1946).

Authorized Vehicles	In Depot	Requested	Total Active Vehicles
2 Dodge Pullman (Sr.		2	2
2 Dodge 15 cwt (Sr)			2
2 Ford 15 cwt (Sr)	2		2
2 Pullman Utility(Sr)	1		1
2 Austin Utility (Sr)		1	1
1 Morris Utility (Sr)			1
1 Ford Saloon Saloon (Sr)		1	
1 Car 5 cwt Van (Sr)	1		
1 Army 4-ton Lipmr (Sr)			
1 Chevrolet (American)	1	1	1
Total HQ Vehicles	4	5	13

(NOTE) A request granted by the Advisory Council to [illegible] for new vehicles brought the following results:-

[illegible]

3 Dodge Pullman were issued.
4 Dodge Pullman were ordered evacuated for reconditioning. Inquiry results that vehicles are laying idle in 4GB EVP awaiting renewal to local civilians, Naples.

[illegible]

A Ordnance Inspector checked the 4 Chevrolets and found that they would be returned to Ordnance Shop for reconditioning; and that 2 sedans would be temporary assigned until completion of reconditioning.

Repeated contact with Ordnance Section, [illegible] results that no sedans are available for the temporary replacement. Consequently, vehicles are breaking more and more unserviceable as time passes.

b. It costs the Advisory Council approximately Lit.[illegible] lire monthly for payment of civilian drivers; this causes a charge to each delegation of approximately Lit.[illegible] lire monthly.

c. Each delegation is furnished daily, two (2) vehicles; one (1) sedan and one (1) 15 cwt or 5 cwt. When possible a 15 cwt and/or a 5 cwt are used by the military personnel of the HQ Platoon for odd duties.

d. A recent survey shows that there are on record several or more vehicles privately listed as belonging to the various Delegations and Delegations:-

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U.S. DELEGATION : 20 vehicles carrying CD plates.
5 or 6 Military Vehicles.

BRITISH DELEGATION : 40 vehicles, military and civilian carrying tags of British Embassy.

ITALIAN DELEGATION : 4 Vehicles, registered with C-4 CD.
Several others registered as Embassy and running through both C-4, CD & Field.

FRENCH DELEGATION : 16 vehicles, military and civilian. (These are serviced by the French Base).

INDIAN DELEGATION : 4 Vehicles, registered with C-4 CD.

JUGOSLAV DELEGATION : 2 Vehicles, registered with C-4 CD.

3. In view of the aforegiven data it is requested that the undersigned be ordered to return subject vehicles to the respective Embassies in Berlin, (American and British) and that the CD Cover not be officially discontinued.

(Signed) [illegible]
Captain, AGD,
U.S.A. Officer,
[illegible]

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FRENCH REGULATION : 16 vehicles, military and civilian.
(These are serviced by the French Base).

[illegible] : 6 Vehicles, registered with G-4 AC.

[illegible] : 3 Vehicles, registered with G-4 AC.

2. In view of the aforegiven data it is suggested that the undersigned be ordered to return subject vehicles to the respective Ordnance Units, (American and British) and that the [illegible] Motor Pool be officially discontinued.

(signed) [illegible]
Captain, AUS,
I & E Officer,
A C I

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[illegible]

[illegible], November 5, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for November 9, 1945 a.m., will be held at Villa Madama, via Carolina Otto 6, under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

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DEAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE:

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

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AGENDA OF THE

NOVEMBER 9, 1946 MEETING

OF THE U.S. Delegation

ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION FOR ITALY

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

2.) "SETTLEMENT OF JUGOSLAV OFFICIAL PEOPLE AND JUGOSLAV CITIZENS IN ITALY."

3.) REWARDS AWARDS.

4.) UNITED NATIONS.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 8, 1945

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

Enclosure:

Minutes (44th Meeting)

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MINUTES OF THE 44th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Lungara 48 on October 25, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. Constantin Vatikiotty, the acting Greek Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
M. Alexander Agourides	
M. Georges Salay	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Ivan Slavin	
M. Michael Gurnevsky	
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey O. Helford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John D. Hickie	
Mr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Mr. Slavko Smodlaka	
M. Mirko Jakšo	

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. Repatriation of Yugoslav Official People and Yugoslav Citizens in Italy.
3. Investigation of War Crimes by the Yugoslav Mission in Italy.
4. Activity of Slovene Bank Establishments in Zone A of Julian Region.
5. Miscellaneous.
6. Press Communique.

M. Vatikiotty, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

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...present at the meeting were:

M. Constantin Yatrikiotty	Greece
M. Alexander Logothetou	
M. Georges Gelay	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
Major General Andrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Alexei Slavin	
M. Michael Chrusevsky	
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John C. Hoadle	
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Dr. Slovan Smodlaka	
M. Niko Jakše	

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. Imprisonment of Yugoslav Official People and Yugoslav Citizens in Italy.

3. Investigation of War Crimes by the Yugoslav Mission in Italy.

4. Activity of Slovene Coal Establishments in Zone A of Julian Region.

5. Miscellaneous.

6. Press Communique.

M. Yatrikiotty, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

1. The past fortnight has been relatively quiet in the political field. The only development of note was the holding in all the large cities of Italy, during the weekend of the 13th and 14th October, of demonstrations in favor of the early convocation of the Constituent Assembly. These demonstrations

were

were organised principally by the Communist and Socialist parties but the Action Party and the Party of the Christian Left - a splinter party of the Communists - associated themselves to some extent with the demonstrations. In Rome the main meeting was held on the Palatine Hill and it is claimed that 150,000 participated. The meeting was entirely orderly and the usual red flags, banners and placards demanding elections, the republic, bread and work were much in evidence.

2. The most important demonstrations took place, however, in Turin and Milan, where Signori Nenni and Togliatti addressed mass meetings on the 13th and 14th. In Turin on the 13th, Signor Nenni, addressing a crowd stated to number 80,000 workers, regretted that the demonstrations were not representative of all the parties of the Committee of National Liberation. He criticised the Liberal party in particular for refusing to cooperate. Referring to the difficult situation in which Italy found herself at the present time, he declared that the words "Socialist Monarchy" and not "proletariat of Italy" were written on the ruins and debris around them. Italy was on the eve of a winter which would probably be the most difficult of all for the Italian people. Italy depended literally on the generosity and sense of solidarity of the Allied nations, and of America above all. Signor Nenni concluded by saying that he could assure his audience, as a Minister of the Government of the Committees of National Liberation, that before the end of October the Government would have fixed the date for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. Signor Togliatti followed and, after warning the other parties of the Committee of National Liberation against the danger of the reaction which was trying to divide the Italian forces of democracy in order to be able later to overwhelm them, he emphasized the fact that the Communist party would be the first to call upon the workers to become law-abiding again and to forget the period of Nazi domination during which every act of sabotage was possible and lawful. He declared that Italy must have a democratic Government which would enable all the proletariat to make its voice heard. The workers of Sardinia and Sicily, who for centuries had sought to obtain a hearing, would have to form an integral part of this Government. Signor Togliatti concluded by saying that the Italian people would dictate the foundations of the new Italy through the medium of the free elections for the Constituent Assembly.

3. On the following day at Milan some 200,000 people are reported to have attended the rally which was addressed by representatives of the Action, Republican, and Christian Left Parties. Signor Togliatti again spoke and stated that the Italian people, having been called upon to take part in the rising against the Germans, had the right to express their will at the present time when the fate of the country was being decided. He voiced the hope that all the great nations would be united in agreeing on a lasting peace and he condemned the activities of those who sought to throw the working masses into confusion by asserting that a fratricidal conflict between the democratic West and the democratic socialist East was inevitable. The Italians were grateful to the Allies for their freedom but they also claimed from them complete

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meetings on the 17th and 14th. In Turin on the 13th, Signor Nenni, addressing a crowd stated to number 80,000 workers, regretted that the demonstrations were not representative of all the parties of the Committee of National Liberation. He criticised the Liberal party in particular for refusing to cooperate. Referring to the difficult situation in which Italy found herself at the present time, he declared that the words "fascist Monarchy" and not "proletariat of Italy" were written on the ruins and debris around them. Italy was on the eve of a winter which would probably be the most difficult of all for the Italian people. Italy depended literally on the generosity and sense of solidarity of the Allied nations, and of America above all. Signor Nenni concluded by saying that he could assure his audience, as a Minister of the Government of the Committee of National Liberation, that before the end of October the Government would have fixed the date for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. Signor Togliatti followed and, after warning the other parties of the Committee of National Liberation against the danger of the reaction which was trying to divide the Italian forces of democracy in order to be able later to overwhelm them, he emphasized the fact that the Communist party would be the first to call upon the workers to become law-abiding again and to forget the period of Nazi domination during which every act of sabotage was possible and lawful. He declared that Italy must have a democratic Government which would enable all the proletariat to make its voice heard. The workers of Sardinia and Sicily, who for centuries had sought to obtain a hearing, would have to form an integral part of this Government. Signor Togliatti concluded by saying that the Italian people would dictate the foundations of the new Italy through the medium of the free elections for the Constituent Assembly.

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in favor of the Constituent Assembly, hundreds of thousands of workers were demanding that during the next few weeks the Government should fix the date on which the Assembly would be convoked. He claimed that the world now knew that Italy was ripe for democracy and liberty. He made the comment that such an imposing assembly of workers should warn the forces of reaction that if they did succeed on one occasion in suppressing the Italian people they would not be able to do so a second time. He also appealed to the moderate parties to take note of the fact of these demonstrations so that they might realise that the Italian people saw no reason why the convocation of the Constituent Assembly should be further delayed.

4. On the same day, Signor Roveda spoke at a similar demonstration in Genoa and Signor Secchia, the Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, also spoke at Genoa. Both speakers developed the same arguments as those which I have reported above. Public meetings and processions took place also at Naples, Bari, Florence, Udine, Reggio Calabria, Cagliari, Verona, Piacenza, Palermo, Venice, Palermo and other minor centres.

5. The Italian press has of course reported on these demonstrations according to the political line of the parties which the papers represent. The Republican "Voce Repubblicana" observed that the truce between the parties of the Committee of National Liberation had been broken and also, and more important, that the institutional truce had been violated since all the parties which had declared themselves in favor of the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly had shown republican feelings. The President of the Council, Signor Parri, as reported by the "Tribuna del Popolo", stated that the calm and order characterizing the demonstrations throughout the country proved "the seriousness and political maturity of the Italian people". The Socialist "Avanti" claimed that Italians, by their self-discipline, had now acquired the right to democratic consultations. The Action Party paper "Italia Libera" claimed that the demonstrations were the best answer to Signor Nitti's speech which I reported at the last meeting of this Council. From the Right Wing the democratic monarchist "Italia Nuova" enquired what was the point in holding demonstrations when Signor Nenni had stated only a few days previously that the date for the elections for the Constituent Assembly would be fixed very shortly.

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6. On the 11th October, the President of the Council gave a press conference to foreign journalists at which he noted with satisfaction the British Foreign Secretary's statement confirming the reserve previously made by the American Secretary of State regarding Trieste. Commenting on Mr. Byrnes' words that the new Italian constitution should be subject to a certain extent to international guarantees in order to maintain world peace, Signor Parri said that in his personal opinion such guarantees would not merely be acceptable but desirable, provided they limited the sovereignty of all other European countries as well as Italian sovereignty. If the contrary were the case, such international guarantees would not be justified. The same argument applied to

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moderate parties to take note of the fact of these demonstrations so that they might realize that the Italian people saw no reason why the convocation of the Constituent Assembly should be further delayed.

4. On the same day, Signor Bonomi spoke at a similar demonstration in Genoa and Signor Nenni, the Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, also spoke at Ancona. Both speakers developed the same arguments on these which I have reported above. Public meetings and processions took place also at Naples, Bari, Florence, Udine, Reggio Calabria, Naples, Verona, Piacenza, Palermo, Venice, Palermo and other minor centres.

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1634

6. On the 11th October, the President of the Council gave a press conference to foreign journalists at which he noted with satisfaction the British Foreign Secretary's statement confirming the remarks previously made by the American Secretary of State regarding Trieste. Commenting on Mr. Byrnes' words that the new Italian constitution should be subject to a certain extent to international guarantees in order to maintain world peace, Signor Parri said that in his personal opinion such guarantees would not merely be acceptable but desirable, provided they limited the sovereignty of all other European countries as well as Italian sovereignty. If the contrary were the case, such international guarantees would not be justified. The same argument applied to disarmament. Signor Parri then expressed Italy's gratitude towards the Allies for the amount of help and relief they had been able to distribute but he pointed out how important it was for Italy's liberty that this relief should be continued and that the food and raw materials which were so necessary should be supplied. To obtain this relief more easily and because it was now evident that the Italian peace treaty would not be signed until next spring or even summer, Italy must have a provisional juridical peace.

Signor

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Signor Parri concludes by emphasizing the necessity of at least modifying the armistice clauses so as to allow Italy a greater freedom in dealing with important internal matters such as public order, armament, demobilization and epuration.

7. On October 19th the Government papers "Giornale del Mattino" reported that the "League for the Defence of Essential Liberties" had declared itself in favor of a single-member constituency electoral system, in the form of a manifesto to Italians urging a return of the system in force before 1919. The manifesto is signed, amongst others, by Casati, Bergamini, Bonomi, Einaudi, Labriola, Benedetto Croce, Orlando and Nitti. The manifesto reads as follows: "Italians, it is reported to have been decided that the country will be consulted, in the forthcoming political elections, by the system of scrutin do liste with proportional representation, so that the elector, instead of choosing his own representatives direct, must accept the lists of candidates arranged in advance and enforced by the directorates of the various parties. This system, as experience has shown, obstructs the proper working of the parliamentary institutions and lends itself to the consolidation of privileged positions of the old parties, to say nothing of the decline in the quality of the elected candidates, which is particularly to be depreciated in the elections for a Constituent Assembly. This is obviously in conflict with the principle of a free expression of the popular will, which is the foundation of every true democracy, recognized and guaranteed by the Atlantic Charter. The only system which, in the conditions at present prevailing in our country, can make sure of representatives effectively nominated by the electorate - and re-educate Italians in the exercise of freedom - is that of the single-member constituency, which was already in force before 1919, with the modifications and adjustments that may be considered advisable. In any case, no decision whatever on the subject of the electoral law can be taken by a Government which does not enjoy a popular mandate, but must be submitted to the opinion of the country by means of a referendum". The Left-Wing papers have attacked this manifesto with some violence and have denounced it as a reactionary manoeuvre. Signor Orlando stated to the "Giornale del Mattino" that he knew nothing about the existence of such a league and that it was therefore impossible that he should have signed the manifesto. Count Sforza also made a statement to the press saying he had never heard of the league.

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8. The Council of Ministers met on the 16th October to discuss the question of increasing the salaries of State employees. Although the Council recognized the difficult conditions which employees had to face, it also recognized the difficult situation of the State budget. The Council decided to allot provisionally 8,000 lire to be paid at the end of October to each State employee and that this sum should be considered as a first instalment on the definite increase which will probably be fixed next week. Ways of giving help to this class of employees by special distributions of food-stuffs were also examined and the Council decided that the Ministry of Food should allot six billion lire for this

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urging a return of the system in force before 1919. The manifesto is signed, amongst others, by Salandra, Salvemini, Bonomi, Orlando, Labriola, Benedetto, Croce, Orlando and Nitti. The manifesto reads as follows: "Italians, it is reported to have been decided that the country will be consulted, in the forthcoming political elections, by the system of scrutin de liste with proportional representation, so that the elector, instead of choosing his own representatives direct, must accept the lists of candidates arranged in advance and enforced by the directorates of the various parties. This system, as experience has shown, obstructs the proper working of the parliamentary institutions and leads itself to the consolidation of privileged positions of men and parties, to say nothing of the dealing in the quality of the elected candidates, which is particularly to be demonstrated in the elections for a Constituent Assembly. This is obviously in conflict with the principle of a true expression of the popular will, which is the foundation of every true democracy, recognised and guaranteed by the Statute Charter. The only system which, in the conditions at present prevailing in our country, can make sure of representatives effectively nominated by the electorate - and re-educate Italians in the exercise of freedom - is that of the single-member constituency, which was already in force before 1919, with the modifications and adjustments that may be considered advisable. In any case, no decision whatever on the subject of the electoral law can be taken by a Government which does not enjoy a popular mandate, but must be submitted to the opinion of the country by means of a referendum". The left-wing papers have attacked this manifesto with some violence and have denounced it as a reactionary manoeuvre. Signor Orlando stated to the "Giornale del Mattino" that he knew nothing about the existence of such a league and that it was therefore impossible that he should have signed the manifesto. Count Sforza also made a statement to the press saying he had never heard of the league.

1633

8. The Council of Ministers met on the 19th October to discuss the question of increasing the salaries of State employees. Although the Council recognised the difficult conditions which employees had to face, it also recognised the difficult situation of the State budget. The Council decided to allot provisionally 2,000 lire to be paid at the end of October to each State employee and that this sum should be considered as a first instalment on the definite increase which will probably be fixed next week. Ways of giving help to this class of employees by special distributions of food-stuffs were also examined and the Council decided that the Ministry of Food should allot six billion lire for this purpose. At the same meeting of the Council decrees guaranteeing the free use of the German language in schools, Government offices, and law courts in Bolzano Province were approved. Signor de Gasperi, the Foreign Minister, also made a report on Italy's foreign policy, the main burden of which was the need for an early modification of Italy's international status. He said that there were three possible solutions:

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(1) a final peace, of which for the time being there was little hope,

(2) a provisional peace allowing Italy a certain degree of freedom of action and restoring to her an international status even if limited, and

(3) a modification in the armistice conditions which would give Italy juridical parity as regards at least direct relations.

Signor de Gasperi favored the third solution. Signor de Gasperi also referred to the questions of reparations and the colonies. He developed at some length the theme which appeared in his address before the Consultative Assembly on September 30th, namely that Italy was not a great military or political power but was a great power as regards labor. Other measures approved at this same meeting of the Council of Ministers dealt with the concentration of the organs regulating foreign trade, the creation of an inspectorate-general of public security in Sicily with the object of combatting crime, and regulations covering land-ownership relations between the Val d'Aosta and Turin Province. Meeting again on October 12th, the Council discussed the holding of elections. Various of the Ministers made statements to the press at the conclusion of the meeting. It seems that Signor Nenni, supported by Signor Togliatti, proposed that the Constituent Assembly be summoned by law within 70 days from the entry into force of the law governing the political elections. The President of the Council made the counter-proposal that in any case the date of the convocation of the Constituent Assembly should not be delayed beyond March 31st, 1946, and that the administrative elections should begin next December. It seems that this proposal was discussed at length but no decision was reached owing to an objection raised by Signor Brosio, the Liberal Vice-President, on the ground that the date of the Constituent Assembly could not be fixed until its limitations and powers had been defined.

3. There is little of interest to report in the economic field. The scanning of wheat is not going too well and on October 15th only 859,000 tons, or 66 o/o of the target figure, had been collected. Italian Government territory shows collections up to 70 o/o of the target figure or 365,100 tons, while Allied Military Government areas reported 63 o/o collections with 494,800 tons. Plans are under active consideration for the turning over of larger areas of the port of Naples to Italian control. Two further piers are to be made over to the Italian authorities and will be used for the unloading of UNRRA supplies. The great bulk of Italian port workers formerly employed by the Peninsular Base Section will be made available to the new port authorities.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

After the presentation of his report the Admiral announced the appointment of a new Public Relations Officer at the Allied Commission in replacement of Mr. Stewart Brown who had resigned in

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give fully juridical parity in regards at least direct relations.

Signor de Gasperi favored the third solution. Signor de Gasperi also referred to the questions of reparations and the colonies. He developed at some length the theme which appeared in his address before the Consultative Assembly on September 25th, namely that Italy was not a great military or political power but was a great power as regards labor. Other measures approved at this same meeting of the Council of Ministers dealt with the concentration of the organs regulating foreign trade, the creation of an inspectorate-general of public security in Sicily with the object of combatting crime, and regulations covering land-ownership relations between the Val d'Aosta and Turin Province. Meeting again on October 13th, the Council discussed the holding of elections. Various of the Ministers made statements to the press at the conclusion of the meeting. It seems that Signor Nenni, supported by Signor Togliatti, proposed that the Constituent Assembly be summoned by law within 70 days from the entry into force of the law governing the political elections. The President of the Council made the counter-proposal that in any case the date of the convocation of the Constituent Assembly should not be delayed beyond March 31st, 1946, and that the administrative elections should begin next December. It seems that this proposal was discussed at length but no decision was reached owing to an objection raised by Signor Orosio, the Liberal Vice-President, on the ground that the date of the Constituent Assembly could not be fixed until its limitations and powers had been defined.

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"That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

After the presentation of his report the Admiral announced the appointment of a new Public Relations Officer at the Allied Commission in replacement of Mr. Stewart Brown who had resigned in order to take over the charge of the Chief of the UNRRA in Italy, and the appointment of Mr. Harlan CLEVELAND as Acting Vice-President of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission.

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

There was no discussion on the Admiral's report.

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3. Imprisonment of Jugoslav Official People and Jugoslav Citizens in Italy.

Dr. Josip Smodlaka presented the following statement:

"From 30 June 1945 on several cases of arresting of Jugoslav official persons, respectively Jugoslav citizens in Italy have been perfomed. I shall quote some of them, personally known to me.

1. Capt. Edvin Pervanja, Head of the Jugoslav Repatriation Section in Milan.

The appointment of this officer as Jugoslav representative for repatriation in Northern Italy was approved by A.F.H.Q. on July 24, 1945. On September 19, 1945 Capt. Pervanja was virtually arrested by the British L.t. Hawthorne R.A., with reference to the order of No. 69 Area 64 A, and forcibly removed from Milan to Lodi, where he was released.

The Jugoslav Delegation has never been informed about the reason of the removal of this official representative of the Jugoslav Government from his seat.

2. Dr. Slavko Antijan, representative of J.R.C. at Padova and Komel Vasić.

In August 1945 Capt. Pervanja introduced personally Dr. Slavko Antijan to Major Hudson, Head of the U.N.R.R.A. Group at Padova. In that occasion Dr. Slavko Antijan has been formally accredited and appointed to Capt. Richard, U.N.Transit Camp Chiesa Nuova - Padova -. Dr. Antijan's duty was to receive transports of Jugoslav nationals coming from Milan and to forward them to Trieste. Komel Vasić's duty was to accompany the transports. On September 11, 1945 both s/m Jugoslav officials have been arrested by U.N.R.R.A. at Padova. The Jugoslav Delegation requested their release in letters dated 18 September 1945 Nr. 1308 and 4 October 1945 Nr. 1367, but without any result. We have never been informed about the reason of their arrest.

3. Josip Horvat, Jugoslav Red Cross Delegate, attached to the J.R.C.Milan, in possession of a regular passport and permit of the Allied Authorities to circulate through Italy, has been arrested by Allied Authorities in Turin on 21 September 1945, and charged for carrying a pistol without authorisation, notwithstanding his being a Member of the Jugoslav Army and implicitly authorized to have arms. He had besides a written permit issued by the Head of J.R.C.Milan. Public Safety Sub Commission, Security Division, wrote on that Horvat was released on bail, that he failed to appear on 1 October 1945, and that his present whereabouts are unknown.

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4. Dr.Ing. Anton Kuhelj, Dr. Anton Peterlin and Dr. Anton Moljk, Professors of the University in Ljubljana.

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been performed. I shall quote some of them, personally known to me.

1. Capt. Edvin Peruzzo, Head of the Yugoslav Repatriation Office in Milan.

The appointment of this officer as Yugoslav Representative for repatriation in Northern Italy was approved by A.F.H.Q. on July 24, 1945. On September 13, 1945 Capt. Peruzzo was virtually arrested by the British Lt. Hawthorne R.A., with reference to the order of H.Q. 5th Corps G4 A., and forcibly removed from Milan to Rome, where he was released.

The Yugoslav Delegation has never been informed about the reason of the removal of this official representative of the Yugoslav Government from his post.

2. Dr. Slavko Batijan, representative of J.R.C. at Padova and Lokel Tonić.

In August 1945 Capt. Peruzzo introduced personally Dr. Slavko Batijan to Major Hudson, Head of the U.N.R.R.A. Group at Padova. In that occasion Dr. Slavko Batijan has been formally accredited and appointed to Capt. Steward, U.N.Transit Camp Chiesa Nuova - Padova -. Dr. Batijan's duty was to receive transports of Yugoslav nationals coming from Milan and to forward them to Trieste. Lokel Tonić's duty was to accompany the transports. On September 11, 1945 both c/n Yugoslav officials have been arrested by U.N.R.R.A. at Padova. The Yugoslav Delegation requested their release in letters dated 13 September 1945 Nr. 1366 and 4 October 1945 Nr. 1367, but without any result. We have never been informed about the reason of their arrest.

3. João Moravec, Yugoslav Red Cross Delegate, attached to the J.R.C.Milan, in possession of a regular passport and permit of the Allied Authorities to circulate through Italy, has been arrested by Allied Authorities in Turin on 21 September 1945, and charged for carrying a pistol without authorization, notwithstanding him being a Member of the Yugoslav Army and implicitly authorized to have arms. He had besides a written permit issued by the Head of J.R.C.Milan. Public Safety Sub Commission, Security Division, wrote as that Moravec was released on bail, that he failed to appear on 1 October 1945, and that his present whereabouts are unknown.

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4. Ing. Anton Kuhelj, Dr. Anton Peterlin and Dr. Anton Kuljk, Professors of the University in Ljubljana.

The c/n scientists, as members of the Institute for Physics at University in Ljubljana have been given 3 millions lire by their institution and were sent in Italy to buy instruments for their scientific researches. They passed the border at Gorizia with the knowledge of the Allied Authorities about their bearing the mentioned amount of money. On or about 24 August 1945 they were arrested at Vicenza, where they are still kept in prison under control of Allied Authorities, in spite of the request of

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one Colonetion in letter dated 5 September 1945 br.1287 to release them. We never have been informed about the reason of their arrest.

E. Mario Colombito, economic official, member of the Slovenian National Council.

The a/c came in Venice by official duty in order to purchase some books, that he could not find in Trieste. On 10 August 1945 he was arrested, because a small pistol /6,35 mm with 5 bullets/ was found in his bag. His only fault consisted in ignorance of Field Marshal Alexander's Proclamation. He was sentenced by Allied Military Court in Venice to 18 months of prison. The time of his imprisonment has been rather diminished.

6. Kravljić Marijan, captain of the Jugoslav Army.

Capt. Kravljić is a Slovene, born at Kloštić /Slovenian literal/. He is Captain in the Jugoslav Army and has fought in Partisan units against Germans. So much he has been decorated for gallantry. On 10 June 1945 he went home for sick-leave, having got only Jugoslav documents, as Allied travel orders were not necessary at that time. On 29 June 1945 he visited Codat /Cividale/ where he intended to perform medical practice in the local hospital. There he was arrested on 30 June 1945 first by Italian and then by British Police. Since that time he remains in prison at Udine. The Italian Procuratore alleged him: A. For treason of Italy by making propaganda for annexation of his region to Jugoslavia and consequently for his work against the Italian State, whose subject he is supposed to be. B. For armed plunder and murder. C. For arbitrary arresting and looting of private houses. D. For offence of Italian Flag. E. For hindering Italian Patriots in their attempt to organize detachments. And so on. Capt. Kravljić denied all those charges as untrue and stated that everything he has done, he did as a member of the Jugoslav Army and Jugoslav citizen. He emphasized that he was working according instructions of the Antifascist Council for National Liberation of Jugoslavia /A.V.N.O.J./. - Capt. Kravljić is a member of the Jugoslav army and it is consequently clear that Italian tribunals are not competent to try him, moreover because of imputations for deeds done in the period of his service in the Jugoslav Army and during the War against the Nazi-Fascists.

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Allied Authorities charged him for not having had a permission from Allied Authorities, notwithstanding that he came in Slovenian Litoral on 10 June 1945 /and the mentioned permissions were introduced after the Agreement met on June 20th, 1945./He was charged also for being in possession of notes concerning Concentration Camps, Prisoners and War damages. It has not yet been decided whether Italian or Allied Court will try him.

7. Stipčević Eugen, G.A.Slo Garibaldino Brigade, -Trbović Petar, Vatarović Duško, Kačolić Ante, Muslandić Vinko & Kranc Franc.

All those have been arrested on 13 August 1945 by Allied and Italian Police. Stipčević is actually in prison at Cuneo and all the others at Fossano near Cuneo. All of them fought since Sep-

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was found in his bag. His only fault consisted in ignorance of Field Marshal Alexander's Proclamation. He was sentenced by Allied Military Court in Venice to 18 months of prison. The time of his imprisonment has been rather diminished.

6. Edravljić Marijan, Captain of the Jugoslav Army.

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7. Stipčević Eugen, U.C.S.H. Garibaldine Brigade, Trnovič Petar, Ivanović Duško, Radelić Ante, Bajlandić Vinko & Franc Irene.

All those have been arrested on 18 August 1945 by Allied and Italian Police. Stipčević is actually in prison at Cuneo and all the others at Fossano near Cuneo. All of them fought since September 1943 until the end of the War as partisans against Germans in Italy. They are innocent and alleged for plunder. There are no proofs against them.

Besides these cases known to me, there are doubtlessly other ones that I am not informed about.

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After having examined each of the a/m cases, it is obvious that there was no justified reason for their arresting and that innocent people are kept in prison even since several months. For instance, we do not even know the reason for arresting persons quoted under 1, 2 and 4. Persons quoted under 3 and 5 have been arrested and tried only because they brought with them in Italy insignificant arms, that they did not use and were not aware of the Field Marshal Alexander's Proclamation. Persons quoted under 6 and 7 are courageous Partisans fighters in the war against Nazi-Fascists.

Jugoslavia is a member of the United Nations and ally in the war against Germany and Italy. Jugoslavia has taken part in the war and suffered immense sacrifices in order to constrain Italy to capitulate. The Allies had asked the Jugoslav Government for its consent, before the conclusion of the armistice with Italy, and obtained the authorization to conclude it also in the name of the Jugoslav Government. The armistice with Italy was concluded also in interest of Jugoslavia. The peace with Italy has not yet been concluded. The Jugoslav Government has not yet established diplomatic relations with the Italian Government. The Jugoslav Government has therefore the right to expect that its Allies will protect Jugoslav nationals and Jugoslav interests in Italy. For all those reasons the a/m treatment of Jugoslav officials and Jugoslav nationals is completely incomprehensible and unjustified.

I propose that this Council might recommend to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to suggest to the Italian Government through the Allied Commission, - and to give instructions to all Allied authorities in Italy, that Jugoslav nationals in Italy should be treated as friendly as the nationals of other Allied countries; consequently all a/m persons and all Jugoslav nationals arrested in Italy should be let free immediately."

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives wished to make any comments on the Jugoslav proposal.

Sir Noel Charles stated that this was the first he had heard of these cases but he was prepared to ask the British authorities to investigate them. He wished to observe, however, speaking personally, that he noted that one of the cases concerned a Red Cross delegate who was carrying arms. This was not in accordance with usual international practice. Further, when officers enter the theatre, they were subject to the orders of SAC and ignorance of such orders could not be held to excuse violation of them.

Mr. Kirk stated that in order to clarify the position of the Advisory Council it would appear desirable to first ascertain whether the questions involved in this case fell within the competency of the Allied Commission or the AMG.

Admiral Stone stated that since he had not seen the Jugoslav statement beforehand he had not had an opportunity to check on the facts but he noted that one case appeared to have been tried by AMG and that he was under the impression that most of the cases

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Mr. Kirk stated that in order to clarify the position of the Advisory Council it would appear desirable to first ascertain whether the questions involved in this case fell within the competency of the Allied Commission or the ACC.

Admiral Stone stated that since he had not seen the Jugoslav statement beforehand he had not had an opportunity to check on the facts but he noted that one case appeared to have been tried by ACC and that he was under the impression that most of the cases seem to come within the competency of ACC.

Mr. Kirk stated that in view of the fact that the Jugoslav statement in the premises had not been presented to the Council in advance and that consequently he had not had an opportunity to examine it and accordingly he could not express any opinion until he had been able to examine the facts and question presented in order to determine the question of jurisdiction in this

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instance. He added that he did not see how it could be within the purview of the Advisory Council for Italy to consider taking action in the matter until such time as the Council has had an opportunity to determine the question as to which organization had jurisdiction in the premises.

Mr. Gradilnik stated that he was of the opinion that the Council was competent to pass on this matter.

Sir Noel Charles noted that he understood that the Yugoslav authorities had presented these cases to AFHQ and stated that he agreed with Mr. Kirk that the Council should first determine who had jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Kirk reiterated that he felt that the question of jurisdiction or competency should be determined and that until this point had been clarified the Council should not pass on the proposal presented.

General Vasiliev stated that it appeared to him that there were two ways of considering the matter: First, the Yugoslav Representative had just made a statement concerning the arrest of certain Yugoslav citizens and in this connection the Yugoslav Delegation asked the Advisory Council to request the proper military authorities to protect Yugoslav interests in the premises. He said that the Yugoslavs are looking for just treatment and he indicated that he felt the Yugoslav statement is just. The second view is whether the Advisory Council should examine this matter and make recommendations to AFHQ. In this connection he noted that apparently the Yugoslavs have appealed to AFHQ but have not received an answer and he said that he felt that the Advisory Council should now appeal to AFHQ in support of the Yugoslav request.

Mr. Kirk inquired under what provisions of the Moscow Terms of Reference the Council could take such action and pointed out that in accordance with the pertinent provisions of paragraph 5 of the Moscow Terms of Reference the Council could only "advise the Allied Commander-in-chief in his capacity of President of the Allied Commission on general policy connected with the work of control". He emphasized that the advice which the Council may give the Allied Commander-in-Chief in his capacity of President of the Allied Control Commission is limited to questions of general policy.

Admiral Stone stated that the control mentioned in the Moscow Declaration referred to control of the Italian Government and not control of the Allied military authorities and noted that apparently the statement presented by the Yugoslav Representative raises questions of complaint against the Allied military authorities.

M. Antiltotty requested the Yugoslav Representative for an expression of opinion on the question of competency of the Advisory Council for Italy to consider this matter.

Mr. Gradilnik stated that the Yugoslavs had been arrested

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agreed with Mr. Kirk that the Council should first determine who had jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Kirk reiterated that he felt that the question of jurisdiction or competency should be determined and that until this point had been clarified the Council should not pass on the proposal presented.

General Vasiliev stated that it appeared to him that there were two ways of considering the matter: first, the Jugoslav representative had just made a statement concerning the arrest of certain Jugoslav citizens and in this connection the Jugoslav Delegation asked the Advisory Council to request the proper military authorities to protect Jugoslav interests in the premises. He said that the Jugoslavs are looking for just treatment and he indicated that he felt the Jugoslav statement is just. The second view is whether the Advisory Council should examine this matter and make recommendations to AFHQ. In this connection he noted that apparently the Jugoslavs have appealed to AFHQ but have not received an answer and he said that he felt that the Advisory Council should now appeal to AFHQ in support of the Jugoslav request.

Mr. Kirk inquired under what provisions of the Moscow Terms of Reference the Council could take such action and pointed out that in accordance with the pertinent provisions of paragraph 5 of the Moscow Terms of Reference the Council could only "advise the Allied Commander-in-chief in his capacity of President of the Allied Commission on general policy connected with the work of control". He emphasized that the advice which the Council may give the Allied Commander-in-chief in his capacity of President of the Allied Control Commission is limited to questions of general policy.

Admiral Stone stated that the control mentioned in the Moscow Declaration referred to control of the Italian Government and not control of the Allied military authorities and noted that apparently the statement presented by the Jugoslav Representative raised questions of complaint against the Allied military authorities.

M. Vatikiotty requested the Jugoslav Representative for an expression of opinion on the question of competency of the Advisory Council for Italy to consider this matter.

Mr. Gromulkin stated that the Jugoslavs had been arrested by the Italian police and that accordingly the Advisory Council for Italy may be competent to act.

Mr. Kirk inquired whether ordinarily representations on cases affecting relationship between Italy and Jugoslavia are not made through the Allied Commission.

Admiral Stone answered Mr. Kirk's question in the affirmative.

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Air Commodore Charles noted that in six of the cases presented by the Jugoslavs the arrest was made by Allied troops and that apparently in only one case was the Jugoslav arrested by Italian police.

Admiral Stone noted that in the case of arrest by Italian police the Jugoslav was actually arrested by both the Italian and Allied police, as all seven cases involve Allied police.

Air Commodore Charles commented that it was known that occasionally Italian police worked in conjunction with the Allied police, and that Allied officers were not immune from arrest.

Dr. Josip Smodlaka stated that "it was the duty of the Allied Commission to protect Jugoslav nationals in Italy." He further stated that "a correction should be effectuated regarding the point 4 of his statement, i.e. that the Italian Questura and not the Allied authorities have performed the imprisonment of Messr. Mahelj, Peterlin and Boljk, University Professors from Ljubljana".

Mr. Kirk stated that he was of the opinion that the Jugoslav Representative had as yet not answered the question under which term of reference complaints by the Advisory Council for Italy against Allied military authorities or Allied authorities may be based.

Dr. Josip Smodlaka stated that "it was a question of general policy concerning the treatment of Jugoslav citizens in Italy".

Air Commodore Charles stated that it would appear somewhat difficult to take several random cases as indicative of general policy.

Dr. Smodlaka stated that "the seven cases presented are merely taken as examples of the general conditions" and he was of the opinion that "the Council should decide the cases presented were within the competency of the Council".

Mr. Kirk stated that he felt the Council should first determine who has jurisdiction over the subject presented, what had been done in these cases in the way of proper representation, and then determine the question of general policy involved as well as the question of competency. He noted that the question of general policy in this instance does not relate to the control of Italy but to protection of special interests and that he saw nothing in the Terms of Reference which indicated that the Advisory Council for Italy may be the channel of representation between Italy and any of the countries represented on the Council as to the protection of the interests of these countries in Italy.

Air Commodore Charles stated that he did not feel he could now make any recommendation in the premises until such time as he received advice from the appropriate authorities and, in any case, he could not at this time discuss the question as to whether the Advisory Council was competent to act in this instance. He noted that apparently all the cases presented in the Jugoslav statement had been taken up by the Jugoslav authorities with AMG and that

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Italian police worked in conjunction with the Allied police, and that Allied officers were not immune from arrest.

Mr. Josip Smodlaka stated that "it was the duty of the Allied Commission to protect Jugoslav nationals in Italy." He further stated that "a correction should be effectuated regarding the point 4 of his statement, i.e. that the Italian Secretary and not the Allied authorities have performed the imprisonment of Messrs. Kuhelj, Peterlin and Maljk, University Professors from Ljubljana".

Mr. Sirk stated that he was of the opinion that the Jugoslav representative had as yet not answered the question under which term of reference complaints by the Advisory Council for Italy against Allied military authorities or Allied authorities may be based.

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Sir Noel Charles stated that he did not feel he could now make any recommendation in the premises until such time as he received advice from the appropriate authorities and, in any case, he could not at this time discuss the question as to whether the Advisory Council was competent to act in this instance. He noted that apparently all the cases presented in the Jugoslav statement had been taken up by the Jugoslav authorities with AMG and that it appeared to him that there was no reason for the Council to consider the question until the Council knew the status of the cases involved.

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M. Bailey expressed the opinion that he too felt that before considering the Jugoslav proposal the Council should determine the question of who was competent to act in this matter.

Mr. Sirk stated that he regretted the necessity of insisting but that he must repeat the question by virtue of what term of

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reference to the Advisory Council for Italy competent to inject itself into negotiations initiated by a representative on the Council in the matter of protection of its particular interests in Italy.

Mr. Gaddis stated that the question presented illustrates the attitude of the Italian authorities in their general policy against Jugoslavia.

Mr. Kirk stated that no proof had been presented that the cases outlined in the Jugoslav statement before the Council were not in accord with the policy towards all. He emphasized that there was nothing in the charter of the Advisory Council that authorizes it to take steps in the protection of special national interests. He noted that he felt that the documents presented to the Council should be handed by the Jugoslav Representative to the authorities with whom the Jugoslavs had been and are in touch on this subject.

Mr. Wiley noted that apparently the Council was in conflict on this subject and that he felt it would perhaps be better to wait for a reply from AFHQ before discussing the matter further.

Sir Noel Charles also proposed to wait for a reply from AFHQ before the Council take any action or consider any other steps.

The Chairman noted that apparently the consensus of the Council was to keep the item on the agenda.

Mr. Kirk stated that if the item was to remain on the agenda it would be wise to determine whether these questions were matters that can be presented to the Council for consideration. He suggested that the Secretariat be instructed to study the matter and report to the Council whether the latter was competent to make a decision and stated that if there was a difference of opinion that then the members of the Council could request instructions from their respective Governments on this point.

Sir Noel Charles supported Mr. Kirk's suggestion.

General Vasiliev raised the question whether it would be better to have the Council study the question in the first instance or to request immediately instructions from the Governments.

Mr. Kirk stated that as he saw it the Council had its charter for operation and that the Council was supposed to know whether it was competent to handle the question, he felt that it was desirable for the Council to try to establish in the first instance the basic question whether it was competent to handle the matter presented to it.

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After some more discussion, the Chairman ascertained that it was the wish of the Council to adjourn this question until the next meeting and that, rather than have the Secretariat examine the question of competence, each delegation examine individually this point.

Note: Since the meeting was in session longer than usual and

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accord with the policy towards all. He emphasized that there was nothing in the charter of the Advisory Council that authorizes it to take steps in the protection of special national interests. He noted that he felt that the documents presented to the Council should be handed by the Yugoslav Representative to the authorities with whom the Yugoslavs had been and are in touch on this subject.

M. Bailey noted that apparently the Council was in conflict on this subject and that he felt it would perhaps be better to wait for a reply from AMG before discussing the matter further.

Mr. Noel Charles also proposed to wait for a reply from AMG before the Council take any action or consider any other steps.

The Chairman noted that apparently the consensus of the Council was to keep the item on the agenda.

Mr. Kirk stated that if the item was to remain on the agenda it would be wise to determine whether these questions were matters that can be presented to the Council for consideration. He suggested that the Secretariat be instructed to study the matter and report to the Council whether the latter was competent to make a decision and stated that if there was a difference of opinion that then the members of the Council would request instructions from their respective Governments on this point.

Mr. Noel Charles supported Mr. Kirk's suggestion.

General Vasiliev raised the question whether it would be better to have the Council study the question in the first instance or to request immediately instructions from the Governments.

Mr. Kirk stated that as he saw it the Council had its charter for operation and that the Council was supposed to know whether it was competent to handle the question, he felt that it was desirable for the Council to try to establish in the first instance the basic question whether it was competent to handle the matter presented to it.

After some more discussion, the Chairman ascertained that it was the wish of the Council to adjourn this question until the next meeting and that, rather than have the Secretariat examine the question of competence, each Delegation examine individually this point.

Note: Since the meeting was in session longer than usual and in view of the fact that Mr. Kirk had an important appointment to keep, he was obliged to make his excuses and leave the meeting before it was over. Before leaving, he left instructions with Mr. Boulin to state that the views which he had expressed on item 2 listed on the agenda applied equally to items 3 and 4.

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3. Investigation of War Crimes by the Yugoslav Mission in Italy

Mr. Caradias presented the following statement to the Council:

'With a letter dated April 5, 1945 the Allied Commission informed the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy that permission had been granted to the sending in Italy of the Yugoslav Mission for investigation of War Crimes committed by Italians against Yugoslav nationals. At the same time the Allied Commission invited the Yugoslav Delegation to outline Yugoslav Government's proposals and suggestions with regard to the conduct of the proceedings, including list of points to be contained in the detailed proposal of the respective Mission.

On July 30, 1945 a note forwarded by the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy gave a complete answer to all questions raised in the appendix of the a/m letter dated 5 April 1945.

On 6th September 1945 the Allied Commission informed the Yugoslav Delegation that the Supreme Allied Commander is disposed to consent to the visit of a Mission requesting to supply a schedule showing more particulars of each of the alleged war crimes which is desired to investigate.

The Yugoslav Government requested on 5 October 1945, through Major Wright, Assistant to the British Military Attaché in Beograd, the necessary entry clearances for the following members of the Mission:

Mr. Vukotic Milan
Mr. Strok Isidor
Mr. Ciner Maja
Mr. Petrovic Bogdan
Mr. Burbaba Joso
Mr. Ivanojlovic Milos
Mr. Planjak Milan
Mr. Mautini Avoninir
Mr. Puhalo Dusan

The permission for their entering Italy is not yet granted.

As all United Nations agree that War Criminals have to be punished, I propose that the Supreme Allied Commander be advised to issue respective entry permits for Italy to the a/m Members of the Yugoslav Mission.'

Admiral Stone stated that since the Allied Commission had been referred to in this statement it might help the Council to know that the Allied Commission had not yet received a reply to its letter to the Yugoslav Delegate, in which the Allied Commission asked for particulars in the cases to be investigated and that on October 11th the Allied Commission again asked the Yugoslav authorities for information in the premises, but also this note had not been answered. He stated that he felt the matter could be handled expeditiously if

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Commission invited the Jugoslav Delegation to outline Jugoslav Government's proposals and suggestions with regard to the conduct of the proceedings, including list of points to be contained in the detailed proposal of the respective Missions.

On July 28, 1945 a Note forwarded by the Jugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy gave a complete answer to all questions raised in the appendix of the a/m letter dated 5 April 1945.

On 8th September last the Allied Commission informed the Jugoslav Delegation that the Supreme Allied Commander is disposed to consent to the visit of a Mission requesting to supply a schedule showing short particulars of each of the alleged war crimes which is desired to investigate.

The Jugoslav Government requested on 5 October 1945, through Major Wright, Assistant to the British Military Attaché in Beograd, the necessary entry clearances for the following Members of the Mission:

Mr. Vukotic Milan
Mr. Strok Ividor
Mr. Ciner Maja
Mr. Petrovic Bogdan
Mr. Durbesa Jose
Mr. Panojlovic Milos
Mr. Planjak Milan
Mr. Kantini Svonimir
Mr. Puhalo Dusan

The permission for their entering Italy is not yet granted.

As all United Nations agree that War Criminals have to be punished, I propose that the Supreme Allied Commander be advised to issue 1625 operative entry permits for Italy to the a/m Members of the Jugoslav Mission."

Admiral Stone stated that since the Allied Commission had been referred to in this statement it might help the Council to know that the Allied Commission had not yet received a reply to its letter to the Jugoslav Delegate, in which the Allied Commission asked for particulars in the cases to be investigated and that on October 11th the Allied Commission again asked the Jugoslav authorities for information in the premises, but also this note had not been answered. He stated that he felt the matter could be handled expeditiously if the Jugoslav Delegation would reply to the Allied Commission notes.

Mr. Gnadinna requested the Council to agree to an adjournment of this item until the next meeting.

The Chairman ascertained that this was agreeable to all.

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4. Activity of Slovene Bank Establishments in Zone "A" of Julian Venetia

The Yugoslav representative presented the following statement:

"After the liberation of Trieste by the Yugoslav Army, there have been established in Trieste and Gorizia filials of the Yugoslav state establishments: 'Denarni Zavod Slovenije'. Those filials performed regular bank activity. After the Allied authorities took over the administration in zone "A" they have forbidden further work to the filial of Gorica, informing the direction that they must make an application through Banca d'Italia, alleging necessary explanations according to the Peace law from 10 July 1947. The filial of the Denarni Zavod Slovenije in Trieste continued its activity for a certain period after the Allies have taken over the administration of the zone. They were repeatedly active as Yugoslav traffic in the Trieste harbour was concerned. Finally the filial of the "Denarni Zavod Slovenije" in Trieste has been informed to make a request through the Banca d'Italia if it wants to continue its activity.

I have the honour to propose that the Supreme Allied Commander might be advised that it should be allowed to the filials of the "Denarni Zavod Slovenije" both in Trieste and Gorizia, to continue their work without taking into consideration the fascist legislation, since these establishments are Yugoslav State Institutions."

Admiral Stone noted that at the time when the Morgan line was established in North-Eastern Italy an agreement was reached between the two authorities to establish joint commissions to enable efficient administration of matters affecting both zones, such as railways and some other economic matters. With reference to the subject matter before the Council the Admiral informed the Council that the competent Allied Military Government officials had advised the bank authorities to file their application and that to date no application had been received from this bank. He said that when such application is received it will be considered by the appropriate authorities. He emphasized that the question involved in this instance was one relating to military government procedure and not to duties of the Allied Commission.

Mr. Wendlaka suggested that the Council agree to a postponement of this item.

1624

Sir Noel Charles indicated that he felt this question was not one to be considered by the Council.

Mr. Wendlaka said that he would like to have the item kept on the agenda and that in the meantime he would report to his Government the substance of what Admiral Stone had said.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he saw no reason why the item should be kept on the agenda.

Mr. Wendlaka again repeated his request that it be kept on the agenda.

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further work to the filial a Gorizia, informing the direction that they must make an application through Banca d'Italia, alleging necessary explanations according to the Fascist law from 17 July 1937. The filial of the Kmetski Zavod Slovenije in Trieste continued its activity for a certain period after the Allies have taken over the administration of the zone. They were especially active as Jugoslav traffic in the Trieste harbour was concerned. Finally the filial of the Kmetski Zavod Slovenije in Trieste has been informed to make a request through the Banca d'Italia if it wants to continue its activity.

I have the honour to propose that the Supreme Allied Commander might be advised that it should be allowed to the filials of the Kmetski Zavod Slovenije both in Trieste and Gorizia, to continue their work without taking into consideration the fascist legislation, since those establishments are Jugoslav State Institutions."

Admiral Stone noted that at the time when the Morgan line was established in North-Eastern Italy an agreement was reached between the two authorities to establish joint commissions to enable efficient administration of matters affecting both zones, such as railways and some other economic matters. With reference to the subject matter before the Council the Admiral informed the Council that the competent Allied Military Government officials had advised the bank authorities to file their application and that to date no application had been received from this bank. He said that when such application is received it will be considered by the appropriate authorities. He emphasized that the question involved in this instance was one relating to military government procedure and not to duties of the Allied Commission.

Dr. Gandhiam suggested that the Council agree to a postponement of this item.

1624

Sir Noel Charles indicated that he felt this question was not one to be considered by the Council.

Dr. Gandhiam said that he would like to have the item kept on the agenda and that in the meantime he would report to his Government the substance of what Admiral Stone had said.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he saw no reason why the item should be kept on the agenda.

Dr. Gandhiam again repeated his request that it be kept on the agenda.

Mr. Gosbie stated that he felt there was no reason to keep this item on the agenda since the matter is clearly not within the competence of the Advisory Council to consider, since it involves a question of procedure under military government regulations.

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Sir Noel Charles concurred with the views expressed by Mr. Gosbie.

Mr.

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Mr. Delay also expressed concurrence with Mr. Cochia's views.

Admiral Stone pointed out that at the joint economic meeting held on September 6 the Jugoslav representatives had voiced no objections to the Allied Military Government suggestion that the application be filed through appropriate channels.

The Chairman suggested that rather than keep the item on the agenda at this time the Council may wish to include it on the agenda at the next meeting if the Jugoslav representative makes this request.

Mr. Cochia stated that since in this particular case the Jugoslav authorities had failed to go through the appropriate channels indicated to them by the proper authorities and that since the question was one admittedly within the competence of the military government authorities that there did not appear to be any reason to keep this item on the agenda for consideration by the Advisory Council.

Mr. Delay expressed concurrence with Mr. Cochia's views.

General Hartley suggested that the Council discontinue discussions at this time on the point whether the matter is within the competence of the Council to consider and stated that he felt that this matter should not be considered by the Council at this meeting. He added that at such time when the Jugoslav representative had additional information on this subject he may wish to present the question to the Council for consideration.

Admiral Stone stated that the question involved in this instance is clearly a function of AMG and not of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Sir Noel Charles expressed the view that the matter should not remain on the agenda, since it involved a question which could not properly be brought before the Council.

The Chairman noted that the Council was unable to agree on this subject and that the question was left undecided.

5. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss. 1628

6. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 44th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on October 26 under the chairmanship of H. Constantin Vaitsiotty, the acting Greek Representative on the Council. Other members of the Council present were:

H. Georges Delay — France

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quest.

Mr. Sochis stated that since in this particular case the Jugoslav authorities had failed to go through the appropriate channels indicated to them by the proper authorities and that since the question was one admittedly within the competence of the military government authorities that there did not appear to be any reason to keep this item on the agenda for consideration by the Advisory Council.

Mr. Wiley expressed concurrence with Mr. Sochis's views.

General Vasiliev suggested that the Council discontinue discussions at this time on the point whether the matter is within the competence of the Council to consider and stated that he felt that this matter should not be considered by the Council at this meeting. He added that at such time when the Jugoslav Representative had additional information on this subject he may wish to present the question to the Council for consideration.

Admiral Stone stated that the question involved in this instance is clearly a function of SAC and not of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Sir Noel Charles expressed the view that the matter should not remain on the agenda, since it involved a question which could not properly be brought before the Council.

The Chairman noted that the Council was unable to agree on this subject and that the question was left undecided.

5. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss. 1628

6. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 44th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on October 26 under the chairmanship of M. Constantin Vaikiotty, the Acting Greek Representative on the Council. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Salay	France
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia

Rear

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Vice Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy.

[redacted]

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on November 9 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative.

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OCT 23 PM

SECRET

OFFICE COPY

[illegible], October 21, 1945

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

REAR ADMIRAL ELLIOTT B. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

10/21

SECRET

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AGENDA FOR THE

OCTOBER 26, 1946 MEETING OF

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

2.) IMPRISONMENT OF YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL PEOPLE AND YUGOSLAV CITIZENS IN ITALY.

3.) INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES BY THE YUGOSLAV MISSION IN ITALY.

4.) ACTIVITY OF ALLIED MILITARY INTERESTS IN ZONE A OF JULIAN REGION.

5.) [illegible].

6.) [illegible].

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OCT 25 RECD

CONFIDENTIAL

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 24, 1945

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

Enclosure:

Minutes (43rd meeting)

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REAR ADMIRAL HENRY K. STOKES

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 512

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MINUTES OF THE 43rd MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Palazzo Farnese on October 12, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. Georges Bidault, the Acting French Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Georges Bidault	France
M. François de Rose	
M. Paul Vouchet	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. Constantin Vatsiotsy	
Major-General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
M. Michael Gurnevsky	
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. John L. Goshie	United States
Mr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
Mr. Slovan Smodlaka	
M. Niko Jakša	

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.) Miscellaneous.

3.) Press Communique.

M. Bidault, the Chairman, stated that before opening the 43rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy he would like to express his appreciation of the honor and pleasure which fell to him in taking part in the work of the Council. He stated that he was pleased with the coincidence that the meeting in which he participated for the first time was being held at the French Embassy and that it thus became his duty to act as Chairman and that he would endeavor to fulfill this task showing his best intentions even if experience was lacking. He added that he would also like to recall that M. Couve de Murville's functions were being taken up by him at interim and stated that he felt that he was expressing the sentiments of all in voicing regret at the departure of M. Couve de Murville and of paying tribute to the qualities he had shown, particularly during the meetings of the Advisory Council.

Sir Noel Charles, on behalf of the members of the Council, [illegible] M. Bidault and stated that he felt sure that M. Bidault

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M. Paul Fouchet

M. George Exintaris — Greece
M. Constantin Vratsiotty

Major-General Adrian Vassiliev — Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin
M. Michael Gurnevsky

Sir Noel Charles, Bart. — United Kingdom
Mr. H.A. d'A. Hopkinson
Mr. Aubrey O. Halford

Mr. John J. Oeshie — United States

Mr. Josip Smodlaka — Yugoslavia
Mr. Slovan Smodlaka
M. Mico Jakša

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.) Miscellaneous.

3.) Press Communique.

M. Bulay, the Chairman, stated that before opening the 63rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy he would like to express his appreciation of the honor and pleasure which fell to him in taking part in the work of the Council. He stated that he was pleased with the coincidence that the meeting in which he participated for the first time was being held at the French Embassy and that it thus became his duty to act as Chairman and that he would endeavor to fulfill this task showing his best intentions even if experience was lacking. He added that he would also like to recall that M. Comte de Murville's functions were being taken up by him at interim and stated that he felt that he was expressing the sentiments of all in voicing regret at the departure of M. Comte de Murville and of paying tribute to the qualities he had shown, particularly during the meetings of the Advisory Council.

Sir Noel Charles, on behalf of the members of the Council, welcomed M. Bulay and stated that he felt sure that M. Bulay would find that all representatives on the Council were eager to collaborate with him and wished him all success.

The Chairman then opened the meeting and called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

Gentlemen:

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"Gentlemen:

1. The past fortnight has been notable for a number of political developments of the highest importance for Italy. In the international field, the termination of the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London has had a direct influence on Italian political thought. In internal affairs, we have seen the first experiment in a partial resumption of parliamentary procedure, we have heard an important political review by one of Italy's most famous veteran statesmen and finally the Italian Government have at last taken decisive action in Sicilian affairs.

2. The Italian press of October 4th announced in banner headlines the apparent failure of the London Conference. The optimism which had been aroused by the announcement a few days previously of a practical basis for the solution of the Venezia Giulia problem rapidly gave way to a sense of profound pessimism which is perhaps typified by the comment of the Christian Democrat paper "Il Popolo" that Italy was a victim of the disagreement among the Big Powers and by the observation of the independent paper "Epoca" that Italy was merely "an unimportant man in the big chess game which was being played in the world." According to the Socialist paper "Avanti", the failure of the Conference showed clearly that international cooperation could not be the same in peace as in war. It was no use, according to the Socialist organ, to try to decide which of the 5 Foreign Ministers was to blame. The Conference failed because the delegates tried to solve some of the problems set before them without realising that all problems were tied up with one another. The economic journal "Il Globo" remarked that, even if the political questions of frontiers could not be solved at once, at least countries which found themselves in a situation as urgent as Italy's should be put in a position to restore their economic activities. In Government circles, feeling is characterised by a deep sense of depression at the prospect of the further continuance of Italy's uncertain international status.

3. As I announced briefly at the last meeting of this Council, the National Consultative Assembly opened its sessions on September 25th. At its first session, Count Sforza was elected President with 344 votes. There were 35 abstentions. Signor Mario Cingolani, a Christian Democrat, and Signor Arnaldo Lucci, a Socialist, were also appointed Vice-Presidents. Signor Parri, the President of the Council, then addressed the Assembly and stated that the Consulta found itself in the same position as the Government, that is, of not having been elected by the people. But it was its duty to collaborate with the Government in preparing the Constituent Assembly which, being elected by the people, would legally define the future of the country. The temporary President, Signor Nenni, a 30-year old Socialist, who, I regret to have to report, has since died, violently accused the Italian monarchy of having helped and supported Fascism. His words were greeted with shouts of "Long live the Italian Republic"! On the second day the Assembly met again and Signor Parri made a long speech on the political, economic and reconstruction plans of the Government. During his [illegible] of the Council questioned whether Italian

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have heard an important political review by one of Italy's most famous veteran statesmen and finally the Italian Government have at last taken decisive action in Sicilian affairs.

2. The Italian press of October 4th announced in banner headlines the apparent failure of the London Conference. The optimism which had been aroused by the announcement a few days previously of a practical basis for the solution of the Venezia Giulia problem rapidly gave way to a sense of profound pessimism which is perhaps typified by the comment of the Christian Democrat paper "Il Popolo" that Italy was a victim of the disagreement among the Big Powers and by the observation of the independent paper "Epoca" that Italy was merely "an unimportant pawn in the big chess game which was being played in the world." According to the Socialist paper "Avanti", the failure of the Conference showed clearly that international cooperation could not be the same in peace as in war. It was no use, according to the Socialist organ, to try to decide which of the 5 Foreign Ministers was to blame. The Conference failed because the delegates tried to solve some of the problems set before them without realising that all problems were tied up with one another. The economic journal "Il Globo" remarked that, even if the political questions of frontiers could not be solved at once, at least countries which found themselves in a situation as tragic as Italy's should be put in a position to restore their economic activities. In Government circles, feeling is characterised by a deep sense of depression at the prospect of the further continuance of Italy's uncertain international status.

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subject of comment by the various parties through their representatives in the Assembly. All of them found the occasion notably suitable for making party propaganda. On September 30th, General Bencivenga made a speech which was particularly noteworthy because he expressed the strongest criticism of the Government up to that point. The General is the promoter of a movement of the middle classes with Monarchist tendencies. His speech was often interrupted by shouts of disapproval until at a certain moment, in his capacity of President, Count Sforza had to ask him to sum up what he still had to say. Naturally the Monarchist Democratic paper "Italia Nuova" commented fully on this incident and observed that only after 3 days of meeting the left wing parties were already doing all they could to prevent the opposition from speaking. The paper claimed that the Assembly ought to have listened to all that General Bencivenga had to say since his criticism of the Government and of the Committee of National Liberation was absolutely correct and that no other orators before him had been reminded that their speeches were too long. On the following day, Signor de Gasperi, Foreign Minister, just returned from London, gave a detailed account of his mission ending with an appeal to the Allies to remember President Roosevelt's ideals, namely that the war had been fought in order to safeguard the rights of men. He added that Italy believed that a just and constructive peace could be based only on such principles. On October 2nd Signor Parri spoke again and answered very briefly all the various speeches which had been made during the week. He declared himself satisfied with the first session of the Consultative Assembly which, rather than expressing its own opinion, had emphasized the various problems of the moment. He promised that the date for the elections for the Constituent Assembly would be fixed very shortly and asked all Italians not to forget that Italy was still under an armistice regime and therefore in an unsettled situation. There was hope, however, that justice would be respected and that peace would be based on constructive principles. He ended by inviting the people to unite and to work. Thereafter the Assembly terminated its sessions for the time-being and broke up into various committees for the study of special problems. A new session will be called probably in November. On the whole, the Italian press has declared itself satisfied with this first experiment of the Consultative Assembly although, as almost all newspapers indicate, there was no reason further to delay the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

4. On October 3rd, Signor Francesco Nitti, a veteran Italian statesman and a Prime Minister of the Pre-Fascist era, made an our-and-our speech at the San Carlo Theatre at Naples. He surveyed the Italian domestic situation, affirming that the State was being weakened by the multiplicity and confusion of the Parties. He drew attention to the chief dangers which threatened the nation: 1) Italy, in consequence of Fascist policy, lost the war and capitulated unconditionally into the hands of the victors. Not only was she no Allies, but she was up against interests and hins of various kinds. 2) Italy had lost a great part of her wealth; there were entire regions damaged and millions of people were homeless; public works and means of communication had been large-

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he still had to say. Naturally the Monarchist Democratic paper "Italia Nuova" commented fully on this incident and observed that only after 3 days of meeting the Left Wing parties were already doing all they could to prevent the opposition from speaking. The paper claimed that the Assembly ought to have listened to all that General Bencivenga had to say since his criticisms of the Government and of the Committee of National Liberation was absolutely correct and that no other orators before him had been reminded that their speeches were too long. On the following day, Signor de Gasperi, Foreign Minister, just returned from London, gave a detailed account of his mission ending with an appeal to the Allies to remember President Roosevelt's ideals, namely that the war had been fought in order to safeguard the rights of man. He added that Italy believed that a just and constructive peace could be based only on such principles. On October 2nd Signor Parri spoke again and answered very briefly all the various speeches which had been made during the week. He declared himself satisfied with the first session of the Consultative Assembly which, rather than expressing its own opinion, had emphasized the various problems of the moment. He promised that the date for the elections for the Constituent Assembly would be fixed very shortly and asked all Italians not to forget that Italy was still under an armistice regime and therefore in an unsettled situation. There was hope, however, that justice would be respected and that peace would be based on constructive principles. He ended by inviting the people to unite and to work. Thereafter the Assembly terminated its sessions for the time-being and broke up into various committees for the study of special problems. A new session will be called probably in November. On the whole, the Italian press has declared itself satisfied with this first experiment of the Consultative Assembly although, as almost all newspapers indicate, there was no reason further to delay the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

4. On October 3rd, Signor Francesco Nitti, a veteran Italian statesman and a Prime Minister of the Pre-Fascist era, made an hour-and-a-half speech at the San Carlo Theatre at Naples. He surveyed the Italian domestic situation, affirming that the State was being weakened by the multiplicity and confusion of the Parties. He drew attention to the chief dangers which threatened the nation: 1) Italy, in consequence of Fascist policy, lost the war and capitulated unconditionally into the hands of the victors. Not only had she no Allies, but she was up against interests and bias of various kinds. 2) Italy had lost a great part of her wealth; there were entire regions damaged and millions of people were homeless; public works and means of communication had been largely destroyed. 3) Lacking essential raw materials, not having the means of purchasing them on a large scale, and being in need for some time of a considerable supplement of food supplies, Italy could only receive them for the most part from the USA and Great Britain. In 1946 the provision of supplies from the Allies, which Italy could not dispense with, did not constitute a real commitment and would evidently be effected only in proportion to the extent that Italy deserved the confidence of the victors and succeeded in earning their respect. 4) In order to secure their

confidence

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confidence and gain their respect, Italy must convey an impression of stability, security and order. 5. It was to the interest of the great Western Powers that Italy should be saved and recover herself. They realized this and favoured collaboration provided they saw the general usefulness of such collaboration and also, if possible, their interest therein. The first condition of recovery was to prevent the disorganization and disintegration of the State. The country had a vast capacity for work, which, once order had been restored would earn for it the respect of the whole world.

5. As regards the CLN's, Signor Nitti declared that these Committees, which were created to fight the Germans and played a useful part as well as rendering great services at the beginning, ought to have come to an end some time after the Germans had been driven out of Italy and at the same time as the terrible inevitable violences broke out against the Fascists who were chiefly responsible. Dealing with the principles governing the purge, he asserted the necessity for them to be simple and clear, for procedure to be rapid, and for the penalties to be severe and serious for the really responsible fascists. The purge ought to have been accomplished in a short time, but, instead, it was a continuing threat hanging over the heads of a large number of Italians. People who were not experts did not realize the significance of the opening of epuration proceedings - which often lasted for an indefinite time. The mere fact - which was illegal and anti-judicial, but which seemed to be innocuous and a precautionary measure - of placing the property of the people who were to be epurated under sequestration pending sentence, and of handing over their management to others, often meant the ruin of a firm. The persons to whom this management was entrusted, in general incompetent and greedy for gain, in addition to appointing hosts of collaborators in the administration, acted without competence or any industrial principle. The mere fact of confiscation besides depriving the firm of all credit, prevented every activity on its part.

6. Passing to the financial situation, Signor Nitti remarked that the state budget showed a deficit of more than 800 billion lire, the public debt, including the deferred payments, was round about 1,000 billion lire, the aggregate amount of currency in circulation totalled 470 milliard lire, and the movement of Treasury bonds indicated a new monthly investment of about one milliard lire. These figures, given to the public by the President of the Council, although announced in such a way as not to make an impression, must be considered as very disquieting. The situation of uncertainty and impermanency was becoming worse in Italy and was giving rise to a special state of mind. Behind all the membership cards of the Parties the most conflicting tendencies were at work and, often, solely for the sake of agitation. In Italy's unrest there was great confusion between Communism and Bolshevism, and those who talked of Communism in reality gave this word an entirely arbitrary interpretation. On the other hand, many Conservatives feared Bolshevism without realising what it meant; they feared a Communist society and did not consider that the existence of all social forces was possible in Italy. Italy could have all the political forms, even the most unforeseeable ones, but she could

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the respect of the whole world.

5. As regards the CLN's, Signor Nitti declared that those Committees, which were created to fight the Germans and played a useful part as well as rendering great services at the beginning, ought to have come to an end some time after the Germans had been driven out of Italy and at the same time as the terrible inevitable violence broke out against the Fascists who were chiefly responsible. Dealing with the principles governing the purge, he asserted the necessity for them to be simple and clear, for procedure to be rapid, and for the penalties to be severe and serious for the really responsible Fascists. The purge ought to have been completed in a short time, but, instead, it was a continuing threat hanging over the heads of a large number of Italians. People who were not experts did not realize the significance of the opening of epuration proceedings - which often lasted for an indefinite time. The mere fact - which was illegal and anti-judicial, but which seemed to be innocuous and a precautionary measure - of placing the property of the people who were to be epurated under sequestration pending sentence, and of handing over their management to others, often meant the ruin of a firm. The persons to whom this management was entrusted, in general incompetent and greedy for gain. In addition to appointing hosts of collaborators in the administration, mixed without competence or any industrial principle. The mere fact of confiscation besides depriving the firm of all credit, prevented every activity on its part.

6. Coming to the financial situation, Signor Nitti remarked that the State budget showed a deficit of more than 300 billion lire, the public debt, including the deferred payments, was round about 1,000 billion lire, the aggregate amount of currency in circulation totalled 370 milliard lire, and the movement of Treasury bonds indicated a new monthly investment of about one milliard lire. These figures, given to the public by the President of the Council, although announced in such a way as not to make an impression, must be considered as very disquieting. The situation of uncertainty and impermanency was becoming worse in Italy and was giving rise to a special state of mind. Behind all the membership cards of the Parties the most conflicting tendencies were at work and, often, solely for the sake of agitation. In Italy's unrest there was great confusion between Communism and Bolshevism, and those who talked of Communism in reality gave this word an entirely arbitrary interpretation. On the other hand, many Conservatives feared Bolshevism without realizing what it meant; they feared a Communist society and did not consider that the existence of all social forces was possible in Italy. Italy could have all the political forms, even the most unforeseeable ones, but she could never be Communist or Bolshevik, not only for historical reasons and because of her social structure, but above all because of her geographical formation. Similarly a fusion of western Socialism with Bolshevism was impossible because the principles, the mental formation, and the methods of the struggle were different.

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7. Signor Nitti then asked what was the attitude of America and Great Britain. It depended on Italian policy. If Italians

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were able to give the impression of a country deserving of trust. Therefore all the signs of sudden transformations and all the mad designs for social constitutions entirely at variance with each other, were extremely dangerous. Italian domestic policy would determine foreign economic policy and not vice versa. Social policy was clearly conditioned by Italy's situation. Italians could not go beyond what Great Britain would do; Great Britain had no Communism and was Lanourite and democratic; the country where all, in the wide sense of the word, were Liberals. To go beyond that would mean losing all credit, in fact all seriousness, and would be criminal folly.

6. Dealing with the disorders that characterised the internal situation, Signor Nitti said that relieving people of their weapons was not enough; spiritual disarmament was also needed. After so much violence Italians wanted to be able to live in safety which was not yet assured everywhere, and wanted security for the property which, however small it might be, remained to them after so many losses. As regards social policy, he said that everything that could be useful to the workers must be done, but the Government should not deceive them. Everything that could be done for them without ruining production ought to be done. It was not, however, logical to make vain attempts at doing absurd and certainly harmful things. As regards the elections, he said that they were necessary and must be held as soon as possible, first the administrative elections for the provinces and communes, and then the political elections for the Constituent Assembly which must decide, in absolute liberty, the great political and social problems of Italy. In his peroration, Signor Nitti insisted on the necessity throughout Italy of an atmosphere of peace. If it was necessary to react against what was Fascist administrative centralisation, it was necessary that the national structure should in no way be shaken. The Sicilian movement was the only one that had taken root, and must be combated with care and prudence, but with firmness; some simple measures to disarm the minds of the Sicilians and remove the chief cannon of discontent would be enough. It was necessary to resume civilised life, and Italians had need of great examples of virtue and great souls like Pope Pius XII who - in the name of Christianity- had defended the cause of humanity in the most agonizing period of history. Signor Nitti concluded by saying "Many of my friends would like me to form a new Party. If I were to do so, I would only create a national union for reconstruction."

7. Signor Nitti's declaration has been the subject of much comment in the Italian press - more often than not of a very hostile nature. Italian pride seems to have been offended by Signor Nitti's unverified accusations against the conduct of Italian politicians today and his implied depreciation of Italy's contribution to the defeat of Germany. The Communist paper "Unita" commented that the reactionary forces which had been unable to find in the Consultative Assembly the man around whom to rally might be said to have found him in the person of Signor Nitti who saw no salvation for Italy other than in the prefects, police chiefs and agents of Fascist origin. The paper bitterly criticised his line of policy which it stated was to "imitate, follow and obey Great Britain"

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8. Dealing with the disorders that characterised the internal situation, Signor Nitti said that relieving people of their weapons was not enough; spiritual disarmament was also needed. After so much violence Italians wanted to be able to live in safety which was not yet assured everywhere, and wanted security for the property which, however small it might be, remained to them after so many losses. As regards social policy, he said that everything that could be useful to the workers must be done, but the Government should not deceive them. Everything that could be done for them without ruining production ought to be done. It was not, however, logical to make vain attempts at doing absurd and certainly harmful things. As regards the elections, he said that they were necessary and must be held as soon as possible, first the administrative elections for the provinces and communes, and then the political elections for the Constituent Assembly which must decide, in absolute liberty, the great political and social problems of Italy. In his peroration, Signor Nitti insisted on the necessity throughout Italy of an atmosphere of peace. If it was necessary to react against what was fascist administrative centralisation, it was necessary that the national structure should in no way be shaken. The Sicilian movement was the only one that had taken root, and must be combated with care and prudence, but with firmness; some simple measures to disarm the minds of the Sicilians and remove the chief causes of discontent would be enough. It was necessary to resume civilised life, and Italians had need of great examples of virtue and great souls like Pope Pius XII who - in the name of Christianity- had defended the cause of humanity in the most agonising period of history. Signor Nitti concluded by saying "Many of my friends would like me to form a new Party. If I were to do so, I would only create a national union for reconstruction."

9. Signor Nitti's declaration has been the subject of much comment in the Italian press - more often than not of a very hostile nature. Italian pride seems to have been offended by Signor Nitti's unvarnished accusations against the conduct of Italian politicians today and his implied depreciation of Italy's contribution to the defeat of Germany. The Communist paper "Unita" commented that the reactionary forces which had been unable to find in the Consultative Assembly the man around whom to rally might be said to have found him in the person of Signor Nitti who saw no salvation for Italy other than in the prefects, police chiefs and agents of Fascist origin. The paper bitterly criticised his line of policy which it stated was to "imitate, follow and obey Great Britain" thereby making Italy merely a pawn in the western bloc to be constituted against the Soviet Union. Some of the more moderate papers however hailed Signor Nitti's speech as one of "wisdom and recovery" and the Monarchist Democratic paper "Italia Nuova" delightedly reported the orderly monarchist demonstrations which took place in Naples as a result of the veteran politician's address.

10. The Council of Ministers has dealt with a large volume of business during the past fortnight despite the claims on the Ministers' time resulting from the meetings of the Consultative Assembly.

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It was decided that the agreement drawn up between the Italian General Confederation of Labour and the industrialists would become legal on 15th October. According to this agreement all workers who once belonged to the CGIL, or who had been expurgated owing to their Fascist activities, as well as those who had other sources of income apart from their work, would be discharged and paid a daily indemnity of 30 lire during a maximum period of 2 months; working hours would be reduced to 40 a week; as many veterans as possible would be offered work. At the meeting on October 3rd the Council approved a draft legislative measure modifying the sanctions against Fascism. This measure is aimed at unifying all over Italy the organs and procedure for the application of the laws governing Fascist crimes, the application of the penal provisions for Fascist crimes and the crimes dealt with by the decree of April 26th 1945 concerning Fascist activities. The Council also approved the expenditure of 37 milliard lire for carrying out extraordinary and urgent public works with immediate payment for reconstruction and the relief of unemployment.

11. On October 4th the Ministry of the Interior officially announced the arrest, or rather the "rermo", of Signor Finocchiaro Aprile, the leader of the Sicilian Separatist Movement. Signor Spataro, the Under-Secretary for the Interior stated that Finocchiaro Aprile and his associates might be tried since they were allegedly responsible for concrete crimes covered by the law but that it would perhaps be inadvisable to hold a trial which might give too great political importance to the matter. Signor Aldisio, the High Commissioner for Sicily, gave an interview to press correspondents on the following day, at which he stated that the delay in arresting the Separatist leaders was due to the hope of the Italian Government that the movement would gradually be transformed into an autonomous movement or at least a movement towards federation. The attempt to create a militia armed against the State, although it was for the most part a propagandist stunt rather than a reality, constituted an open violation of the penal code and a permanent danger of disorder. The closing down of outlying Separatist headquarters was proceeding without incidents. Signor Aldisio stated that there was certainly a central Headquarters and a general staff of the Separatist militia but it was a general staff whose army was more on paper than in the field. He put the figure of Sicilian Separatists between 6 and 7 thousand but added that the great bulk of these had allowed themselves to be deluded by the continuous statements made by Finocchiaro Aprile of Allied help for the cause. He finally asserted that in his view this action of the Government would clear the horizon and permit Sicilians to settle down to the work of moral and material reconstruction in the framework of national unity. On the whole the Italian press has commented favourably on the Government's action. The sole discordant voice seems to have been that of Signor Bucciardi of the Republican Party, who, while claiming that the Republicans had always disapproved of the Sicilian Separatist Movement, hinted that the arrest had been carried out because the movement was evolving and becoming something of a republican movement.

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[illegible] concludes my report."

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That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

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

(b) Discussion

General Vasiliev inquired as to what the present food situation was in the country and the outlook for the coming winter.

Admiral

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Admiral Stone stated that the current situation was not too bad except for a shrinkage in the wheat supply caused primarily by decreases in local production as a result of the drought experienced during the last wheat campaign. He added that the Commission hoped that this shortage could be compensated by increased imports from the United States and the United Kingdom. He noted that as far as the situation after January 1 was concerned the conditions for this period were clouded with uncertainty. The military commitment of supplying Italy ceased on September 1st and the United States undertook to continue shipment of supplies for the balance of 1945 through UNRRA. He pointed out that at the recent UNRRA meeting held in London a resolution was adopted to provide for extension of general relief to Italy during 1946 as against the limited relief extended during 1945. He stated that the 1945 UNRRA relief program for Italy involved an expenditure of 80 million dollars and that it was expected that the program for 1946 would require 480 million dollars. He stated, however, that the implementation of the UNRRA relief program for Italy depended on contributions by members of UNRRA to that program and noted that the largest contributor was the United States. He said that as far as the United States was concerned Congress had been asked to subscribe 550 million dollars for the balance of the UNRRA relief program and 1,350 million dollars for the program of 1946. He stated that if the Congress of the United States did not appropriate the necessary funds that then there are no existing plans for extension of relief to Italy during 1946, but added that failing adequate contributions to UNRRA it is hoped that the United States Congress will vote money for relief to Italy through a medium other than UNRRA.

There was no further discussion.

2. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

3. Press Communique

The Advisory Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 43rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on October 18th under the chairmanship of the French Representative, M. Georges Balay. Other members of the Council present were:

M. Georges Khintaris	Greece
Dr. Josip Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Air Vice Charles, Part.	United Kingdom
Mr. John L. Gushie	United States of America

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took to continue shipment of supplies for the balance of 1945 through [illegible]. He pointed out that at the recent UNRRA meeting held in London a resolution was adopted to provide for extension of general relief to Italy during 1946 as against the limited relief extended during 1945. He stated that the 1945 UNRRA relief program for Italy involved an expenditure of 80 million dollars and that it was estimated that the program for 1946 would require 450 million dollars. He stated, however, that the implementation of the UNRRA relief program for Italy depended on contributions by members of UNRRA to that program and noted that the largest contributer was the United States. He said that so far as the United States was concerned Congress had been asked to subscribe 550 million dollars for the balance of the 1945 relief program and 1,350 million dollars for the program of 1946. He stated that if the Congress of the United States did not appropriate the necessary funds that then there are no existing plans for extension of relief to Italy during 1946, but added that failing adequate contributions to UNRRA it is hoped that the United States Congress will vote money for relief to Italy through a medium other than UNRRA.

There was no further discussion.

4. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique

The Advisory Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 43rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on October 12th under the chairmanship of the French Representative, M. Georges Daby. Other members of the Council present were:

M. George Exintaris	Greece
Mr. Josip Smodlaka	Jugoslavia
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. John D. Hoshie	United States of America

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

1612

DATE

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0300

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760015

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Chairman suggested that in the absence of items to discuss the Advisory Council agree to hold the next meeting a month from today.

Mr. Macklin requested that the meeting be held within a fortnight. Accordingly the Council agreed to hold the next meeting on October 26 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative on the Council.

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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. 786015

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0303

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

OCT 26 RECD

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a revised

1/ personnel list of the Yugoslav Delegation to the Advisory Council

for Italy.

Rome, October 24, 1945.

REAR ADMIRAL KELLEY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

(56)

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0304

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

PERSONNEL LIST OF THE JUGOSLAV DELEGATION
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Dr. Josip SMODLAKA, Ambassador, Jugoslav Representative (wife)

Dr. Aloyen SMODLAKA, Deputy Representative (wife)

Mr. Rudolf TAHRIDA, Secretary (wife)

Mr. Arsen BELATOVIC, Secretary

Mr. Radivoy RADOVOVIC, Secretary

Mr. Niko JARSA, Secretary

Mr. Nikola LONDIC, Secretary (Mrs Lorica Londic wife)

Dr. Ivan ANTHAC, Economic Counsellor (wife)

Dr. Bruno LERAJEVIC, Economic Secretary (wife)

Mr. Andrija STIPANOVIC, Commercial Marine Attaché (wife)

(wife)

Mr. Vaso JOVANOVIC

Mrs. Marica MATIC

Miss Klara ANDRO

Miss Tatjana SLAJMER

Mr. Novica JOVANOVIC

Mr. Slme SANIC

Mr. Josip ZOGI

- - - - - - -

1609

ROME, October 25, 1945

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

CC 802

22 October 1945

Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
113 via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

Returned herewith is copy of preliminary draft of the minutes of the 43rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy. Will you kindly note the alterations made by the Chief Commissioner on page 2.

1 Incl - as stated

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

OCT 11 RECD

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

URGENT

Rome, October 11, 1945

The 42rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy will be held at Palazzo Farnese on October 12, 10:30 a.m., under the chairmanship of the Acting French Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

0307

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

AGENDA OF THE

OCTOBER 18, 1946 MEETING

of the

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

- - - - - - -

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

2.) SURVEILLANCE

3.) PRESS COMMITTEE

- - - - - - - -

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

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, October 13, 1945

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

Enclosure:

Minutes of 42nd meeting.

740.00119 EW/1945

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME.

1605

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

MINUTES OF THE 48TH MEETING
OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Monte del Parioli 84 on September 28, 1945 under the chairmanship of Dr. Sloven Smodlaka, the Jugoslav Voting Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Dr. Sloven Smodlaka	Jugoslavia
M. Rico Jacša	
M. François de Rose	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. Constantin Vetsikotty	Greece
M. Alexander Spourdeos	
Major-General Aarlan Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
M. Michael Gornensky	
Mr. N.L. d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. John L. Hemmig	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.) Background and Present Status of Plans for the Holding of Local and National Elections in Italy - by Colonel H.W. Grigge, Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Communique.

Dr. Slovan Smodlaka, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1605

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

1. The latter part of the months of August and September - the

Mr. Sloven Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Vlko Jakša	
M. François de Rose	France
M. Paul Boulnet	
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	Greece
M. Alexander Papouréas	
Major-General Marian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
M. Michael Gurevsky	
Mr. H.L. d'A. Markinson	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey H. Halford	
Mr. John J. Hoshko	United States

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

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

2.) Background and Present Status of Plans for the Holding of Local and National Elections in Italy - by Colonel R.H. Cripps, Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

3.) Miscellaneous.

4.) Press Communique.

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

1604

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Hilary R. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

1. The greater part of the months of August and September - the period during which this Council has not met - has been comparatively uneventful. However I think we may say that the period in question has been characterized by a feeling of expectancy. The Italians have been waiting to see what will come out of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, what will happen about local and national elections in this country, what will be decided about the redeployment of Allied troops and the turn-over of more territory to Italian administration and so on. While

various

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

various political leaders have stated their policies in concrete form, the public as a whole seems to prefer to "wait and see". This sense of expectancy reached fever-pitch over the week-end of September 10th/11th, when it became known that the Council of Foreign Ministers in London had invited the Italian Government to send a team of experts to London for consultation on frontier questions. You will all be familiar with press accounts of the progress of the London Conference and I need not repeat the details here. I will only remark that the Italians were satisfied with the solution reported for the Venezia Giulia problem, though they naturally do not welcome the prospective loss of place and of control of the economic resources of the Istrian hinterland.

2. The Council of Ministers has met at intervals during the period under review, and a certain amount of administrative routine work has been done. At the meeting of the Council on August 9th and 10th, the Ministers approved a proposal for the grant of a wider measure of administrative autonomy to the Val d'Aosta. In framing this scheme great care was taken not to undermine the political unity of the state or detract from the fundamentally Italian character of the region. A Council of the Val d'Aosta is to be formed to which will be granted not only the usual provincial powers but also certain powers normally exercised by the State. The Council will be elected and the administration will consist of the Council, a Junta and a President, the latter exercising the powers normally proper to a prefect. The scheme also regulates the relations between the State and the Council, fixes certain financial provisions, guarantees the free use of the French language and lays the bases for elementary and secondary education.

3. At the same Council meeting, the Ministers approved the grant of special indemnities to State employees and various measures connected with social welfare and reconstruction. For instance, the sum of one billion lire was granted for the construction of emergency "shelter houses". The Council further approved Italy's adherence to the Central European Railway Organisation which has been set up. Meeting on the 17th August, the Council approved a number of supplementary measures regarding the Val d'Aosta, in particular the control of the public waters and the mines in the valley. The Minister of the National Constitutive Assembly submitted a draft legislative decree laying down the regulations for the constitution and the operation of the Assembly. It was agreed that the Assembly should begin its labours on September 15th. The Council also listened to a report by the High Commissioner for Sicily, Signor Aldisio, who rejected the charges recently made by the Separatist leader, Signor Finocchiaro Aprile. On the 30th August, the Council approved the first list of members of the Constitutive Assembly. At the same time it passed a draft ministerial decree setting up a commission for the study of the electoral law which will govern the voting for the Constituent Assembly. This Commission consists of two representatives of each of the six parties in the Government and five technical experts. The Council next listened to further reports on Sicily and Sardinia. Promises were given of the grant of wider administrative autonomy to both islands. Sicily in particular was promised larger supplies

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 939045

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decided

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decided that the Consultative Assembly should meet on the 25th and various routine measures were also dealt with. The Council met again on September 26th and approved the long-expected decree on the increase of rentals. This decree had been under examination since last November. The essence of it is that increases in rentals ranging from 15 to 60 p/c are now legal in respect of dwelling houses and from 40 to 150 p/c in respect of premises used for other purposes. An increase is permissible in respect of premises leased since Sept. 8th 1943. There are, of course, many supplementary regulations with which I need not burden you here.

4. There has been during recent weeks a good deal of press polemics on the question of whether the elections for the Constituent Assembly should or should not precede local elections. The Christian Democrats, the Liberals and the Labour Democrats have declared their intention of promoting the holding of local elections first, on the basis that the country is not yet ready for the important decisions which the Constituent Assembly will have to take. The Communist, Socialist and Action Parties have equally clearly asserted their determination to have the elections for the Constituent Assembly held first and Signor Nenni, one of the Socialist leaders, speaking at Genoa, declared specifically that the Socialists would agree to the elections for the Constituent Assembly with a complete program for the solution of all major problems. In the meantime, Signor Parri in a press conference on August 27th, described the conditions in which national elections could take place. He maintained that no progress could be made until the status of Italy had been finally clarified. Numerous technical difficulties also had to be overcome and this would inevitably require much time. Signor Parri's chief condition related to the necessity of establishing public order. Finally he insisted that the political parties must all pledge themselves to a free, loyal and honest electioneering campaign. On September 2nd, the special commission for the study of the electoral law began its work and Signor Nenni, in his capacity as Minister for the Constituent Assembly, emphasized the urgency "for internal and international reasons" of having the law ready by the end of the month. He suggested that the system of proportional representation might be suitable to the particular occasion. Speaking at Pescara on the following day, he told his Socialist audience that the Constituent Assembly must be "sovereign", anyone who did not concede its sovereignty "should be sent out like a common criminal". Signor Parri also alluded to the Constituent Assembly in his speech before the Committee of Liberation for Northern Italy in Milan on 1st September. He declared that the elections must be orderly and free and added that he would be the first to declare them null and void if they were based on violence. This remark has caused a good deal of excited comment in the press and the critics of the President of the Council have not been slow to suggest that he is adopting a dictatorial attitude very inconsistent with the democratic principles which he professes. His more moderate critics have asked how he proposes to decide whether the elections are to be declared null and void and what machinery or body he proposes to set up for this purpose.

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5. Perhaps the most startling news in August was the decision taken on the 30th by Signor Nenni as Minister-in-charge of Epuration, turning over to the High Court of Justice for epuration proceedings all Italian senators excepting those already approved as members of the Consultative Assembly and Senator Micel, the new Minister of the Treasury. This decision, of course, affects such personalities as Marshal Badoglio and Admiral Thaon di Revel.

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6. The Communist Party held a conference during the last week of August which was devoted to economic matters. Signor Togliatti averred that the Communists were in favour of a policy of production and not of subsidies. Wide scope must be left to private initiative born in the fields of production and of distribution. A rigid plan under present circumstances would be absurd. Governmental controls must be similar to those in force in the United States and Great Britain. He wound up by declaring that the battle must not be waged against capitalism in general but rather against speculation and "corruption in certain capitalist groups". On the whole this programme met with approval by all the parties including the Liberals. The Liberal newspaper stated that nothing would be more satisfying than to see Signor Togliatti's theory put into practice but it lamented that the policy of the left - and hence of the Government - did everything to discourage initiative.

7. I have already mentioned that the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy met in conference on September 1st. Apart from the question of the Constituent Assembly, Signor Parri dealt at length with the role of the Committees of National Liberation in present circumstances. He claimed that they must respect decisions made by the State and at the same time must be the interpreters of the needs of the parties not represented in the Committees. Until local elections could be held the Committees must continue to advise prefects and local government representatives and simultaneously explain to the people the significance of the measures taken by the Government. Apart from Signor Parri's address, the conference was not notable for any outstanding contribution to the solution of present problems. Signor Parri's statement drew heavy fire from the Democratic Party whose newspaper stated that the party did not require anyone to represent its needs. It asserted that the Committees of National Liberation had served their purpose and should now cease. It claimed that the powers of the Committees were still unstated and that the Government were allowing them to assume gradually all the powers proper to the State. Apart from criticising Signor Parri for his alliance with the Committees of National Liberation, the Democratic Party have attacked the President of the Council for refusing to permit publication of a Democratic Party paper in the North and for his request that the "Italia Nuova" should send to his periodical press conferences someone capable of reporting his words "less tendentiously" than the present agent. Signor Parri's speech at Milan and his other remarks about the Democratic Party did in fact provide the main themes for discussion at the Democratic Party Convention which was held during the first week of September. Like all the "opposition" parties, the Democrats claim that they represent the great majority of Italians and they point out that the Committee of National Liberation is a non-elected group, implying - and frequently stating - that the six parties represent only a self-appointed, monopolistic minority. The democratic programme as enunciated at the convention is no different from that previously published. It urges support of the Monarchy, a laissez-faire economy and the end of the six-party "tyranny". The party spokesmen affirmed that the Constituent Assembly was indeed necessary but neither the Committee of National Liberation nor the Government were suitable to the task of organising the election. The party reiterated its demand for a

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8. The National Committee of the Italian Liberal Party held a congress in Rome from September 20th to September 24th. The session opened with an address delivered by Senator Croce who, while welcoming the imminent convocation of the Consultative Assembly, urged the early holding of elections for the Constituent Assembly.

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assembly. It should be the duty of the latter to revise the Italian constitution, while matters such as administrative, economic, and social reform should be left to the legislative body appointed by the Constituent Assembly itself. The Chairman, Signor De Gasperi, next reported on the Party's political programme and declared that the Socialists were willing to collaborate in the formation of a strong and lasting Italian republic, if certain guarantees were given. The second day of the congress was taken up by debates on reconstruction problems. Signor Nenni addressed the congress on the third day. He emphasized the need for restoring the authority of the State. The Committees of National Liberation had discharged their functions and until administrative elections were held, they must collaborate with the Allied Military Government. Communist troops also spoke on operation along lines already familiar to us all. A resolution was passed on the fourth day favouring general support of the Government and the Committees of National Liberation, though calling for the early dissolution of the Committees in Resistance and outlying districts. The labours of the Congress were concluded on September 24th with the passing of a resolution expressing the hope that the victorious Allied powers would not forget Italy's positive action on Italy and re-affirming Italy's right to continue her work of colonization in Lybia, Eritrea and Somalia.

2. I should like to finish this report with a few items of economic interest. Subscription to the 5 o/o Treasury loan was closed in North Italy at the end of August and contributions, according to present figures, have amounted to over 70 billions of lire. This sum may be larger when subscriptions not yet registered have been received. The Government are very satisfied with the response to the loan which together with the previous subscriptions in the Central and southern sections of the country accounted over 100 billion lire. The sowing of wheat, according to report dated September 30th now stands at 841,000 tons or 81 o/o of the estimated available quantity for non-producers. Collections in Allied Military Government areas which were previously not so good as in Italian Government territory have improved during recent weeks. Trucks of all kinds having a total lift of 30,000 tons are shortly being turned over to the Italian Government from Allied military sources. The uniform bread ration scale for all Italy will no long effect on October 1st. The most important news of the last few days is that of the unrest in Venice. The cause of these popular demonstrations is purely economic, although the left-wing political parties have sought to exploit the trouble for their own ends. The Naples dock-workers have been protesting against their discharge by the American port authorities and claiming that they are being replaced by German prisoners of war. It is true that, with the decrease in work, many workers have been discharged. It is also true that German prisoners of war are being used - they work better and steal less. Negotiations are at present in progress between the workers' representatives, Allied Military Government and the Italian authorities and the Allied Military Command. Remedial steps have already been taken which should greatly alleviate the situation.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman thanked the General for his report and invited

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their functions and until administrative elections were held, they must collaborate with the Chief who can not hamper the activity. Senator Croce also spoke on corporative state, things already familiar to us all. A resolution was passed by the Parties declaring general support of the Government and the importance of National Liberation, though asking for the early dissolution of the Committees in factories and military districts. The labours of the Committee were concluded on September 26th with the passing of a resolution expressing the hope that the victorious Great Powers would not inflict a punitive peace on Italy and re-affirming Italy's right to continue her work of reconstruction in Libya, Eritrea and Somalia.

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That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

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

(b) Discussion

General Vasiliev inquired whether there was any late information regarding the reported unrest in Naples.

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General Stone replied that the trouble arose apparently from the fact that the American military authorities who were employing the largest number of German prisoners in Naples had announced a scheduled program for the removal of 1000 prisoners per day. He noted that now measures had been taken to repatriate the German prisoners of war and that several other remedial actions had been taken, such as the discontinuance of the practice of permitting German prisoners of war to drive trucks through the city and also of the system of permitting German prisoners of war to check Italian workers. He stated that Signor Nenni had expressed his appreciation of the work the Allied Commission had done in the premises.

Mr. Caccioppo, with reference to General Stone's announcement that the Italian Council of Ministers had approved Italian adherence to the General Aviation Railway Organization, inquired whether this step was a new development.

General Stone stated that the Italian Government had been invited some time ago to send representatives to London together with representatives of the Allied Commission and noted that the present step taken by the Italian Government in the premises was in implementation of a program started several months ago.

After ascertaining that the representatives had no further questions to raise, the Chairman invited Colonel Tripps to present his report.

2. Background and Present Status of Plans for the Holding of Local and National Elections in Italy.

(a) Report by Colonel H.E. Tripps, Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

Colonel Tripps presented the following report:

1. General Effect of Occupation

The Fascist system of central and local government has been totally abolished. In the place of Fascist local authorities, the essential democratic bodies envisaged by the pre-Fascist Law of 1915 have been restored throughout Italy on an appointive basis. This system of local government is a temporary one, pending the restoration of elections. No elective national legislature is yet in existence.

2. Before elected central or local governments can be established, the following preparations must be made: -

(i) Those who have the right to vote must be defined:

(ii) Registers of the electors must be prepared:

(iii) The types of elective local authorities to be es-

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of the system of preventing certain prisoners of war to check Italian workers. He stated that Signor Parri had expressed his appreciation of the work the Allied Commission had done in the province.

Mr. Hoolihan, with reference to General Bevin's announcement that the Italian Council of Ministers had approved Italian adherence to the General European Relief Organization, inquired whether this step was a new development.

Colonel Stone stated that the Italian Government had been invited some time ago to send representatives to London together with representatives of the Allied Commission and noted that the present step taken by the Italian Government in the previous case in implementation of a process started several months ago.

After ascertaining that the representatives had no further questions to raise, the Chairman invited Colonel Gripps to present his report.

2. Background and General Nature of Plans for the Holding of Local and National Elections in Italy.

Report by Colonel R.H. Gripps, Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission.

Colonel Gripps promulgated the following report:

1. Present State of Development

The fascist system of central and local government has been totally abolished. In the place of fascist local authorities, the essential concern is bodies envisaged by the pre-fascist law of 1915 have been restored throughout Italy on an appointive basis. This system of local government is a temporary one, pending the restoration of elections. No elective national legislature as yet in existence.

2. Before elected central or local governments can be established, the following preparations must be made: -

(i) Those who have the right to vote must be defined:

(ii) Registers of the electors must be prepared:

(iii) The types of elective local authorities to be established must be determined:

(iv) A procedure for voting for these local authorities must be laid down:

(v) The procedure for voting for the national legislature must also be determined:

(vi) The necessary machinery for the actual holding of the elections, e.g. booths, urns, stamps, voting places, etc., must be provided.

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3. Registration

By Italian law all Italian citizens, men and women, who have reached the age of 21 by 31 December 1945 are qualified to be registered. The law prescribes certain persons who may not be registered, some of whom are lunatics, bankrupts, persons habitually receiving public maintenance, persons sentenced to a number of specified crimes and persons found guilty of fascist activity. The last named group includes high-ranking officials of the former fascist party, those persons convicted by regular Courts for fascist crimes and those declared to be subject to loss of civil rights by special Provincial Commissions set up under Article 4 of Decree No. 159 as to sanctions against fascism.

4. Preparation of Voters' Lists

The voters lists are prepared from the registers of permanent population kept in every Commune. From these the mayor extracts the names of all over 21. He then obtains from the appropriate authorities lists of those disqualified and strikes them off. He then sends the lists for approval to the Electoral Commission, after which they become final. This procedure is enacted by a decree of the Italian Government published in January 1946. A citizen is usually registered in the Commune in which he has permanent residence and in whose register of permanent population he is inscribed. However, refugees and evacuees may be registered in the Communes in which they are temporarily living. Provision is also made for citizens to be registered in the Commune in which they have their principal source of business or interests.

5. In February 1946, the Italian Government began the preparation of registers of voters in the territory then under its jurisdiction. The Italian Decree, however, was so drawn up that the preparation of the lists could not be undertaken in territory under Allied Military Government. At the request of the Allied Commission, the Italian Government amended their Decree so as to permit this. Shortly after this had been done, July 15th was set for beginning the compilation in Military Government Territory. Before that time, however, necessary preliminaries were put in hand. Instructions were issued for the bringing up-to-date of the registers of the population and for completing the establishment of the temporary local government system so that the requisite officials and bodies would be available to perform the tasks assigned them. Some 145 tons of printed forms of instructions were distributed to the 6,000 Communes then under Allied Military Government and necessary information explaining the whole complicated process of preparing the lists were made available for the use of Allied officers in the field. Similarly, by personal tours of the officers of the Local Government Sub-Commission, Italian officials in the Provinces were consulted and made aware of the responsibilities they were to assume in this connection.

6. The preparation of the lists themselves involves a complicated procedure and requires the intensive activity of many officials and bodies. The law sets forth a time-table for the completion of each step, such as the preparation of initial lists, notification

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civil rights by special Provincial Commissions set up under Article 8 of Decree No. 149 as to sanctions against fascism.

4. [illegible]

The return lists are excerpted from the registers of permanent population kept in every Commune. They show the name extracts [illegible] made all over it. [illegible] obtains from the appropriate authorities lists of those disqualified and strikes them off. He then sends the lists for approval to the electoral commission, after which they become final. This commission is created by a decree of the Italian Government published in January 1946. A citizen is usually registered in the Commune in which he has permanent residence and in whose registers of permanent population he is inscribed. However, refugees and evacuees may be registered in the Communes in which they are temporarily living. Provision is also made for citizens to be registered in the Commune in which they have their principal means of business or interests.

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6. The preparation of the lists themselves involves a complicated procedure and requires the intensive activity of many officials and bodies. The law sets forth a time-table for the completion of each step, such as the preparation of initial lists, notification of disqualifications, time for appeal review, etc. The publication of notice of deposit of the definitive electoral list is 120 days after the initial compilation. The time periods, however, are more guides and indeed practice shows that circumstances prevent their being followed to the letter.

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7. [illegible] OF COMPILED ELECTORAL LISTS

The electors lists are not yet complete in the majority of the Communes under Italian administration. The latest figures furnished by the Italian Government give a partial picture of the position as at 31 August 1945, as follows:

Total number of Communes under Italian jurisdiction	5,351
Total number of Communes reported on by the Government	3,539
Number of lists which have been approved by Electoral Commissions	519 (male & female)

This is 5 o/o of the lists from Communes reported on by the Italian Government. No corresponding figures are yet available for Military Government Territory inasmuch as the preparation of the lists did not begin until July 1.

The only guide that can be used to estimate the time that it will take to complete the electoral registers in the North is the experience in the South. As has been indicated above, lists were begun in the Southern part of Italy in February and now, 7 months later, they have been completed in only a small percentage of the territory. Lists in the North were begun in July and presumably will take at least 8 months thereafter to complete, perhaps longer.

8. [illegible] FACTORS

Some of the factors which are delaying the completion of the compilation of the Electoral Registers are the following:

(a) Extension of the time limits. The law provides that communes may request and be granted extensions of time for the commencement of the compilation of the Electoral Registers for reasons due to the exigencies of war, principally the destruction of records. In Southern Italy there has been much damage, as a result of which many communes began the actual compilation of lists a long time after others. In territory under Allied control a stern attitude has been taken in the granting of extensions as a result of which only 67 Communes out of 5,636 have been granted extensions.

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(b) Return of penal Certificates. Copies of electoral lists must be sent to Provinces in which the persons named therein were born in order to be checked in the criminal registries of the Province. Extracts of such criminal records are then sent back with the lists to the originating commune. Inasmuch as the registries of 14 Provinces have been destroyed as a result of the war, extracts of criminal records must be sought from the Central Criminal Registry in Rome. The inefficient functioning of that office has provided a bottle-neck in the completion of the lists as a result of which, according to its manager, they do not hope to complete their registers until the end of November. Representations have been made by the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission to the Prime Minister concerning the conditions found and suggestions have been offered for their improvement to the [illegible]. Fortunately, the Italian

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Number of lists which have been approved by Electoral Commissions ... 319 (male & female)

This is 8 o/c of the lists from communes reported on by the Italian Government. No corresponding figures are yet available for Military Government territory inasmuch as the preparation of the lists did not begin until July 1.

The only guide that can be used to estimate the time that it will take to compile the electoral registers in the North is the experience in the South. As has been indicated above, lists were begun in the southern part of Italy in February and now, 7 months later, they have been completed in only a small percentage of the territory. Lists in the north were begun in July and presumably will take at least 8 months therefrom to complete, perhaps longer.

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(c) Work of the Electoral Commissions. Some delay has been incurred in the completion of the tasks of these Commissions due to the lack of judicial personnel, but principally due to the delay on the part of the Criminal Registries to send the lists to the proper authorities with extracts of penal certificates.

9. REVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATUTES

The Italian Government has not yet decided what kinds of elective local bodies and officials are to be set up. Obviously elections cannot be held until people know what and what they are to vote for. In June 1945, the Ministry of the Interior published a project for this purpose. It envisages the re-establishment of the elective Communal and Provincial Councils provided for in the pre-Fascist local government law of 1915. The project is merely a technical study, submitted for consideration by the appropriate authorities in the Italian Government and is not necessarily the one that will ultimately be adopted, nor the only one to be considered. Any proposal for the establishment of local authorities has to be submitted for the opinion of the National Consultative Assembly.

10. VOTING PROCEDURE FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

The above-mentioned project also contains a procedure for voting at local elections likewise based on the local government law of 1915. The Allied Commission has made representations to the Italian Government, (both to the BONOMI and PARRI Governments) criticizing the methods of voting as provided for in the Electoral Law of 1915 and suggesting that this Law be amended. The points raised were:

(i) No prior nomination of candidates is provided:

(ii) No official printed ballots by the state:

(iii) No guarantee against electioneering at the polls:

(iv) No provision for voting by soldiers and non-commissioned officers while on service, although this right is afforded officers.

No response has been received from the Italian Government with regard to these criticisms, although the Allied Commission has recently been informed by the Minister of the Consultative Assembly that the criticisms would be submitted for consideration by the Council of Ministers.

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11. VOTING PROCEDURE FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS

No indication has been received from the Italian Government as to the voting procedure they propose to adopt for any national legislative body. The Minister for the Constituent Assembly has, however, established a Commission in his Ministry to study this subject and in particular the last pre-Fascist law as to national elections, that of 1919. Any Law as to elections for the national legislature will also have to be submitted for the opinion of the National Consultative Assembly.

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local bodies and officials are to be set up. Obviously elections cannot be held until people know who and what they are to vote for. In June 1945, the Ministry of the Interior published a project for this purpose. It envisages the re-establishment of the elective Communal and Provincial Councils provided for in the pre-Fascist local government law of 1915. The project is merely a technical study, submitted for consideration by the appropriate authorities in the Italian Government and is not necessarily the one that will ultimately be adopted, nor the only one to be considered. Any proposal for the establishment of local authorities has to be submitted for the opinion of the National Consultative Assembly.

10. VOTING PROCEDURE FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS

The above-mentioned project also contains a procedure for voting at local elections likewise based on the local government law of 1915. The Allied Commission has made representations to the Italian Government, (both to the BONOMI and PARRI Governments) criticizing the methods of voting as provided for in the Electoral Law of 1918 and suggesting that this law be amended. The points raised were:

(i) No prior nomination of candidates is provided:

(ii) No official printed ballots by the state:

(iii) No guarantee against electioneering at the polls:

(iv) No provision for voting by soldiers and non-commissioned officers while on service, although this right is afforded officers.

No response has been received from the Italian Government with regard to these criticisms, although the Allied Commission has recently been informed by the Minister of the Consultative Assembly that the criticisms would be submitted for consideration by the Council of Ministers.

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11. VOTING PROCEDURE FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS

No indication has been received from the Italian Government as to the voting procedure they propose to adopt for any national legislative body. The Minister for the Constituent Assembly has, however, established a Commission in his Ministry to study this subject and in particular the last pre-Fascist law as to national elections, that of 1919. Any law as to elections for the national legislature will also have to be submitted for the opinion of the National Consultative Assembly.

12. PRIORITY OF LOCAL OR NATIONAL ELECTIONS

It should be noted that the Italian Government has not decided whether national elections will precede local or vice versa. However, it will be possible to hold local elections at various dates as parts of the country, particularly in Southern and Central Italy, have completed the necessary preparatory work. The holding of

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national elections, however, will necessarily be dependent upon the completion of all preparations in all parts of Italy. No elections can be held until decisions have been made on the foregoing important questions of local government system, voting procedure at local elections and voting procedure at national elections.

13. ALLOCATION FOR VOTING

No difficulty is expected in connection with provided urns, booths, stamps and premises, in spite of the lack of material. It has been stated that the actual making of urns and booths will be completed by the end of October in Central and Southern Italy. Allied Force Headquarters has ordered the making available for the holding of elections of premises requisitioned by the military. The work of dividing the communes into voting districts is proceeding on time and should not be a factor for delay of the elections.

14. [illegible]

It is estimated that of the total population of 47,000,000 in the country, about 25,000,000 will be put on the Electoral Registers of 1946. Of these, 15,000,000 are women. By way of comparison it may be noted that at the last General Election held in 1921, based upon the 1920 electoral list, 11,500,000 or 31 o/o of the total population were registered and approximately 5,830,000 took part in the election. The lists for 1946 are more than double the 1921 lists because for the first time women will have the right to vote."

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

(b) Discussion

General Vasiliev referred to an article published in the Libera Stampa of September 13 according to which Signor de Gasperi had stated that the local elections would be held first and had implied that this decision was taken because of representations made by the United States Government. He inquired whether the Allied Commission authorities had any information on this subject.

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Admiral Stone said that he was of the opinion that any position taken by the American and British Governments might best be explained by the representatives of those Governments on the Council.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that he felt that the question raised by the Russian Representative is one that should perhaps be addressed by the Soviet Union Ambassador to the British Ambassador, since he in his capacity of British Representative on the Advisory Council was not in a position to answer the question raised.

Mr. Goshie concurred with the views expressed by the British

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14. POSTPONED ELECTIONS

It is estimated that of the total population of 45,000,000 in the country, about 26,840,000 will be put on the Electoral Registers of 1946. Of these, 15,000,000 are women. By way of comparison it may be noted that at the last General Election held in 1921, based upon the 1920 electoral list, 11,500,000 or 31 o/o of the total population were registered and approximately 5,400,000 took part in the election. The lists for 1946 are more than double the 1921 lists because for the first time women will have the right to vote.

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

(b) Discussion

General Vasiliev referred to an article published in the Libern Stampa of September 25 according to which Signor de Gasperi had stated that the local elections would be held first and had implied that this decision was taken because of representations made by the United States Government. He inquired whether the Allied Commission authorities had any information on this subject.

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Admiral Stone said that he was of the opinion that any position taken by the American and British Governments might best be explained by the representatives of those Governments on the Council.

Mr. Hopkinson stated that he felt that the question raised by the Russian Representative is one that should perhaps be addressed by the Soviet Union Ambassador to the British Ambassador, since he in his capacity of British Representative on the Advisory Council was not in a position to answer the question raised.

Mr. Hoshio concurred with the views expressed by the British Representative.

General Vasiliev referred to frequent articles in the Italian press and especially to an article in the "Stars and Stripes" of September 26 according to which the Poles in Italy were subjecting Italians to hostile treatment and were interfering in the pre-election campaign. He said that he would like to know what steps are being taken by the Allied Commission to preclude this threat to the holding of free elections in Italy.

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Admiral

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Admiral Stone replied that the report presented by Colonel Cripps deals with just such preparations as the Italian Government is making on this subject. He added that as far as any interference by the Polish elements in this country was concerned that no complaints on this subject had been presented to the Allied Commission.

General Vasiliev stated that about two weeks ago articles had appeared in the local press reporting the possibility of some plots against the Italian Government. He said that he would like to know whether there was some basis for such articles.

Admiral Stone stated that he had heard the same rumors and read the same newspaper accounts and added that the article on this subject, which appeared in yesterday's edition of the local "Stars and Stripes" was quite objective and, in general, presented the Allied Commission's point of view although he did not know from what source the reporter obtained his information.

Mr. Hopkinson inquired whether Colonel Cripps felt that the 1919 law for the holding of national elections was subject to the same criticisms as the electoral law of 1915 (local elections). Note: see paragraph 10 of Colonel Cripps' report.

Colonel Cripps replied that he felt the same objections applied especially as there was no provision for voting by soldiers and non-commissioned officers while on service, although this right is afforded officers.

M. de Rose noted that at yesterday's meeting of the Consulta a representative of the Christian Democratic Party referred to the fact that in certain Southern districts the machinery for elections was ready to start working and requested the Government to hold simultaneously local elections in such places. With reference to this subject, M. de Rose inquired whether the Allied Commission had any objections to the fact that local elections would be held at different periods.

Admiral Stone stated that the Allied Commission has no basis for objections to the decision of the Italian Government to hold local elections not simultaneously throughout the country. He asked M. de Rose whether he was familiar with the reply given at the Consulta to the question raised in the premises.

M. de Rose stated that as far as he knew the question has not been answered.

There was no further discussion.

5. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

4. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

The ... session of the Advisory Council for Italy was held

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whether there was some basis for such articles.

Admiral Stone stated that he had heard the same rumors and read the same newspaper accounts and noted that the article on this subject, which appeared in yesterday's edition of the local "Stars and Stripes" was quite objective and, in general, presented the Allied Commission's point of view although he did not know from what source the reporter obtained his information.

Mr. Hopkinson inquired whether Colonel Gripps felt that the 1919 law for the holding of national elections was subject to the same criticisms as the electoral law of 1915 (local elections). Note: see paragraph 10 of Colonel Gripps' report.

Colonel Gripps replied that he felt the same objections applied especially as there was no provision for voting by soldiers and non-commissioned officers while on service, although this right is afforded officers.

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M. de Rose stated that as far as he knew the question has not been answered.

There was no further discussion.

5. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

6. 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 September 20 under the chairmanship of the Yugoslav Acting Representative, Mr. Slaven Vlaclera. Other members of the Council present were:

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M. François de Rose	France
M. Constantin Vahliotty	Greece
Major General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Mr. H.E. d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. John L. Goshie	United States

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy and Colonel H.H. Cripps, Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, reported on the background and present status of plans for the holding of local and national elections in Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on October 12 under the chairmanship of the French Representative on the Council.

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Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, presented to the Council a report on current political events in Italy and Colonel H.R. Cripps, Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, reported on the background and present status of plans for the holding of local and national elections in Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on October 13 under the chairmanship of the French Representative on the Council.

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9 October 1945

Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

Returned herewith is copy of preliminary draft of the minutes of the 42nd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy. Will you kindly note the alterations made by the Chief Commissioner at the top of page 2.

1 Incl - as stated

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SEP 26 1945

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, September 26, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for September 29, 1030 hours, 1945, will be held at Via Monte del Parioli 84 under the chairmanship of the Jugoslav Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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AGENDA OF THE

SEPTEMBER 28, 1946 MEETING

OF THE

ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

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

2.) BACKGROUND AND PRESENT STATUS OF PLANS FOR THE HOLDING OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN JAPAN -

this report will be presented by an officer of the Allied Commission.
(Col Cripps will deliver)

3.) MISCELLANEOUS.

4.) NEXT MEETING.

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SEP 13 1945

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honor to report that the next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, to be held under the chairmanship of the Jugoslav Representative, has been postponed from September 14, 1945 to September 28, 1945 by unanimous consent of all Delegations on the Council.

Rome, September 12, 1945.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

MINUTES OF THE 41st MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Vittorio Veneto 113 on August 17, 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 I. Coshie	
M. M. Couve de Murville	France
M. Paul Fouchet	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
Commodore Simon Slavin	Soviet Union
M. Michael Gurevsky	
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Slovan Gnoilaka	Yugoslavia
M. Mike Jakšo	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - Rear Admiral Hillery 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. Miscellaneous.
5. Press Communique.

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Mr. Kirk, the Chairman, opened the meeting and made remarks commemorating the conclusion of hostilities throughout the world. He then called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(A) Report by Rear Admiral Hillery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

1. During the four weeks since this Council last met, three major events have occurred which have dominated world thought,

M. M. Couve de Murville M. Paul Fouchet	France
M. George Exintaris M. Constantin Vatikiotty M. Alexander Sgourdeos	Greece
Commodore Simon Slavin M. Michael Ourusvsky	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart. Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	United Kingdom
Dr. Slovan Gmodlaka M. Niko Jakša	Yugoslavia

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission.
2. Italian War Crimes Problem.
3. Jugoslavs actually in Unite Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia).
4. Miscellaneous.
5. Press Communique.

1588

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1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

1. During the four weeks since this Council last met, three major events have occurred which have dominated world thought, almost to the exclusion of all else. I refer to the Labour victory in the general elections in Great Britain, the conclusion of the Potsdam Meeting and the cessation of hostilities with Japan following the spectacular revelations of the use of the atomic bomb by the United States Air Force and the dramatic news of Russia's declaration of war on Japan. All these historical developments have aroused the greatest interest, I might almost say excitement, in this country. The

Outcome

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outcome of the British general election was generally interpreted, rightly or wrongly, as a development of the greatest importance to Italy and the left-wing parties in particular hailed the British Government's move to the left as an augury of better treatment for Italy and greater comprehension of her difficulties. Some papers even went so far as to claim that the British Labour victory was in fact an Italian victory. Signor Nenni called it a "peaceful revolution" and acclaimed it as the "greatest political event in Europe after the victory against Germany". The recent words of Mr. Bevin to the effect that "Italy should not be treated as if Mussolini were still in power" have also been recalled widely in the Italian press.

2. The communique issued at the conclusion of the Potsdam Meeting, with its specific reference to the part played by Italy in the war against Germany and its promise of the early negotiation of a peace treaty with Italy after which her application for a seat amongst the United Nations would be supported by the "Big Three", has given wide-spread satisfaction. The President of the Council made a statement expressing his pleasure at the recognition accorded to Italy for her efforts to acquire true democracy and his gratitude to the Allies for recognising Italy's needs. He sounded a note of warning, however, when he went on to say that he hoped that the nation's "just aspirations would be satisfied in the peace treaty".

3. As regards the end of hostilities in the Far East, the Italian press has given voice to feelings of gratification at the return of peace to the world mingled with a large measure of apprehension at the possible use to which the newly discovered atomic bomb may be put in the future world organization. The President of the Council, with his eye naturally on Italian needs, said in a statement that he hoped that the end of the war with Japan would mean the release of more tonnage for the transport of food supplies, coal and raw materials to Italy.

4. Although, as I have said, the main centres of interest have been outside Italy, the Italian Government have not been idle during the past month. Nor have the political parties. During the second half of July the Council of Ministers approved a number of decrees of an organizational nature for the setting up of the new Ministries, the creation of which was decided during the June cabinet crisis. Thus the Council has approved the draft decree for the setting up of the Ministry of the Constituent Assembly and has outlined its functions. The new Ministry is charged with the preparation for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and with drawing up a programme for the new political order of the state and the lines of its economic and social future. A commission for the study of the election laws will also be formed within this Ministry. It was a long-drawn out and delicate business for the Council to reach agreement on this basic instrument, because both the Liberals and the Christian Democrats made every effort to limit the apparent tendency of the Socialists and Communists to give too much executive power to the new Ministry. On the 18th July the Council of Ministers approved the decrees setting up the

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were also the budgets of the various ministries. Earlier in the week progress was reported on the preparation of the Consultative Assembly and it was given out that the parties had submitted their lists of representatives and that the new body might be expected to meet early in September.

5. The Minister of the Treasury, Signor Soleri, died suddenly in Turin on July 22nd while on a tour of the North for the purpose of popularising the sale of Government bonds. His loss has been much regretted both in Italian and Allied circles. Senator Federico Ricci also of the Liberal Party has been appointed to succeed the late Signor Soleri. He is well known for his opposition to Fascist financial policy and is reported to be a good administrator. During last week it was announced that Signor Eugenio Reale, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had been appointed Italian Ambassador to Warsaw. His place in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be taken by Signor Celeste Negarville who is also a member of the Communist Party.

6. During the month, Signor Parri has made several visits to various parts of Italy. Perhaps the most important was his trip to Sicily on July 22nd. At Palermo he was met by the High Commissioner, Signor Aldisio, and at once met the assembled economic and political representatives of the island. He told them that his administration made no promises which it could not keep but that it would do all in its power to solve Sicilian problems, which, he pointed out, were new or less the same as in all the other regions of Italy but deserved priority because of the bad treatment received by the island in the past. The setting up of a Sicilian Consultative Assembly represented the first step towards regional autonomy; the rest would follow in due course. He added that he would keep in mind the necessities of the island when distributing public works.

7. Signor Parri made an important statement on Venezia Giulia on August 2nd when he received a delegation from that area. He told the delegation that he intended to ask the Allies to consider reviewing the existing conditions under which the Italian Government are powerless to do anything for the inhabitants of the region. He hinted that he would ask that at least an Italian observer might be allowed to go to Trieste. In commenting on this interview, Signor Jacchia, in the Giornale del Mattino supported Signor Parri's attitude and emphasised that while the situation had undoubtedly improved since AMG had been set up in Venezia Giulia, it should be borne in mind that the region, until it was definitely decided otherwise, was still a part of Italy.

8. While Signor Parri was in Palermo, Signor Nenni paid a visit to Milan, primarily in order to make speeches on the need for the amassing of grain and for supporting the sale of Government Treasury bonds. However, he also spoke at great length on the Constituent Assembly and on July 22nd he flatly stated that the Socialist Party would demand that the Constituent Assembly should decide in favour of a Republic since only a Republic could be a true guarantee of

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9. In the political field, the most important events have been the Congresses of the National Council of the Socialist Party and the National Council of the Christian Democrat Party. The former took place in Rome from July 29th to August 1st. Ostensibly convened in order to listen to the political report of the Party Executive and to elect new members to the Executive for the ensuing year, the Congress in effect devoted the greater part of its time to the discussion of the need for the creation of a single working class party. Signor Togliatti and members of the Communist Party Executive attended all the meetings of the Congress and Signor Togliatti in a speech of greeting and congratulation on the first day of the Congress struck the note which was to dominate the rest of the discussions. His appeal for the fusion of the Socialist and Communist Parties was developed at great length by Signor Nenni and others. There was practically no discussion of crucial Italian domestic or international issues nor of reconstruction nor of relations with other parties. The Congress was characterized by continuous reference to the Marxist tradition, to proletarian unity and to the function of the middle class. It was quite clear that many of the party delegates present were unhappy at the prospect of fusion with the Communist Party. However, when the Congress was asked to choose between two motions signed respectively by Signor Pertini, former Secretary of the Socialist Party of Northern Italy, and by Signori Silone and Saragat, the former won 76 o/o of the votes. The Pertini motion asked for all the working classes of the country to form a single bloc as soon as possible and urged that all the organisms of collaboration between the two parties be strengthened and new offices of liaison created. The Silone motion emphasized the need for the closest collaboration with the Communist Party on the basis of the pact of unity of action but at the same time expressed the need for safeguarding the political independence and autonomous administration of each party. Immediately after the conclusion of the Congress, the Executives of the two parties met in joint session and set up a "board of management" for the smooth functioning of the pact of unity of action. Although there is reason to believe that many Socialists are still opposed to this policy, despite the fact that they voted for the Pertini motion at the time, I think we must expect an ever-increasing drive towards fusion in the near future.

10. The National Council of the Christian Democrats met from July 31st to August 3rd. Apart from routine business the discussions were devoted to foreign policy and to the institutional question. Signor de Gasperi, Secretary General of the Party, spoke on two occasions on foreign affairs. He asserted that the Christian Democratic Party was as desirous as any other party for close collaboration with Soviet Russia and that the charges of hostility brought by the left-wing parties were completely without foundation. In the wider field of international affairs he warned the Congress that there were signs that the peace might have a "punitive" character for Italy. The indications were that future international arrangements would be based not on collaboration between the nations but on the supremacy of the great nations over the small ones and in particular over those who for a time had been their enemies. Signor de Gasperi also spoke on the problem of Venezia Giulia

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dissolution of the Nenni P.S.I. and the creation of a single working class party. Signor Togliatti and members of the Communist Party Executive attended all the meetings of the Congress and Signor Togliatti in a speech of greeting and congratulation on the first day of the Congress struck the note which was to dominate the rest of the discussions. His appeal for the fusion of the Socialist and Communist Parties was developed at great length by Signor Nenni and others. There was practically no discussion of crucial Italian domestic or international issues nor of reconstruction nor of relations with other parties. The Congress was characterized by continuous reference to the Marxist tradition, to proletarian unity and to the function of the middle class. It was quite clear that many of the party delegates present were unhappy at the prospect of fusion with the Communist Party. However, when the Congress was asked to choose between two motions signed respectively by Signor Pertini, former Secretary of the Socialist Party of Northern Italy, and by Signori Silone and Saragat, the former won 76 c/o of the votes. The Pertini motion asked for all the working classes of the country to form a single bloc as soon as possible and urged that all the organisms of collaboration between the two parties be strengthened and new offices of liaison created. The Silone motion emphasized the need for the closest collaboration with the Communist Party on the basis of the pact of unity of action but at the same time expressed the need for safeguarding the political independence and autonomous administration of each party. Immediately after the conclusion of the Congress, the Executives of the two parties met in joint session and set up a "Board of Management" for the smooth functioning of the pact of unity of action. Although there is reason to believe that many Socialists are still opposed to this policy, despite the fact that they voted for the Pertini motion at the time, I think we must expect an ever-increasing drive towards fusion in the near future.

10. The National Council of the Christian Democrats met from July 31st to August 3rd. Apart from routine business the discussions were devoted to foreign policy and to the institutional question. Signor de Gasperi, Secretary General of the Party, spoke on the occasions on foreign affairs. He asserted that the Christian Democratic Party was as desirous as any other party for close collaboration with Soviet Russia and that the charges of hostility brought by the left-wing parties were completely without foundation. In the wider field of international affairs he warned the Congress that there were signs that the peace might have a "punitive" character for Italy. The indications were that future international arrangements would be based not on collaboration between the nations but on the supremacy of the great nations over the small ones and in particular over those who for a time had been their enemies. Signor de Gasperi also spoke on the problems of Venezia Giulia and Venezia Tridentina and emphasized the essentially Italian character of these regions. On the question of the future political structure of the state, Signor de Gasperi took the line that the party had never hindered the expression of individual monarchical or Republican sentiments, but that it was not within the competence of the National Council to commit the party as a whole to either solution. This statement was challenged by many of the delegates, many of whom asserted that the majority of the members of the party

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were in favor of the Republic. At the conclusion of the Congress' labours, resolutions were passed on a number of subjects including one which took note of the views of those delegates who were in favour of the Republic and pledged the National Council to institute an enquiry in order that the question might be clarified in time for the forthcoming National Congress of the Party.

11. In the economic field the most important news of the past month is the restoration of virtually complete freedom of foreign trade to the Italian Government as from August 1st. All activities of the Allied Commission with respect to exports from Italy, with the exception of Venezia Giulia, ceased as from July 31st. The Commission will no longer serve as a channel of communication for export orders. Hereafter, all countries are free to deal directly with the appropriate Italian Government export authorities or with private Italian dealers subject only to such regulations as the Italian Government themselves may impose. The United Kingdom will use both the British Embassy and private British dealers in its trade relations with Italy. British Government purchases will be made through the British Embassy while private British buyers will contact the appropriate Italian authority. For the time being, the United States Government will act as the agent for private American buyers through the intermediary of the United States Commercial Company of the Foreign Economic Administration. This channel has already been accepted by the Italian Government and will function only until details of the full resumption of private American trade with Italy have been worked out. The USCC will thus be the agent of the Istituto Commercio Estero in the United States as from August 1st. The sole conditions laid upon the new trade policy refer to Allied operational necessities, as follows: 1) in order not to upset the Allied civilian supply programme already formulated for Italy by conflicting export activities, all Italian declarations of exportable surpluses will be examined by the Allied Commission. 2) In the interests of the United Nations' world-wide war economy, any goods falling under the Reserved Commodities List of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, will be exported only to specific countries. The list in question is one of articles in short supply throughout the world and to which Allied military necessities have prior claim. 3) Exports from AMG areas will be handled by the general agency established by the Italian Government as part of one economic unit but such AMG-area exports will be subject to AMG approval under the powers of military government so long as AMG authority prevails in the territory. 4) No dealings will be had with firms on Allied "black lists".

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The Allied Commission will cease making reports on exports but will keep itself informed as to the amounts and destinations of exports and of the value of foreign exchange placed to Italy's credit by different countries.

The abolition of restrictions on Italian foreign trade has come about as a gradual evolution under the guidance of the Allied Commission, the first step having been to authorize government-to-government trade dealings with practically all Allied and neutral countries under arrangements somewhat similar to those used by

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That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

The Chairman said that he was sure that the Council was grateful to Admiral Stone for his comprehensive report on recent political developments in Italy and invited discussion.

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(b) Discussion

Dr. Saadieh, with reference to paragraph 11, section 3, intimated that he would like to be furnished with a copy of the goods listed on the Reserved Commodities List of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

Admiral Stone stated that he would be glad to send a copy of this list to Dr. Saadieh.

Dr. Saadieh, with further reference to the same section of Admiral Stone's report inquired which were the specific countries to which such short items may be exported.

Admiral Stone stated the countries were those which are in need of the listed items and cited as an example the fact that exports of citrus fruit were earmarked especially for England inasmuch as that country is in short supply of this commodity; he stated that if Italy has any exportable surplus of citrus fruits they would be shipped primarily to England.

3. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had any remarks to make regarding this item.

Sir Noel Charles made the following statement:

"Gentlemen,

> I understand from the British Government that other arrangements than those proposed in October last are now under examination for the transmission to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London of information regarding atrocities and war crimes committed in Italy. In these circumstances I would like to move that this item be withdrawn from the agenda."

The Chairman noted that inasmuch as this item had been placed originally on the agenda at the request of the British Representative that he felt the Council would agree to the deletion of the item from the agenda, proposed by the British Representative.

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M. Scintaris stated that the members of the Council will remember that this question remained on the agenda at his suggestion for the purpose of recording that it was pending before the Council until a solution had been found for it. He added that after today's statement of the British Representative he had no objections to the deletion of the item from the agenda and said that he would advise his Government accordingly.

The Council agreed to withdraw this item from the agenda.

3. Yugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica

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this list to Mr. Saadiah.

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The Council agreed to withdraw this item from the agenda.

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 inquired whether Dr. Saadiah had any remarks to make regarding this item.

Dr. Saadiah stated that he thought it was not necessary to include this item on the agenda of the next meeting of the Council.

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The Advisory Council agreed to the deletion of this item from the agenda.

4. Miscellaneous

There was no miscellaneous business to discuss.

5. Press Communique

The Advisory Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 41st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 17th under the chairmanship of the United States representative, Mr. Alexander Kirk. Other members of the Council present were:

M. M. Gouve de Murville	France
M. George Kitnaris	Greece
Counselor Simon Slavin	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Dr. Sloven Gradisko	Yugoslavia

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

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

In view of the lack of items to discuss, the Advisory Council agreed to hold the next meeting on September 14 under the chairmanship of the Jugoslav representative on the Council subject to the understanding that a meeting could be called at an earlier date in case the Council had some business to consider.

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ADDENDUM:

With reference to the communication forwarded by the Advisory Council for Italy to AFHQ regarding the question of "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia" (see Appendix #2 of the minutes of the 38rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy) there are attached herewith copies of communications received from AFHQ in the premises.

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The Advisory Council agreed to release the following press communiquet

"The first meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on August 17th under the chairmanship of the United States Representative, Mr. Alexander Kirk. Other members of the Council present were:

M. E. Couve de Murville	France
M. George Kelaris	Greece
Commodore Stepan Klavin	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Dr. Sloven Gondluka	Jugoslavia

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

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With reference to the communication forwarded by the Advisory Council for Italy to AFHQ regarding the question of "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia" (see Appendix #3 of the minutes of the 33rd meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy) there are attached herewith copies of communications received from AFHQ in the premises.

Appendix:

Letter from AFHQ dated July 30, 1945
Letter from AFHQ dated April 5, 1945.

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

APPENDIX TO MINUTES OF THE 41st MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

FOR ITALY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

30 July 1946

SUBJECT: Alleged Jugoslavs in Italian Units stationed in France who are stated to wish to join the National Army of Liberation of JUGOSLAVIA.

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

1. With reference to the letter sent you on 8 April acknowledging receipt of the minutes of the 31st and 32nd meetings of the Advisory Council, transmitted under signature of the Chairman in Rotation of the Advisory Council, investigations have now been made into the matter.

2. The personnel in question, who number some 5,000, were originally in Corsica and Sardinia, but for some time past have all been stationed in SOUTHERN FRANCE where they are working for the Allied Armed Forces on essential work. It will be appreciated that the whole group are a part of the Italian Army.

3. The Allied authorities, for whom the men are working, desire to retain their services for a further period as they are doing excellent work for which they have been specially trained in areas where competent civilian labour is not available. When they have finished this work it is planned to return the group to ITALY as part of the Italian Army subject to demobilization. As civilians the group could then make their homes where they wished.

4. It should be stated that the morale of the group is reported as high and their living and working conditions are excellent.

5. In the circumstances it is considered that the group should continue to carry out the essential work in which they are employed for so long as the need exists, and then should, as stated above, be returned to ITALY subject to demobilization. Their ultimate destiny, as civilians, will then depend on their desires, and on the arrangements which can be made to implement such desires. A reply to Marshal Tito, who has raised the matter personally with the Supreme Allied Commander, is being sent in the above sense.

For the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre:

(signed) W.D. MORGAN,

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NN1 No. 778065

Liberation of YUGOSLAVIA.

To : The Chief of Secretariat,
The Advisory Council for Italy

1. With reference to the letter sent you on 8 April acknowledging receipt of the minutes of the 31st and 32nd meetings of the Advisory Council, transmitted under signature of the Chairman in Relation of the Advisory Council, investigations have now been made into the matter.

2. The personnel in question, who number some 8,000, were originally in Corsica and Sardinia, but for some time past have all been stationed in SOUTHERN FRANCE where they are working for the Allied Armed Forces on essential work. It will be appreciated that the whole group are a part of the Italian Army.

3. The Allied authorities, for whom the men are working, desire to retain their services for a further period as they are doing excellent work for which they have been specially trained in areas where competent civilian labour is not available. When they have finished this work it is planned to return the group to ITALY as part of the Italian Army subject to demobilisation. As civilians the group could then make their homes where they wished.

4. It should be stated that the morale of the group is reported as high and their living and working conditions are excellent.

5. In the circumstances it is considered that the group should continue to carry out the essential work in which they are employed for so long as the need exists, and then should, as stated above, be returned to ITALY subject to demobilisation. Their ultimate domicile, as civilians, will then depend on their desires, and on the arrangements which can be made to implement such desires. A reply to Harshal Tito, who has raised the matter personally with the Supreme Allied Commander, is being sent in the above sense.

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For the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre:

(signed) W.D. MORGAN,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff.

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APPENDIX TO MINUTES OF THE 41st MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

8 April 1946

SUBJECT: Allegad 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 37nd and 41st 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 considered reply will be sent as soon as possible.

(signed) B.N. ROBERTSON, Lt.Gen.
for
W.D. MORGAN,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff,
to the Supreme Allied Commander,
Mediterranean Theatre.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

AG 383.7 (00)
CC 1036

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

Rome, August 29, 1945.

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MEAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

AUG 22 REC'D
CC 1010

DR

DEAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

24 August 1945

The preliminary draft of the minutes of the 41st meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held 17 August 1945 has been seen and approved by the Chief Commissioner and is returned herewith.

1 Incl.

Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

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

AUG 18 RECD
CC 1634

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

AGENDA FOR THE AUGUST 27th, 1945.

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

2. ITALIAN WAR EFFORT PROBLEM.

3. JUGOSLAVS ACTUALLY IN UNITS STATIONED IN THE ISLANDS OF CORFU AND BRINDISI TO AID THE JUGOSLAV ARMY (Yugoslav National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia).

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION.

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AMG 1 REGD
CC 1500

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat had the honor to report that all the Representatives on the Advisory Council for Italy have agreed to a postponement of next meeting of the Council from August 2 to August 17, 1945 and that the August 17 meeting will be held at Via Vittorio Veneto 121 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative on the Council.

Rome, July 31, 1945.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ALLIED COMMISSION
ROME

JUL 2 8 1945

MINUTES OF THE 40th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at the British Embassy on July 30, 1945 under the chairmanship of Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson, the United Kingdom Acting Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
M. M.Couve de Murville	France
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. Constantin Vasiliotty	
M. Alexander Spourdeos	
Major-General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Slavin	
M. Michael Gurovsky	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John I. Goshie	
Dr. Slovan Gavrilovic	Yugoslavia
M. Niko Jakša	

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 Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)."
4. Miscellaneous.
5. Press Communique.

Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

1. Since the last meeting of this council, the Government,

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meeting were:

Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson Mr. Aubrey D. Halford	United Kingdom
M. M.Jouve de Marville	France
M. George Exintaris M. Constantin Vatikiotty M. Alexander Sgourakos	Greece
Major-General Adrian Vasiliev Commodore Simon Slavin M. Michael Gurevsky	Soviet Union
Mr. Alexander Kirk Mr. John I. Gamble	United States
Dr. Sloven Gradisko M. Niko Jakša	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. 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. Miscellaneous.

5. Press Communique.

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Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson, the Chairman, opened the meeting and called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen:

1. Since the last meeting of this council, the Government, although continuing to manifest its concern over domestic problems, has shown perhaps even a greater interest in Italy's so-called "international status". The convening of the Big Three meeting has been the occasion for a number of steps by the Government, taken ostensibly with the hope of obtaining a new juridical position for Italy vis-a-vis the United Nations. As you are no doubt aware during the United Nations Conference at San

Francisco

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Francisco, various members of the Italian Government and most of the press made repeated pleas for the inclusion of Italy in these deliberations. However, when the Conference terminated, with no action having been taken concerning Italy, hope was immediately pinned on the "Big Three" meeting as being the next occasion on which Italian claims might be brought forward.

In this connection publicity has been given to stories emanating from the capitals of the United Nations, particularly Washington and London, concerning the possibility of a revision of Italy's status. Special attention was devoted to reports of the approval by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on July 10 of a resolution introduced by Representative Lanzetta of New York providing for the admission of Italy to the United Nations and asking the President of the United States to exert his influence to attain this end. The Italian Government and the press have naturally maintained a close watch on any information that might tend to support their hopes that discussion of the status of Italy will indeed appear on the agenda of the Potsdam Conference, and more especially that these discussions will result in the termination of the Armistice regime.

Italy, during the period under review, also took two steps internationally which elicited considerable public reaction - the declaration of war against Japan on July 15 and the recognition of the Polish Government, reported on July 6. Reaction to the declaration of war against Japan, which had been rumoured in the press for some time, was almost entirely favorable from all sides and Nenni writing in AVANTI cited this step by the Italian Government as one more proof of the solidarity between Italy and the western democracies, while de Gasperi and Sforza in public statements on the same subject took much the same line. The reaction to Italy's recognition of the new Polish Government was also generally favorable although some regret was expressed that this step had been taken after the new Government had been recognized by the Big Three, and thus appeared to lack Italian initiative. In this field, l'UNITA carried on July 13 an editorial asking that Italo-Polish relations which had now been reestablished on a cordial basis not be prejudiced by the continued presence in Italy of a large force of Polish troops who had declared their loyalty to the now-defunct London Government, and concluded asking that these troops be removed from Italian soil as soon as possible.

As I mentioned earlier, the Government has continued an active program domestically and meetings of the Council of Ministers have been generally productive. The principal political problems which have been under study are the organization of the two ministries for the Constituent Assembly and the Consultative Assembly. As you recall, these two posts were given to the two Vice Presidents of the Council, Nenni for the "Constituente" and Bresio for the "Consulta", and the Council of Ministers has now sought to elaborate on the earlier decision and to determine definite methods by which these two bodies may be brought into existence. Since the "Consulta", which is the provisional body

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In this connection particular has been given to stories emanating from the capitals of the United Nations, particularly Washington and London, concerning the possibility of a revision of Italy's status. Special attention was devoted to reports of the approval by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on July 10 of a resolution introduced by Representative Lanzetta of New York providing for the admission of Italy to the United Nations and asking the President of the United States to exert his influence to attain this end. The Italian Government and the press have naturally maintained a close watch on any information that might tend to support their hopes that discussion of the status of Italy will indeed appear on the agenda of the Potsdam Conference, and more especially that these discussions will result in the termination of the Armistice regime.

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southern

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southern and central portions of the country. The same three general classifications from which delegates would be selected: namely the political parties, former anti-fascist parliamentarians and finally representatives of labor, employer, cultural, veterans and similar organizations has been maintained. Some criticism has been heard from the opposition parties at the preponderance given to representatives of the CLN parties, who will probably have an absolute majority in the "Consulta" with over two hundred delegates, as against the relatively small number allotted to the three opposition parties - Democratic, Republican, and Liberal-Democratic - (about 20 seats) and to the other categories.

Calling of the Constituent Assembly is naturally a more complex problem. While the "Consulta" will serve temporarily and only as an advisory body, the "Costituente" will of course have important problems to discuss and will presumably have powers of decision. Nenni has been extremely active in preparing a draft decree for the "Costituente", which will require considerable time and work. Most of the newspapers have estimated that it will take two to three months simply to examine the legal bases for the draft of such a decree.

As you will recall, Nenni, in addition to his post as Minister for Constituent Assembly, received the post of High Commissioner for the Punishment of Fascist Crimes, and he has already been able to obtain the approval of the Council to a decree reorganizing and simplifying the administration of this office. Under the previous arrangement, it was directly under the President of the Council who appointed four joint high commissioners to serve under him, each one being charged with direction of one branch of the Commissariat's functions. Under the new arrangement the office will consist of only three branches - epuration, punishment of fascist crimes, and liquidation of fascist profits - and each branch will be under the supervision of a magistrate rather than under a political figure as was formerly the case. In commenting on this reorganization, Nenni remarked that it represented an effort to remove this office from the field of politics.

Among the other more important political problems upon which the Government began action during the past two weeks was the status of the language minorities residing in certain areas in Italy. Following a meeting of the Council of Ministers on July 11, a statement was made reaffirming the determination of the new government to guarantee special rights for those groups including the use of their native language in business, in public meetings, in the press, in relations with the political and juridical authorities and in the schools. Insofar as the specific project submitted by the CLN of Val d'Aosta providing for wide administrative autonomy for that area is concerned, the Council of Ministers announced that it intended to discuss the plan on July 25.

The President of the Council himself has also continued to play an exceedingly active role, and visited Naples on July 8 and 9 where he addressed the Chamber of Commerce and workers of the Alfa-Romeo plant. Following his return to Rome he asked the Council of Minis-

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and to the other categories.

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The President of the Council himself has also continued to play an exceedingly active role, and visited Naples on July 8 and 9 where he addressed the Chamber of Commerce and workers of the Alfa-Romeo plant. Following his return to Rome he asked the Council of Ministers to make arrangements whereby the members of the Government might maintain closer touch with the different problems affecting all of the regions of Italy, and in this connection announced his own intention of visiting Sicily toward the end of this month and Sardinia in August.

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On July 10 the Italian Government also made a statement following a meeting of the Council of Ministers to the effect that the preparation of electoral lists could begin on July 10 in Northern Italy. This is being effected through the AMG organization. At the same time it was stated that preparation of the lists was almost completed in Southern and Central Italy and that in Tuscany and Umbria where work on the lists had started fairly recently, they would be completed in September. Various statements have appeared recently in the press emphasizing the importance to Italy, in her national reorientation toward democracy, of holding elections at as early a date as possible. All of the political parties appear to be agreed that this is the most important single political question to be faced at the present time.

Disorders in various parts of the country have been a problem both for the Italian Government and for Allied Military Government. The disorders in Apulia which I mentioned during my last review have quieted down and no recurrence of trouble has occurred there recently. However, some dissatisfaction still exists with the situation in that area and not only the opposition but the Liberal and Christian Democrat newspapers as well have stressed the failure of the official campaign to collect arms from civilians who were in illegal possession of them. Officially the final word on this situation came in the report given on July 9 by the Minister of Finance Scoccimarro in which he stressed the system of large landholdings in Apulia as the basic cause of the economic plight of the area, which in turn resulted in civil disturbances. On July 8 another serious incident of violence was reported from Schio in the province of Vicenza, where fifteen alleged Partisans were stated to have broken into the local prison and to have killed forty-seven political prisoners and wounded an additional twenty-six. The Regional Commissioner for Venetia proceeded to the scene of the disturbance and gave a statement condemning in strong terms the actions of the assassins, following which the opposition press in Rome attacked the Government for its failure to make a similar statement condemning such brazen lawlessness. The press has also reported actualvely another incident in Milan during which a crowd was stated to have broken into an Allied Military Government courtroom where five other alleged Partisans were being tried for failure to turn in arms in violation of AMG orders and for other offenses. However, in this case order was quickly restored and the trial has continued without incident.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

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The Admiral announced that the Supreme Allied Commander has ruled that beginning August 1, 1943 the representatives of foreign film companies will be permitted to enter Italy, subject to regular clearance by AFHQ.

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

(b) Discussion

There was no discussion

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1578

The Admiral announced that the Supreme Allied Commander has ruled that beginning August 1, 1945 the representatives of foreign film companies will be permitted to enter Italy, subject to regular clearance by AMG.

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

(b) Discussion

There was no discussion regarding Admiral Stone's report.

8. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman inquired whether any Representative had received further instructions regarding this problem and after ascertaining that none had he stated that in accordance with the standing agreement of the Council further consideration of this item will be postponed until the next meeting.

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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 stated that as far as he knew this question was still under consideration by AFHQ and he inquired whether any of the Representatives had any special point to raise or had received further instructions in the premises.

There was no discussion regarding this item.

4. Miscellaneous

The Chairman stated that he had been informed that effective July 25 ships leaving from Italy will no longer carry passengers, either military or civilian, and that all transport to U.K. will be effected by rail through Italian territory. He stated that he understood the railway line has been or is about to be established to France via Switzerland.

Admiral Stone noted that he had not heard anything about this report.

Mr. Kirk stated that this was news to him.

5. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 40th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy took place in Rome on July 20th under the chairmanship of the Acting British Representative, Mr. H.L.d'A. Hopkinson. Other members of the Council present were:

M. M.Couve de Murville	France
M. George Rointaris	Greece
General Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States of America
Dr. Slovan Gaedlaka	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone presented to the Council a report on the current political events in Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on August 3 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative on the Council.

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There was no discussion regarding this item.

4. Miscellaneous

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Mr. Slavko Gavrilovic	Yugoslavia

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone presented to the Council a report on the current political events in Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on August 3 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative on the Council.

ADDENDUM:

With reference to the communications forwarded by the Advisory Council for Italy to Allied Force Headquarters regarding the Greek and Jugoslav requests for representation on the Allied Commission (see Appendix A of the minutes of the 35th meeting and Appendixes 1 and 2 of the minutes of the 37th meeting), there is attached hereto a copy of note CC115 of July 18, 1945 from the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission transmitting a reply from the Supreme Allied Commander in the premises.

Appendix:
Note CC 115

JLG/hp

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 750015

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APPENDIX TO MINUTES OF THE 60th MEETING OF

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 115 10 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Proposed Jugoslav and Greek Members on Allied Commission.

TO : The Secretariat, Advisory Council for Italy.

I have the honor to inform you that on 7 July I received advice from the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, that the Combined Chiefs of Staff concur in the recommendation put forward by the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, that in present circumstances neither proposal be approved.

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(signed) HELMUT W. STOIK
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

JUL 28 REC'D
CC 1127

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the minutes of the fortieth meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy.

Rome, July 27, 1948.

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FOR ACTION ALLIED H. Q. ITALY
SUBCOMMISSION
ALLIED COMMISSION
ROME

0372

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CC 802

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25 July 1945

Dear Mr. Goshie:

The preliminary draft of the minutes of the 40th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy is returned herewith, approved by the Chief Commissioner, with one correction as noted on page one.

Yours very truly,

L. W. STEARNS
Major, AGD
Staff Officer to CC

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

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

CC-207

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for July 20, 10:30 a.m., 1945, will be held at Via XX Settembre 84 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative on the Council.

Rome, July 16, 1945.

Enclosure:

Agenda

RG 1566

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

Mr. McBride is preparing the Political Report and will be ready Wed. 18th July.

0374

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

AGENDA FOR THE

JULY 20, 1946 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. "Yugoslavs actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Yugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia)."

4. Miscellaneous.

5. Next Meeting.

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AMERICAN EMBASSY

ROME, ITALY

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

Rome, July 10, 1945.

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CC 1710

MINUTES OF THE 39th MEETING
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Via Cneto 5, on July 6, 1945, under the chairmanship of Major-General Adrian Vasiliev, the Soviet Union Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

Major-General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Commodore Simon Zlevin	
M. Michael Gurevsky	
M. M. Couve de Murville	France
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. Constantin Vafiadaky	
M. Alexander Xgourdeos	
Mr. L.H. d'O. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshia	
Dr. Sloven Gazdanka	Yugoslavia
M. Niko Jakša	

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - by Rear Admiral Miles 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 Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)."
4. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.
5. Miscellaneous.
6. Press Communique.

1563

Major-General Adrian Vasiliev, the Chairman, opened the meeting and stated that he was glad to avail himself of this opportunity to congratulate Ambassador Kirk, as representative of the American people, on the occasion of the American Independence Day.

Mr. Kirk expressed his appreciation of Major-General Vasiliev's expression and stated that he was delighted that at this anniversary of Independence Day the United Nations were so significant a force in the world.

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Major-General Adrian Vasiliev Commodore Simon Klavin M. Michael Gurovsky	Soviet Union
M. M. Couve de Murville M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
M. George Exintaris M. Constantin Tsitlionty M. Alexander Agouridas	Greece
Mr. I.T. d'A. Nordstrom Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	United Kingdom
Mr. Alexander Kirk Mr. John E. Cosbie	United States
Dr. Sloven Bradaska M. Mike Jakša	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. Italian War Crimes Problem.

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

4. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

5. Miscellaneous.

6. Press Communique.

1563

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Mr. Kirk expressed his appreciation of Major-General Vasiliev's expression and stated that he was delighted that at this anniversary of Independence Day the United Nations were so significant a force in the world.

The Chairman then presented Commodore Klavin, the newly appointed Soviet Union Deputy Representative to the Council and called on Admiral Stone to present his report.

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone:

"Gentlemen,

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Gentlemen,

1. At the last meeting of this Council, you will recall that I broke off my narrative of the Government crisis at the point when Signor Nenni placed his resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant of the Realm on June 12th. As you are aware, since that date a new Government has been formed under the Presidency of Signor Ferruccio Parri and has begun its labours. You may perhaps be interested to hear a brief account of the final phase of the crisis before I deal with the composition of the new Government and its programme.

2. With Signor Nenni's resignation the Government crisis was officially opened and the Lieutenant of the Realm summoned the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber and leading politicians to the Quirinale for the formal consultations which are laid down by the constitution in such circumstances. It seems that the Prince's supporters and the Right Wing parties were at this stage in favour of a Government headed by the aged Senator Benedetto Croce supported by technical experts drawn from the parties and elsewhere. In the meantime, during the morning of the 15th June the Delegation of the CCAI, which you will recall was in Rome at the time, passed a resolution calling for action on a three-point programme; namely, the designation of Signor Parri as President of the Council, the representation in the new Government of all the political forces in the Committee of National Liberation, including such leaders as Signori Nenni, Togliatti and de Gasperi and finally the appointment of five ministers without portfolio to be designated by Northern political parties. By the evening of the same day the Delegation had prevailed on the Central Committee of National Liberation to accept the first point of their programme and an invitation was immediately despatched to Signor Parri to come to Rome and accept the task of forming a Government. Nevertheless the prospects for Signor Parri's success in this did not at first look too good. For example, Signor Nenni, though professing great admiration for the new leader, stated flatly in the columns of the Socialist paper 'Avanti' that he would not serve in Signor Parri's Government and it seems that Signori Togliatti and de Gasperi subsequently took the same line. In any event, when Signor Parri arrived in Rome on June 16th he refused to commit himself as regards accepting the invitation proffered to him and stated that he must first study the situation. 1562
In the following 2 days, Signor Parri held long conferences with the various political leaders and I am informed that he did not hesitate to deal firmly with the attempts of certain of the political leaders to indulge in petty partisan quibbles and so to prolong the crisis, presumably to their own advantage.

3. By the evening of June 18th, Signor Parri had decided to accept the designation of the 6 parties and on June 19th he was received by the Lieutenant of the Realm and officially charged with the formation of the new Government. However, although the principal party leaders had now agreed to serve under Signor Parri, there was still considerable difficulty about the allocation of the important portfolio of the Minister of the Interior. As you know

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interested to hear a brief account of the final phase of the crisis before I deal with the composition of the new Government and its programme.

2. [illegible] Signor Scelba's resignation the Government crisis was officially opened and the Lieutenant of the Realm summoned the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber and leading politicians to the Quirinale for the formal consultations which are laid down by the constitution in such circumstances. It seems that the Prime's supporters and the Right wing parties were at this stage in favour of a Government headed by the aged Senator Merzagora Group supported by technical experts drawn from the parties and elsewhere. In the meantime, during the morning of the 13th June the delegation of the CISNAL, which you will recall was in Rome at the time, passed a resolution calling for action on a three-point programme; namely, the destruction of Signor Parri as President of the Council, the representation in the new Government of all the political forces in the Committee of National Liberation, including such leaders as Signori Nenni, Togliatti and de Gasperi and finally the appointment of five ministers without portfolio to be designated by Northern political parties. By the evening of the same day the Delegation had prevailed on the Central Committee of National Liberation to accept the first point of their programme and an invitation was immediately despatched to Signor Parri to come to Rome and accept the task of forming a Government. Nevertheless the prospects for Signor Parri's success in this did not at first look too good. For example, Signor Nenni, although professing great admiration for the new leader, stated flatly in the columns of the Socialist paper 'Avanti' that he would not serve in Signor Parri's Government and it seems that Signori Togliatti and de Gasperi subsequently took the same line. In any event, when Signor Parri arrived in Rome on June 14th he refused to commit himself as regards accepting the invitation proffered to him and stated that he must first study the situation. In the following 2 days, Signor Parri held long conferences with the various political leaders and I am informed that he did not hesitate to deal firmly with the attempts of certain of the political leaders to indulge in petty partisan quibbles and so to prolong the crisis, presumably to their own advantage.

3. By the evening of June 15th, Signor Parri had decided to accept the designation of the 6 parties and on June 17th he was received by the Lieutenant of the Realm and officially charged with the formation of the new Government. However, although the principal party leaders had now agreed to serve under Signor Parri, there was still considerable difficulty about the allocation of the important portfolio of the Ministry of the Interior. As you know, the problem was eventually solved by Signor Parri's taking the Ministry himself while the hurt feelings of the Right and Left Wing parties were mollified by the creation of two Vice-Presidencies with special functions. The list of the new Cabinet was made known on June 20th and the new Ministers took the oath on the following day.

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4. It is not necessary to repeat today the names of the new Ministers and the details of the composition of the new Government. You will doubtless have obtained this information already from other sources. But I may be permitted to make a few observations on the new Government. You will observe that there are three new ministries giving the relatively large total of 30 portfolios. However, it is fair to point out that the Ministry of Post-War Relief will absorb the work of various high commissions and other agencies set up to deal with returning refugees, prisoners of war and veterans. The previous Government had a High Commission for Food and this has now been raised to the rank of a Ministry which in the circumstances is logical enough. The Ministry of Reconstruction will presumably take over the work of another agency, the inter-ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. The short-lived Ministry for Occupied Italy has been eliminated. A separate Ministry for Labour has long been urged and its combination with Welfare will absorb a number of minor agencies. The proportion of new blood is substantially higher than in the last Government. Counting Signor Parri himself, there are nine newcomers and some of them in important posts. As might be expected, the North has a preponderance of representation - 14 of the Ministers were born North of Rome. However, it is the most representative Cabinet on geographical lines that the new Italy has yet had. There are three members from Southern Italy, two from Sicily and one from Sardinia. Politically of course, the new Government is further to the left than Signor Bonomi's last administration. For one thing, Signor Parri is a man of avowed republican sympathies and a member of the party which, although it is not Marxist and, indeed, is not even ideologically coherent, has none-the-less worked in harmony with the Socialists in the past and certainly belongs to the left wing of the political front. Then too, the fact that the Cabinet now contains Socialist and Action Representatives is enough in itself to warrant the statement that a move to the left has been made. Lastly the powers given to Signor Nenni to take charge of the work of preparing for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and of the Office of Sanctions against Fascism are of considerable political significance at this time. On the other hand, the Right has also had its triumphs. It has succeeded in blocking the drive for a Socialist President which a month ago seemed sure of success. Signor Parri although of Republican convictions does not share Socialist views on "social problems" - or so at least Signor Nenni himself has asserted. Further the Convocation of the Consultative Assembly and the Municipal Elections will precede the Constituent Assembly and will in all probability mould the pattern for that body, and a Liberal is in charge of the convocation of the Consultative Assembly. It is also noteworthy that generally speaking, the ministries that come in contact with the outside world have gone to the moderates - I refer to Foreign Affairs, the Treasury and Reconstruction as well as all the Service Ministries. The "internal ministries" such as Justice, Labour and Post-War Relief, as well as the Interior itself have gone to the left wing Parties.

5. The list of the under-secretaries of state was approved by the Council of Ministers at its first meeting on June 26th. Again,

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and veterans. The previous Government had a High Commission for Food and this has now been raised to the rank of a Ministry which in the circumstances is logical enough. The Ministry of Reconstruction will presumably take over the work of another agency, the inter-ministerial Committee for Reconstruction. The short-lived Ministry for Occupied Italy has been eliminated. A separate Ministry for Labour has long been urged and its combination with Welfare will absorb a number of minor agencies. The proportion of new blood is substantially higher than in the last Government. Counting Signor Parri himself, there are nine newcomers and some of them in important posts. As might be expected, the North has a preponderance of representation - 14 of the Ministers were born North of Rome. However, it is the most representative Cabinet on geographical lines that the new Italy has yet had. There are three members from Southern Italy, two from Sicily and one from Sardinia. Politically of course, the new Government is further to the left than Signor Bonomi's last administration. For one thing, Signor Parri is a man of avowed republican sympathies and a member of the party which, although it is not Marxist and, indeed, is not even ideologically coherent, has none-the-less worked in harmony with the Socialists in the past and certainly belongs to the Left Wing of the political front. Then too, the fact that the Cabinet now contains Socialist and Action Representatives is enough in itself to warrant the statement that a move to the left has been made. Lastly the powers given to Signor Nenni to take charge of the work of preparing for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly and of the Office of Sanctions against Fascism are of considerable political significance at this time. On the other hand, the Right has also had its triumphs. It has succeeded in blocking the drive for a Socialist President which a month ago seemed sure of success. Signor Parri although of Republican convictions does not share Socialist views on "social problems" - or so at least Signor Nenni himself has asserted. Further the convocation of the Consultative Assembly and the Municipal Elections will precede the Constituent Assembly and will in all probability mould the pattern for the latter body, and a Liberal is in charge of the convocation of the Consultative Assembly. It is also noteworthy that generally speaking, the ministries that come in contact with the outside world have gone to the moderates - I refer to Foreign Affairs, the Treasury and Reconstruction as well as all the Service Ministries. The "internal Ministries" such as Justice, Labour and Post-War Relief, as well as the Interior itself have gone to the left Wing Parties.

5. The list of the under-secretaries of state was approved by the Council of Ministers at its first meeting on June 26th. Again, I will not go into the details but will merely observe that each party has four under secretaries and that the usual system of "scrambling" the parties in the various ministries has been followed as in previous Governments.

6. On June 23rd Signor Parri made a broadcast appeal to the nation. After expressing gratitude to the Allies for the liberation of the country and the generous material support which they

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had given for its reconstruction, he reminded the Italian people that the country was still in a state of emergency and that only a united effort would see Italy through. The convocation of the Constituent Assembly would not of itself provide bread for people to eat and the Allied powers would be unwilling to give that material aid which was so essential for the reconstruction of the country unless they were satisfied that the Italians themselves were making a serious effort for their own redemption. The reaction to this sensible speech has been uniformly good.

7. On June 26th, the Cabinet Council held its first meeting under Signor Parri's chairmanship and prepared a nine-point draft programme for approval by the Council of Ministers at its first session on the following day. The nine points incorporated in the subsequent statement of the Council are as follows:

(1) preparation of the Constituent Assembly,
(2) appeal to the Allies to replace the armistice clauses by a peace treaty,
(3) direct negotiations with Yugoslavia on the Venezia Giulia question,
(4) reconstruction of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism,
(5) recognition of the advisory function of the Committees of National Liberation,
(6) administrative elections as early as possible,
(7) inclusion of representatives from the North in the Consultative Assembly,
(8) collaboration with the General Confederation of Italian Labour and other workers' groups on problems of labour and supplies, and finally,
(9) reconstruction.

As I have said, the draft was accepted by the Council at its first full meeting on June 26th. At the same meeting the list of under-secretaries was approved and I think it worth mentioning that there had been some talk of giving one of the under-secretaryships to a woman. The plan fell through, however, because no party was prepared to yield to the others and the alternative, namely six women in the new Government would have been, as several newspapers did not fail to point out, a little too progressive even in these progressive times. The Council also approved a draft decree presented by Signor Nenni for the abolition of the title of "Eccellenza". The scope of this new decree is not yet known. The Council further heard a report from Signor Scleri and approved a budget for the next two months. A few days later it was announced that the campaign for the new loan will now be extended to the North. Minister Scleri expects by this means to increase the present subscriptions from 31,000,000,000 lire to 100,000,000,000. A special inter-ministerial Committee was set up for Economic coordination of the North and the South. This Committee consists of Signori Buini, La Malfa, Gronchi, Scoccimarro and Barbareschi and its specific task is to study the questions of prices, wages and salaries. The Council also decided to postpone publication of the decree on rents which the Parri Government had approved but had not yet published in the

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Sensible speech has been uniformly good.

7. On June 20th, the Cabinet Council held its first meeting under Signor Parri's chairmanship and prepared a nine-point draft programme for approval by the Council of Ministers at its first session on the following day. The nine points incorporated in the subsequent statement of the Council are as follows:

(1) preparation of the Constituent Assembly,
(2) appeal to the Allies to replace the armistice clauses by a peace treaty,
(3) direct negotiations with Yugoslavia on the Venezia Giulia question,
(4) reconstruction of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism,
(5) recognition of the advisory function of the Committees of National Liberation,
(6) administrative elections as early as possible,
(7) inclusion of representatives from the North in the Consultative Assembly,
(8) collaboration with the General Confederation of Italian Labour and other workers' groups on problems of labour and supplies, and finally,
(9) reconstruction.

As I have said, the draft was accepted by the Council at its first full meeting on June 22nd. At the same meeting the list of under-secretaries was approved and I think it worth mentioning that there had been some talk of giving one of the under-secretaryships to a woman. The plan fell through, however, because no party was prepared to yield to the others and the alternative, namely six women in the new Government would have been, as several newspapers did not fail to point out, a little too progressive even in these progressive times. The Council also approved a draft decree presented by Signor Nenni for the abolition of the title of "Eccellenza". The scope of this new decree is not yet known. The Council further heard a report from Signor Solari and approved a budget for the next two months. A few days later it was announced that the campaign for the new loan will now be extended to the North. Minister Solari expects by this means to increase the present subscriptions from 31,000,000,000 lire to 100,000,000,000. A special inter-ministerial Committee was set up for Economic coordination of the North and the South. This Committee consists of Signori Ruini, De Nicola, Gronchi, Scoccimarro and Barbareschi and its specific task is to study the questions of prices, wages and salaries. The Council also decided to postpone publication of the decree on rents which the Bonomi Government had approved but had not yet published in the official gazette.

8. Reaction to the settlement of the Venezia Giulia question has not been very favourable throughout the country. The Council of Ministers in the programme which I have already mentioned referred to the agreement as an "unsatisfactory arrangement". The newspapers have carried articles in the same sense during the past week.

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The "Tribuna del Popolo" asked the Allies if there was any special significance to be attached to the division of administrative spheres since "Italians did not quite understand what the line meant in the minds of those who drew it." The "Globo" pointed out that Italy had "lost" by the terms of the agreement "about half the national production of coal, almost all her bauxite and a good part of her mercury". In Venezia Giulia itself, however, the week has passed off without serious incident. A one-day general strike took place in Trieste on June 26th but there were no complications and Marshal Tito's latest speech on the possibility of Yugoslavia and Italy living in friendly relations "in an atmosphere of progressive democracy" should serve to clear the air.

9. There have been recently some disturbing incidents in Southern Italy which assume a greater measure of importance in view of Signor Parri's declaration that illegal activities must cease. The origins of the agitation are obscure but reports were received on the 27th and 28th June that the Carabinieri in the little town of Minervino Murge in the province of Bari had been set upon and subsequently besieged in their barracks by armed peasants. The infection spread to the nearby village of Andria where the gaol was stormed and some 40 prisoners released. Reinforcements of 500 carabinieri which were sent to the area to restore calm were virtually defeated in a pitched battle. By June 30th the situation was reported to be critical. The new Minister of Labour, Signor Barbareschi, was sent to investigate and settle the difference and on the following day reported that calm had been restored. This may well be premature, but the latest reports indicate that arms are at least being handed in by the peasants even if all the released criminals have not yet been rounded up.

10. Before concluding this report, I should perhaps make mention of economic developments. The main problems facing Italy and the Allied Commission are food and work. The wheat crop this year is expected to be 8,000,000 tons less than last year's, largely due to the prolonged drought which in turn has accentuated the fertiliser deficiency. The loss of the expected increase reduces the food supply and raises other economic problems. The income of 47 per cent of Italy's population, dependent on farming, will probably be cut by 320,000,000 dollars. Farming will not be able, moreover, to absorb the surplus labour from industries which have been obliged to close down for lack of coal and raw materials. Food shortages further raise the problems of public safety and even public health since the farms have not been producing enough for the needs of their owners let alone a surplus for export to deficient areas. The estimate of the wheat crop cannot be definite until the crop is threshed, but the dangers are clear enough to warrant calling attention to them in all fields of governmental activity, Italian as well as Allied, since the all important question of increased imports is sure to be raised again. For the purposes of record, you may be interested to know that the crop last year in all Italy was 6,390,661 tons compared with an expected 4,427,000 tons this season. Acreage planted showed an 8 o/o decrease due largely to the non-cultivation of marginal strips in mountain areas. This year's acreage is estimated at 10,769,799 while last year's was

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the season from July 1st 1944 to June 30th 1945 show that 11,123,472 quintals of grain or 98 o/o of the target figure were amassed south of the Pisa-Rimini line. In Emilia, recently liberated, during the past season another half million quintals have been collected making a grand total of 11,414,553 quintals.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

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

(b) Discussion

There was no discussion regarding Admiral Stone's report.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this item and after ascertaining that none had he stated that in accordance with the standing agreement of the Council further consideration of this question would be postponed 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 noted that in accordance with the agreement reached by the Advisory Council at its 32nd meeting copies of the minutes of the 33nd and 34st meetings of the Council, during which meetings this item had been discussed, were transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander for his information. He stated that the item had been included on the agenda of today's meeting at the request of the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council and inquired whether any Representatives had received further instructions in the premises.

None of the Representatives had any additional instructions.

4. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission

The Chairman stated that in accordance with the agreement reached by the Council the views of all Representatives, except those of the Soviet Union Representative, had been transmitted to SAC for [illegible] information. He reported that he was still without instructions from his Government.

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M. Exintaris, pointing out that discussions of this subject have been exhausted substantially, stated that if the Soviet Union Representative preferred not to have this item included on the agenda and would undertake to notify promptly the Council upon receipt of instructions from his Government in the premises, he would not request the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the next meeting.

The Chairman stated that as soon as he received instructions

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

(b) Discussion

There was no discussion regarding Admiral Stone's report.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman inquired whether any of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this item and after ascertaining that none had he stated that in accordance with the standing agreement of the Council further consideration of this question would be postponed until the next meeting.

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

The Chairman noted that in accordance with the agreement reached by the Advisory Council at its 32nd meeting copies of the minutes of the 32nd and 51st meetings of the Council, during which meetings this item had been discussed, were transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander for his information. He stated that the item had been included on the agenda of today's meeting at the request of the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council and inquired whether any Representatives had received further instructions in the premises.

None of the Representatives had any additional instructions.

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The Chairman stated that as soon as he received instructions he would notify the Council and especially M. Exintaris immediately.

5. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

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6. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 39th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on July 6, 1945 under the chairmanship of Major-General Adrian Vasiliev, the 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
H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Sloven Gsodlaka	Jugoslavia

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

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Council agreed to hold the next meeting on July 30 under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Representative on the Council.

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the meeting were:

M. Couve de Murville	France
George Exintaris	Greece
H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Slowen Smodlaka	Jugoslavia

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

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

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

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, July 3, 1945

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for July 6, 10:30 a.m., 1945, will be held at Via Veneto 7 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative on the Council.

Enclosure:

Agenda.

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REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

Rome, June 26, 1944.

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HEAD ALLIED MILITARY M. STORE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

The meeting was held at Via Rosagna 42 on June 15, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. Constantin Vatikiotty	
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
M. Michael Curaevsky	
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	
Dr. Slovan Gnedlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Niko Jakša	
Dr. Mirko Bruner	

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. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

5. Extradition of a Jugoslav National, Traitor and War Criminal, Actually in a British Military Prison in Italy."

6. Miscellaneous.

7. Press Communique.

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M. George Exintaris, the Chairman, notified the Council that M. George Kapsambelis, the Greek Deputy Representative on the Council, had been assigned to Athens and that M. Constantin Vatikiotty had been appointed as the new Greek Deputy Representative on the Council.

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

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M. George Exintaris M. Constantin Vatikiotty M. Alexander Sgourdeos	Greece
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
General Adrian Vasiliev M. Michael Oursevsky	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart. Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	United Kingdom
Mr. Alexander Kirk Mr. John T. Geshie	United States
Dr. Slovan Smodlaka M. Niko Jakša Dr. Mirko Bruner	Yugoslavia

The agenda for the meeting included the following items:

1. Political Review - by Rear Admiral Hilery H. 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. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

5. Extradition of a Jugoslav National, Traitor and War Criminal, Actually in a British Military Prison in Italy."

6. Miscellaneous.

7. Press Communique.

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

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Hilery H. Stone:

"Gentlemen,

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"Gentlemen,

1. At this time of writing the Government crisis is still unresolved. Since the return to Rome of those members of the Government and the political leaders who visited the North in the latter part of May, discussions have continued from day to day but, while clearing up a good deal of confusion, have as yet produced no tangible result. I propose to give to you very briefly the main lines of argument during the past fortnight.

2. The first important development after the return of the politicians from the North was the sending of a letter by the Secretary General of the Liberal Party, Signor Cartani, to the Secretaries of the other political parties on May 29th. In this letter, Signor Cartani pointed out that no agreement would ever be reached on the formation of a new government unless that agreement were based on a clarification of the functions and the composition of the committees of national liberation. He drew attention to the troubled state of the country at the present time and maintained that only a government which could wield the maximum authority would be in a position to deal with the acts of lawlessness which were occurring, particularly in the North. Signor Cartani explained that the committees of national liberation had been set up as co-ordinating and consultative organs amongst the anti-Fascist parties in order to effect the transformation from a dictatorship to a regime of liberty. They further controlled and directed the resistance movement against the Germans. But these special circumstances no longer obtained and the committees were exercising powers which belonged properly to the central government and they were consequently undermining the latter's prestige. Therefore, in the view of the Liberal party, the position of the committees of national liberation must be clarified before any useful work could be done on the formation of the Government itself. This hardening of attitude on the part of the Liberal Party inevitably resulted in further delay. The Christian Democratic Party also intimated that they shared the apprehensions of the Liberal Party as regards the future position of the committees of National Liberation.

3. A whole week was spent in party discussions on this point. On June 1st, Colonel Poletti, the Deputy Senior Civil Affairs Officer at Milan, published an order to the effect that the decrees and orders issued by the CLNAI were to be considered henceforth as having no legal validity. They would be replaced by decrees and orders of AMG. This statement no doubt had its effect on the discussions in Rome. On June 2nd, the six parties met together and as a result of their deliberations were able to issue a declaration of complete agreement on this subject. Briefly it was agreed that (1) the provincial and communal Committees of National Liberation should continue to carry out consultative functions alongside the prefects until such time as the normal organs of local administration should be reestablished after democratic elections;

(2) that the other committees of national liberation not

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(2) that the other committees of national liberation not covered by the preceding paragraph should return to their exclusively political character and

(3) the committees in factories and industries should be transformed into technical and trades union organisations according to the production needs or social requirements of the factory or plant in question.

4. Having reached this measure of agreement, the political parties turned again to the problem of the composition of the

government.

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government. On June 4th agreement was reached on the new government's programme. This agreement is fundamentally a fusion of the agreement reached in Milan, of which I made mention at the last meeting of this Council, and the agreement on the functions of the Committees of National Liberation, of which I have just spoken. The six-point programme is as follows: (1) the Government must consist of the six parties of the CLN. (2) Collaboration with the Allies is a condition "sine qua non" of Italian policy and the new government will therefore ask for the replacement of the Armistice by a pact of friendship and collaboration and the transfer of all Italian territory to full Italian jurisdiction. (3) The Constituent Assembly must be convoked as soon as possible and the Consulta will function in the meantime. (4) The Committees of National Liberation shall exercise solely consultative powers - as I have just explained. (5) The purge shall be vigorously carried on and the sound forces of the resistance movement shall be incorporated in the regular armed forces. At the same time, all private citizens will be required to surrender weapons in their possession. (6) Agricultural and industrial production must be organized in such a way as to exclude the influence of monopolies and capitalist concentrations.

5. The six parties, having cleared the ground to their satisfaction in this matter, now came face to face with the fundamental difficulty of the whole problem, namely the choice of the future President of the Council. The most likely candidates at this stage seemed to be Signor Nenni, Secretary General of the Socialist Party, and Signor de Gasperi, Secretary General of the Christian Democratic Party. The Socialists claim that Signor Nenni's candidacy is justified by the mass character of the party which makes it generally acceptable to the Northern population. The center-left position of the party, it is claimed, also makes it the only one capable of reconciling the views of all parties. Moreover, it is suggested that a Socialist Government in Italy would be able to count on British sympathy when, as is almost sure to happen in the Socialist view, a Labour Government comes into power in England. It is also averred that the Socialist Party Directorate, by reason of its immense prestige with the masses, is the only one which can ensure a state of peace and order in Italy and control the revolutionary excesses of the North. Finally, since class warfare is no part of the Socialist creed, the Socialist ideology can be the only meeting ground for the political forces both of the right and of the left. The Christian Democrat candidacy is based on the flat assertion that the elections will show that the party has the greatest following both in the North and in the South. The Christian Democrats also maintain that they alone can count on the confidence of the Allied Powers. At the same time, they point out that the political agreement between the Communist and the Socialist Parties has falsified the position of the Socialist Party and is bound to drag it more and more towards the extreme left. The question of the distribution of "key" ministries has also caused considerable difficulties. It seems likely that if Signor Nenni becomes President of the Council, the Liberals will get the Ministry of Interior; the Christian Democrats, Foreign Affairs; and the Communists, Action Party and Labour Democrats would agree on the distribution amongst themselves of the portfolios of Justice, War and the Treasury.

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6. During the weekend of June 2nd/3rd, Signor Nenni visited Naples and made a speech in the San Carlo Theater in which he reviewed the problems facing the country at the present time, asserted that Trieste was an Italian town and expressed surprise that there should be any question at all about the Northwestern Frontier of Italy. Signor Nenni took the opportunity of his visit to Naples to confer with Senator Benedetto Croce and it is rumored that as a

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result of an hour-long discussion, the Liberal Party is now prepared to back Signor Nenni's claim to the Presidency.

7. At this stage Signor Bonomi, on June 4th, addressed a letter to the political parties in which he reminded the Party Leaders that he had kept his promise to give them time to come to an agreement and suggesting that, as agreement had been reached on the future government's programme, it was now time to proceed to an "understanding". He added that the solution of major governmental problems was being held up by the continuance of the crisis. This action, as might be expected, has been interpreted in some quarters as a reminder that the nation could do worse than go on with Signor Bonomi. The independent newspapers openly took this line and "Il Tempo" went so far as to say that the failure of the Bonomi Government - if it has been a failure - is not the responsibility of Signor Bonomi any more than of any other of the Ministers.

8. The next few days were taken up with further inconclusive deliberations. On June 7th it seemed that agreement had been reached but then suddenly there developed a far-reaching divergence of views between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats. Signor de Gasperi addressed a letter to the Socialist Party claiming the Presidency of the Council for the Christian Democrats and offering the Vice-Presidency to the Socialists. This proposal, apparently to the surprise of all, was turned down flat by Signor Nenni, who denied the Christian Democrats' claim to represent the bulk of the people. He asserted that the proposal for a Socialist Presidency of the Council was not motivated by Party ambition but corresponded to the needs of the situation as a result of the successful popular insurrection in the North.

9. At this stage of the discussions, therefore, it seemed that two courses were open to the political parties. The first was to go back on the Milan agreement and to break up the coalition in order to make way for a government either of the right or of the left. The alternative was to promote the candidacy of some third personality who would be above the interests of all parties. The suggested candidates for the Presidency, if this second course is adopted, have been numerous. Perhaps the most likely are Signor Orlando, Signor Parri (of the Action Party), Signor Saini (of the Labour Democratic Party) and Signor Lussu (also of the Action Party). Signori Casparotto and Scleri are also mentioned.

1350.

10. At the meeting of the Council of Ministers of June 8th, the political situation was reviewed and Signor Bonomi offered to hand in his resignation. However, the Communist, Socialist, Labour Democrat and Christian Democrat Ministers in the Government requested Signor Bonomi to hold his hand for a few days more until agreement had been reached.

11. In the meantime the political leaders in the North had been getting very impatient at the delay in solving the crisis. A conference of the regional committees of national liberation of Northern Italy was held in Milan during the week and strong criti-

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1558

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11. In the meantime the political leaders in the North had been getting very impatient at the delay in solving the crisis. A conference of the regional committees of national liberation of Northern Italy was held in Milan during the week and strong criticism was expressed by speakers of the various parties over the delay in the formation of the new Government. There was a tendency to blame the politicians of the South and the Republican Party speaker went so far as to say that if Rome could not make up its mind, the committees of National liberation in the North should consider the possibility of setting up a provisional government of Northern Italy. At the conclusion of the Conference on June

7th

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7th, a formal motion was passed calling attention to the grave danger created by the delay and announcing the conference's intention of sending a delegation of representatives of the regional committees, headed by the President of the CLNAI, to demand from the central committee of liberation the immediate formation of a new government representing the committee of national liberation and on the basis of the Milan agreement of May 28rd. On June 9th a delegation accordingly arrived in Rome to add its weight to the discussions. This delegation consists of representatives of the Regional committees of liberation in Venetia, Liguria, Lombardy, Emilia and Piedmont. Signor Morandi, President of the CLNAI, leads the delegation.

12. The result of discussions over the weekend between this delegation and the political leaders in Rome seems to be that on June 11th it was agreed by all that the crisis must be resolved on the following day. Signor Bonomi was to place his resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant of the Realm and suggest his own successor. It was not divulged who this successor would be. Senator Croce has been busy talking with Signori Nenni, de Gasperi, Morandi, Brosio, Gasparri, Scelba and Romita. During June 12th many rumours were current in the capital that Senator Croce had persuaded the political parties to accept Signor Orlando as President of the Council. This crop of rumours very rapidly gave place to another to the effect that Senator Croce himself would be the new President. In the evening of June 12th Signor Bonomi placed his resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant of the Realm, who was to begin consultations with the Party leaders on the following day.

13. During all this political activity it cannot be said that much Government business has been transacted. Everything waits on the results of the discussions. The only measure of any importance taken by the Government in recent weeks was to address an appeal, published in the press of June 2nd, to the United Nations for increased help in the reconstruction and development of Italian economy. In this appeal the Italian Government pointed out that the means at the disposal of the Italian people are entirely inadequate, a state of affairs recognised by the Allied Powers when the latter promised to furnish the country with a minimum of indispensable products for the reactivation of its industries. The plan for economic first-aid forwarded by the Allied Commission to Washington in January was being held up owing to difficulties in finding the products required. In the meantime, a new situation had arisen as the result of the liberation of the North and the Government felt it to be its duty to draw attention to the urgent need for coal and raw materials with which to re-start production in the Northern factories.

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14. Before closing this review I would like to refer briefly to the settlement of the problems of the temporary administration of the frontier districts in the NE and NW.

15. As you will be aware from the press, a military agreement was signed in Belgrade during the weekend on behalf of Field Marshal Alexander and Marshal Tito. Marshal Tito by this agreement has undertaken to withdraw his troops to the East of a line which runs roughly from the Frontier North of Gorizia, East of

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liberation in Venezia, Liguria, Lombardy, Emilia [illegible]
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16. As you will be aware from the press, a military agreement was signed in Belgrade during the weekend on behalf of Field Marshal Alexander and Marshal Tito. Marshal Tito by this agreement has undertaken to withdraw his troops to the East of a line which runs roughly from the Frontier North of Gorizia, East of this town and thence East of Trieste to the coast to the North of Capo d'Istria. Yugoslav troops will also be withdrawn from Pola and the surrounding area. AMG was formally set up in Trieste on June 12th and in Gorizia on June 14th. The Italian reaction to this arrangement has been somewhat unfavourable. The independent paper "Il Tempo" pointed out on June 10th that Italy had not been consulted during the negotiations and the agreement was therefore

not

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not binding on her. Count Carlo Sforza stated to an interviewer that the agreement represented a "half-recognition" of the fait accompli. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor de Gasperi, declared on June 11th that the agreement rode rough-shod over the principle announced by the United Nations to the effect that they would settle frontier disputes at the peace-table. The agreement was nothing more than a compromise of fact and the Italian Government could not but view the situation with apprehension. Signor de Gasperi pointed out that the Government have not been informed officially of the agreement, that they have received no official text and have not yet seen the map which is attached to the agreement. However they understand that a number of small cities of undeniable Italian character are left to Yugoslav jurisdiction.

16. As regards the North-west, I am glad to report that arrangements have been made whereby certain difficulties affecting the setting up of AMG in certain provinces have been resolved.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

Following the presentation of his political report Admiral Stone referred to his note of June 2, 1945 to the Secretariat of the Council requesting that the members of the Council be informed of the decision of the Supreme Allied Commander to restore to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, as of 0001 hours, Tuesday, 19 June 1945, the following four provinces located in the compartment of Tuscany: Florence, Pisa, Pistoia and Livorno. The Admiral pointed out that, as mentioned in his note, the communes of Livorno, Pisa and Colle Salvetti will be excluded from this transfer owing to the great importance of the port of Livorno, the great destruction there and to the presence in those communes of extensive Allied Military supply dumps.(Copy of this note and of the Secretariat's note transmitting it to all Delegations is attached as Appendix #1).

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

(b) Discussion

None of the Representatives had any question to ask regarding either Admiral Stone's political report or his oral confirmation of the written notice previously sent regarding the proposed transfer of additional territory to Italian administration.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman ascertained that none of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding this item and stated that in accordance with the standing agreement of the Council further consideration of this question would be postponed 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 Yugoslavia)

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1548

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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 item and ascertained that none had.

4. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission

The Chairman noted that all Representatives, except the Soviet Union Representative, have received instructions regarding this

item

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item and inquired whether the Soviet Union Representative had received his instructions.

General Vasiliev replied that he was still without instructions in the premises.

5. "Extradition of a Jugoslav National, Traitor and War Criminal, actually in a British Military Prison in Italy."

The Chairman stated that this item had been included at the request of the Jugoslav Acting Representative and he called on Dr. Smodlaka to make his statement.

Dr. Smodlaka made the following statement:

"From a Note of March 29, 1945 in which the British Government's view on the procedure of transfer of war criminals and traitors had been laid down, it will be seen that the British Government

1. consider "desirable that the process of trial of war criminals and traitors should be completed within a comparatively brief period"(Para 4);

2. "would desire to be satisfied that the person concerned was a national of the Allied country desiring his surrender and that a prima facie case exists showing that he had actively assisted a State at war with his own country". (Para 6);

3. consider "as regards war criminals and traitors who may be in the hands of His Majesty's Government as prisoners of war, the powers of the military authorities are sufficient to ensure their delivery to the Government concerned." (Para 7);

4. consider "The question of the surrender of persons who may have fallen or may fall into the hands of the Allied forces operating elsewhere is a matter to be dealt with by the Military Commander concerned". (Para 9).

Following the line of this Note which doubtlessly also features a prinsiple accepted by the United Nations I have to put before the Advisory Council for Italy a concrete case requesting an appropriate recommendation to Supreme Allied Commander for action. 1547

In question is Jukov Jovovic, a Jugoslav national, who - as it clearly will be seen from the attached official documents - is a traitor and war criminal, who was firstly in the service of the Italian invaders and then of the German invaders.

My request is to the effect that A.C.I. might recommend to S.A.C. to deliver the said man to Jugoslav authorities.

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Following the line of this Note which doubtlessly also features a principle accepted by the United Nations I have to put before the Advisory Council for Italy a concrete case requesting an appropriate recommendation to Supreme Allied Commander for action. 1547

In question is Jakov Jovovic, a Jugoslav national, who - as it clearly will be seen from the attached official documents - is a traitor and war criminal, who was firstly in the service of the Italian invaders and then of the German invaders.

My request is to the effect that A.C.I. might recommend to S.A.C. to deliver the said man to Jugoslav authorities.

The documents which involve full description of charge as well as evidence, and which I herewith put at your disposal, are:

1. The Information No 30 given by the State Commission for Investigation of crimes committed by the Invaders and their accomplices;

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2. The Decision of the State Commission for Investigation of Crimes committed by the Invaders and their accomplices about the war criminal Jakov Jovovic, actually in a British military prison in Bari.

Accordingly I beg to request that recommendation is urgently made to SAC to the effect that the a/m traitor and war criminal be delivered to Jugoslav authorities."

Sir Noel Charles stated that he had received in advance a copy of the statement just made by Dr. Smodlaka and that he had replied thereto advising the Jugoslav Representative that he considered that the question raised involved a problem which is beyond the competency of the Advisory Council and therefore suggesting that the Jugoslav authorities submit their request directly to AFHQ for consideration.

Dr. Smodlaka stated that he had received Sir Noel Charles' letter and also one from Mr. Alexander Kirk, in which the latter expressed the same views as Sir Noel, and that he had referred both letters to his Government for consideration, but that he had not received a reply thereto.

General Vasiliev stated that he was without instructions from his Government and that therefore he was not in a position to discuss the Jugoslav request.

M. de Beaumarchais stated that he was without instructions in the premises.

The Chairman suggested that in view of the fact that several of the Representatives were without instructions the Council may wish to postpone further consideration of this problem until the next meeting.

The Council agreed to this suggestion.

6. Miscellaneous

The Chairman recorded that the Council had forwarded to SAC a letter notifying him of the amendments made by the British and American Representatives on the Council regarding their original statements relating to the Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission. (A copy of this letter is attached as Appendix #3).

1546

7. Press Communique

The Council agreed to release the following press communique:

"The 38th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 15, 1946 under the chairmanship of George Exintaris, the Greek Representative on the Council. 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. 785045

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"The 38th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 15, 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:

Jacques de Beaumarchais	France
General Adrian Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.,	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Slovan Smodlaka	Jugoslavia

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

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mission, presented a report to the Council on recent political events in Italy."

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

In view of the fact that Dr. Gmodlska will be away from Rome on June 29 the Council agreed to hold the next meeting on July 6 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union Representative on the Council.

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Enclosures:

APPENDIX #1 regarding Handover of Territory to the Italian Government;
APPENDIX #2 regarding Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission (Letter dated June 14, 1945 to SAC notifying him of amendments made by the British and American Representatives on the Council.)

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Enclosures:

APPENDIX #1 regarding Handover of Territory to the Italian Government;
APPENDIX #2 regarding Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission (Letter dated June 14, 1945 to SAC notifying him of amendments made by the British and American Representatives on the Council.)

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APPENDIX # 1

TO MINUTES OF THE 98th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a note, dated June 8, 1945, from the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission relating to the proposed transfer of additional territory to Italian administration.

Rome, June 11, 1945

1671

TO ALL DELEGATIONS

0411

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

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The Secretariat has the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a note, dated June 8, 1945, from the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission relating to the proposed transfer of additional territory to Italian Administration.

Rome, June 11, 1945

1577

TO ALL DELEGATIONS

ROME

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

Ref: 9/6 B/GA 6 June 1945

SUBJECT : Handover of Territory to the Italian Government

TO : The Secretary,
Advisory Council for Italy

1 With the rapid evacuation to the North of Allied Troops from the remaining provinces of TOSCANA, the Supreme Allied Commander on my recommendation has come to the conclusion that restoration of certain additional provinces to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government in the immediate future is desirable. Not only does a further restoration of territory at the present time indicate a continuing faith on the part of the Allies in the ability of the Italian people to govern themselves, but enables a number of valuable specialist staff officers to be released for work in the North.

2 I have to inform you, therefore, that the Supreme Allied Commander proposes to restore to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government, as of 0001 hours, Tuesday, 19 June 1945, the following provinces:

FIRENZE,
PISA,
PISTOIA,
LIVORNO

The communes of LIVORNO, PISA and COLLE SALVETTI will be excluded from this transfer owing to the great importance of the port of LIVORNO, the great destruction there and to the presence in these communes of extensive Allied Military supply dumps.

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3 Will you bring this decision on the part of the Supreme Allied Commander to the notice of the members of the Council before the next meeting on 15 June 1945.

ELLERY B. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763605

APPENDIX # 8

TO MINUTES OF THE 38th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Gouvernement Provisoire

DÉLÉGATION FRANÇAISE
au
Conseil Consultatif
pour les
Affaires Italiennes

N° 544
à Rappeler

République Française

Rome, le 14 Juin 1945

Monsieur le Maréchal,

Le Conseil Consultatif pour les Affaires Italiennes a examiné à nouveau dans sa 37ème séance la question de la représentation de la Grèce à la Commission Alliée.

Au cours de cette séance le Représentant Britannique a fait des déclarations auxquelles s'est associé le Représentant des Etats-Unis d'Amérique au sujet de la contribution fournie par la Grèce à la campagne d'Italie.

Ces déclarations modifiant celles qui avaient été faites précédemment par Sir Noel Charles et Mr. Alexander Kirk, le Conseil Consultatif a décidé de vous envoyer un exemplaire du procès verbal de la 37e séance.

1542

En ma qualité de Président en exercice du Conseil Consultatif je vous prie de vouloir bien trouver ci-joint l'exemplaire en question ./.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Maréchal, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

(signé) M. Couve de Murville

0414

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

pour les
Affaires Italiennes

Rome, le 14 Juin 1945

N° 544
A Rappeler

Monsieur le Maréchal,

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Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Maréchal, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

(signé) M. Couve de Murville

Field Marshal The Honourable
Sir Harold R.L.G. ALEXANDER, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
Commandant en Chef Allié pour le Théâtre Méditerranéen
Quartier Général des Forces Alliées.

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

21 June 1945

The preliminary draft of the minutes of the 38th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy held 15 June 1945 has been seen and approved by the Chief Commissioner and is returned herewith.

1 Incl.

Secretariat
Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

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

The 36th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 15, 1945 under the chairmanship of George Kennan, the Great Representative on the Council. The representatives of the five other Allied nations attending the meeting were:

~~A. Lowe de Carvillo~~	France
General Mikhail Vasiliev	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Stevan Gavrilovic	Yugoslavia

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

Rome, June 18, 1945.

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

Maybe for report prepared

JUN 12 SECD
CC 11/30

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Draft

The next meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy, scheduled for June 15, 10:30 a.m., 1945 under the chairmanship of the Greek Representative on the Council, will be held at Via ROMAGNA 42.

Rome, June 11, 1945

Agenda enclosed.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

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

AGENDA FOR THE

JUNE 16, 1943 MEETING OF

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

2. Italian War Crimes Problem.

3. "Liquidation Materially in Unite Nations as the Return of Soldiers who Surrender to Join the Regular Army (Corpo Italiani Liberazione Army of Yugoslavia)."

4. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

5. "Extradition of a Yugoslav National, Traitor and War Criminal, Actually in a British Military Prison in Italy."

6. Miscellaneous.

7. Next Conference.

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SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

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

Rome, June 18, 1945.

REAR ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ALLIED COMMISSION

ROME

[redacted]

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MINUTES OF THE 37th MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

The meeting was held at Palazzo Farnese on June 1, 1945 under the chairmanship of M. Maurice Couve de Murville, the French Representative on the Council. Present at the meeting were:

M. Maurice Couve de Murville	France
M. Jacques de Beaumarchais	
M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Kapsambelis	
M. Alexander Sgourdeos	
M. George Akopov	Soviet Union
M. Enver Hamadov	
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	
Dr. Slovan Smodlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Niko Jakša	
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. "Jugoslavs Actually in Units Stationed on the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia to Join the Jugoslav Army (Former National Liberation Army of Jugoslavia)".
4. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.
5. Miscellaneous.
6. Press Communique.

M. Couve de Murville, the Chairman, informed the Council that he had received a letter dated May 24, 1945, from General Vasiliev, the Soviet Union Representative on the Council, stating that owing to temporary absence from Rome he would not be able to attend today's meeting and that he had designated M. George Akopov to act as his deputy.

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

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M. Jacques de Beaumarchais

M. George Exintaris	Greece
M. George Karassabelis	
M. Alexander Agourdeos	
M. George Akopov	Soviet Union
M. Enver Hasedov	
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Mr. H.L. d'A. Hopkinson	
Mr. Aubrey S. Halford	
Mr. Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. John L. Goshie	
Dr. Slovan Gsodlaka	Yugoslavia
M. Niko Jakša	
Dr. Mirko Bruner	

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

4. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission.

5. Miscellaneous.

6. Press Communique.

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

1. Political Review

(a) Report by Rear Admiral Hillary W. Stone:

"Gentlemen

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Gentlemen,

1. Political developments during the past month have been dominated by the discussions between members of the Government, the Central Committee of National Liberation and the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy. While there is still nothing concrete to report regarding a change of Government, it may be useful if I trace for you the general trends of the discussions which have taken place. With our assistance a delegation of the CLNAI was brought to Rome by air from Milan on May 5th. The ten delegates - two from each party, the Labour Democratic Party not being represented in the CLNAI - had a busy programme. They called on the Allied Embassies and on myself and made frequent contact with the Central CLN, the Secretaries of the six parties in Rome and individually with their own opposite numbers. Signor Bonomi received the delegation and heard Signor Morandi, a Socialist and President of the CLNAI, express the desire of Northern Italy for "a complete democratic revival in the life of the nation". The delegation presented to Signor Bonomi a 5-point programme as follows:

Epuration not only in the political but also in the administrative and economic fields;

Clarification of the relations between Prefects and Regional and Provincial Committees of Liberation;

Economic reconstruction to be financed particularly by those who profited from years of autarchy or by collaboration with the Fascists and the Germans;

Agrarian reform;

and lastly,

A foreign policy "free from any kind of nationalism" and aiming at democratic collaboration among nations.

2. On May 8th, the delegates from the North made a series of public addresses at a meeting in Piazza Santi Apostoli, the Headquarters of the CLN. Signor Morandi's speech was particularly noteworthy. He made the point that the insurrection of the North should not be regarded as a Regional affair; the problems and the feelings of Italians were national and not regional; it was pure circumstance that had given the North its role. These remarks were no doubt prompted by a desire to forestall criticism in Southern Italy that the North was trying to claim all the credit for Italy's long resistance to the Germans; it was certainly calculated to allay the feeling of being slighted which some Southern Italians very naturally feel at the lavish praise accorded to the Northern Partisans. Signor Morandi concluded by stating that the country must have a new Government to bring about national unity and truly to represent the people. This attitude may be regarded as logical from a Socialist, since the Socialists are the leading opposition party and they have made no secret of their desire to get rid of Signor Bonomi. Whether or not the present President of the Council resigns, the next item on the agenda of the left wing parties is the convocation of the Constituent Assembly. Actually, the other parties, notably the Labour Democrats who have recently shown

sented in the CLNAI - had a busy programme. They called on the Allied Embassies and on myself and made frequent contact with the Central CLN, the Secretaries of the six parties in Rome and individually with their new opposite numbers. Signor Nenni received the delegation and heard Signor Morandi, a Socialist and President of the CLNAI, express the desire of Northern Italy for "a complete democratic revival in the life of the nation". The delegation presented to Signor Nenni a 5-point programme as follows:

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Agrarian reform;

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went

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went on to denounce what he termed the machinations of reactionary forces during the Bonomi Regime, which he stigmatised as being one of compromise with the past. These forces of reaction, he asserted, were trying to divide Italy by driving a wedge between the Northern worker and the Southern peasant. They were also responsible for bringing to the fore the question of Trieste. Signor Nenni also accused the same elements of seeking to nullify the efforts of Nenni-Parri, Berlinguer and others in the field of epuration. The Socialist leader then urged the Christian Democrats to take a clear-cut stand on the institutional question, arguing that the socialisation of industry and agrarian reform are inevitably linked up with the proper - that is, in his opinion, the Republican - solution of this problem.

3. General reaction to Signor Nenni's speech was that the Socialist leader was announcing his candidacy for head of the next Government. Signor Nenni refused to commit himself on this point and asked the readers of "Avanti" and other parties to consider the substance of the Socialist programme rather than to indulge in personalities. It is true however that during the week of discussions in Rome, agreement was almost reached by all the parties on Signor Nenni's suitability as the next Premier. At the last moment, however, the Christian Democratic Party withdrew its support and the discussions petered out. The CLNAI delegates thereafter made a trip to Naples where Signor Morandi made another speech calling for a new Government. They then returned to Milan on May 14th. I am advised that the delegation was dissatisfied not only with the course events had taken but also with its own failure to force an issue. Politicians in the North had been confident that their influence on the Rome Government would result in a speedy settlement favourable to Northern interests. For one reason or another, which the delegation could not explain to itself, this had not taken place. The political leaders who had remained in the North were also puzzled and inclined to think that the delegation had mishandled the situation and alloyed all the prestige which the CLNAI had won during the days of the popular insurrection to date.

4. On 16th May the CLN of Lombardy met and announced that the CLNAI had asked for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly within six months. It was difficult to say at this stage how soon the Government crisis would break. It seemed clear that the Socialists were impatient for it and a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Milanese Socialists reminded Signor Nenni of his promise to resign on the complete liberation of the country - that is now. The other left wing parties seemed to share Socialist impatience though perhaps to a lesser degree. The Christian Democrats however issued a manifesto asking for time for clarification of party programmes before taking action. The Liberals too seemed to be in no hurry.

5. On May 17th, Signor Bonomi, with various members of the Government and representatives of the Socialist and Action Parties, travelled to Northern Italy by various means, in order to establish

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Socialist, Saragat and others in the field of separation. The Socialist leader then urged the Christian Democrats to take a clear-cut stand on the institutional question, arguing that the socialisation of industry and agrarian reform are inevitably linked up with the proper - that is, in his opinion, the Republican - solution of this problem.

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5. On May 17th, Signor Bonomi, with various members of the Government and representatives of the Socialist and Action Parties, travelled to Northern Italy by various means, in order to establish contact with political groups there. Signor Bonomi confined his visit to his home town of Mantua. The other leaders however visited most of the Northern cities. A week of discussions between the parties followed and at a meeting of the CLNAI on May 21st agreement was reached on the formation of a Government with Signor Nenni or Signor Saragat as Prime Minister; Signor de Gasperi as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Signor Scelba as Minister of Interior. The Portfolios of the Ministry of War would go to Signor Parri of the Action Party and those of Justice and the Treasury

would

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would be held by a Communist and a Labour Democrat respectively. Later in the meeting however it seems that serious disagreement developed over the insistence of the three left wing parties on the right of the CLNAI to dictate the composition of the Government. The Liberals and Christian Democrats took the attitude that it must be done in consultation with leaders from the South and by constitutional means, that is, through the Lieutenant of the Realm.

8. At a meeting on the following day - 22nd May - very little progress was made towards agreement. The only names under discussion for the presidership seem to have been those of Signor Bonni and Signor de Gasperi. The Liberal and Christian Democratic Representatives were still reluctant to accept Signor Bonni. On the other hand, there seemed to be a chance that the Communists and Socialists might accept Signor de Gasperi. A final meeting was held on May 23rd between the CLNAI, the Secretaries of the Parties and the members of the Rome Government in the North and full agreement was reached on the following lines:

It was necessary to form a new Government. The head of the Government should be changed. All six parties should participate in the new Government. Finally, key positions in the new Government should be held by men who represented the progressive spirit shown by the people in their struggle for liberation. Having taken this decision, the political leaders decided to break off the talks for the time being. The members of the Government returned to Rome on May 25th. Incidentally, Signor Bonnai had already returned to the capital on May 22nd. As a result of the talks it seems that Signor de Gasperi had agreed in order to ensure the inclusion of the Socialist and Action parties in the new Government that Signor Bonomi would not be the next Prime Minister. Signor Togliatti and Nenni returned to Rome on May 26th and the Government crisis is now open for settlement. It is understood however that Signor Bonomi will not in any case resign until a new cabinet has been agreed.

7. While all this political activity has been going on, the Government in Rome continued to transact the ordinary business of administration. I will not burden you with details of the routine business and the special legislation which has been passed but I should perhaps mention that at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on May 19th plans were made for the integration of the police and Partisan units and for the incorporation of Partisan units into the regular army. Other items of interest are the announcement made by Signor Bonomi on May 19th that up to possibly 300,000 German Prisoners are to be made available for work on Italian reconstruction and the Italian request to the International War Crimes Commission for permission to try in Rome those responsible for the Fosse Ardeatine executions.

8. The other item of importance which has been exercising Italian minds during recent weeks is of course the question of Trieste. The problem is now the subject of discussion at Governmental level and I do not propose to discuss its merits here but only to give you the main features of Italian reactions to the

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7. While all this political activity has been going on, the Government in Rome continued to transact the ordinary business of administration. I will not burden you with details of the routine business and the special legislation which has been passed but I should perhaps mention that at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on May 10th plans were made for the integration of the police and Partisan units and for the incorporation of Partisan units into the regular army. Other items of interest are the announcement made by Signor Bonomi on May 16th that up to possibly 200,000 German Prisoners are to be made available for work on Italian reconstruction and the Italian request to the International War Crimes Commission for permission to try in Rome those responsible for the Fosse Ardeatine executions.

8. The other item of importance which has been exercising Italian minds during recent weeks is of course the question of Trieste. The problem is now the subject of discussion at Governmental level and I do not propose to discuss its merits here but only to give you the main features of Italian reactions to the situation during recent weeks. I have already mentioned that on May 10th Signor Nenni referred to Trieste in his speech at the Brancaccio Theatre. On that occasion he repeated the Socialist thesis that the Italian character of the city could be preserved by a democratic understanding between the Italian and Yugoslav peoples and a rectification of the Eastern Frontier in such a way as to do justice to both parties. In short, the final solution should take into account both the "Italian character" and the "European function" of the city. The Democratic Party issued an

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order of the day on May 4th which was much less conciliatory in tone and affirmed the Italian character not only of Trieste but of all Venezia Giulia and Zara as well and called on all parties to rally to the defence of the integrity of the national territory. The announcement on May 6th that Marshal Tito had appointed a commander of the town of Trieste caused general uneasiness and the Council of Ministers on the 9th May charged Signori Nenni and de Gasperi to take the matter up with the Allied authorities. On May 10th the Council of Ministers, having heard the report of Signori Nenni and de Gasperi, asked formally that the occupation and administration of Italian territories be carried out by the powers with which Italy signed the Armistice. Signor de Gasperi in an interview two days later told a United Press Correspondent that if Marshal Tito persisted in holding Trieste by force the result would be a nationalistic and reactionary Government in Italy with consequent danger to the future peace of Europe. On May 10th the Rome newspapers carried the news of the British and American notes to Marshal Tito asking him in substance to turn over Venezia Giulia to AMG. The Democratic Party Paper "Italia Nuova" hailed this development with satisfaction as evidence that the Allies were not going to consent to the solution of problems by force and the other party papers followed the same line with the exception of the Communist paper "Unità" which played down the story and indeed affected scepticism as to the existence of the note or notes. The Communist position which has been rather ambiguous on the subject of Trieste was clarified by an article by Signor Togliatti in the "Unità" of May 16th. He wrote in this article: "We Communists affirm the Italian character of Trieste and we do not wish to see her destiny compromised by unilateral acts or statements." He added however that the Communist Party wished to "find a solution fair and acceptable to all and furthermore "looked at the situation both from a national and international point of view." All parties would probably subscribe to Signor Togliatti's words but the Italian press does not seem to appreciate that the point at issue is not the eventual disposal of the city but the question of who is going to administer the territory until some kind of peace treaty is made. While on the subject of Italy's frontiers I might add that Italian reactions to the reports of French military activities in Piedmont have on the whole been very calm. Indeed, Signor de Gasperi stated on May 14th that the question was "not important".

9. Turning to the economic field, I am happy to be able to report that it is now confirmed that approximately 80 c/o of the industrial plant in Northern Italy is undamaged. However, the lack of coal and raw materials may offset this initial advantage. The lack of coal is indeed the main problem of the North. A suggestion has been put forward to pump in electrical power to replace coal power and technical difficulties are now being studied. The vital importance of coal to the Italian economy and the industrialised North can hardly be over-emphasised. All the industries are dependent on this fuel in some way or another. Normally Italy had to import more than one million tons of coal a month. Employment in the industries affected - which had in times of peace a payroll of nearly 8½ million - would be seriously endangered and a consequent

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3. Turning to the economic field, I am happy to be able to report that it is now confirmed that approximately 85 o/o of the industrial plant in Northern Italy is undamaged. However, the lack of coal and raw materials may offset this initial advantage. The lack of coal is indeed the main problem of the North. A suggestion has been put forward to pump in electrical power to replace coal power and technical difficulties are now being studied. The vital importance of coal to the Italian economy and the industrialised North can hardly be over-emphasised. All the industries are dependent on this fuel in some way or another. Normally Italy had to import more than one million tons of coal a month. Employment in the industries affected - which had in times of peace a payroll of nearly 5½ million - would be seriously endangered and a consequent unemployment of 4 to 5 million might easily result. At the present time only some 300,000 tons of coal a month are scheduled for Italy. Even this supply is not certain. The consequences for political unrest are obvious.

10. Otherwise the economic situation in the North does not look too bad. The economic barrier between the North and the South was lifted on May 26th but the Italian organisation CNAC and its opposite number in the North will continue to exercise control over transport carrying commodities between the North and the South.

11.

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11. On May 10th the Supreme Allied Commander decided to turn over to the Italian administration the Provinces of Grosseto, Siena and Arezzo in Tuscany; Terni and Perugia in Umbria; and Ascoli-Piceno, Macerata, Ancona and Pesaro in the Marche. The port and commune of Ancona remains however under AMG. This development brings approximately three fifths of Italy and 24 million Italians under direct Italian rule. The Umbria-Marche Region of the Allied Commission was closed down on May 9th and officers have begun to withdraw and will be used in AMG in the North. The Supreme Allied Commander contemplates the handover of further territories in the near future. These will probably be the Provinces of Pistoia, Pisa, Leghorn and Florence in Tuscany. The details of this transfer have not yet been worked out.

12. Liberty of civilian movement in Italy up to the Piave was restored on May 28th and Italians may now move freely throughout Italy up to the security control line which follows the course of the River Piave and the 20-kilometre prohibited frontier zone which stretches along the whole line of the Italian frontiers with France, Switzerland and Austria.

That, Gentlemen, concludes my report."

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

(b) Discussion

Mr. Goodlaxe inquired whether Admiral Stone was familiar with the attitude of the Bonomi Government toward the 5-point programme presented by the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy.

The Admiral replied that he did not know the specific attitude of the Government but that he knew that in principle the Bonomi Government agrees with any democratic approach to the solution of the problems of Italy.

The Chairman inquired whether the Admiral could clarify the change in regime regarding the Italian merchant marine which was reported recently.

The Admiral replied that the change amounted to a relaxation in essence, of some of the Allied control and stated that while action had not gone the entire way to give complete control to the Italian authorities over the Italian merchant marine, it has gone a considerable way to relax control over Italian coastwise shipping and he stated that the United Maritime Authority will exercise control over all Italian merchant ships which had been accepted into the United Nations' shipping pool.

2. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman ascertained that none of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding the British proposal for

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12. Liberty of civilian movement in Italy up to the Piave was restored on May 29th and Italians may now move freely throughout Italy up to the security control line which follows the course of the River Piave and the 25-kilometre prohibited frontier zone which stretches along the whole line of the Italian frontiers with France, Switzerland and Austria.

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2. Italian War Crimes Problem

The Chairman ascertained that some of the Representatives had received further instructions regarding the British proposal relating to the Italian war crimes problem and in accordance with the standing agreement of the Council postponed further consideration of this item until the next meeting.

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

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

4. Representation of Greece on the Allied Commission

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

M. Gromov replied that he was still without instructions in the premises.

M. Gouve de Murville stated that in view of the fact that the Soviet Union Representative was still without instructions the Greek Representative may wish to include this item on the agenda of the next meeting. He noted that the letters informing SHAEF of the views expressed by the representatives on the Advisory Council regarding both the Yugoslav and the Greek requests for representation on the Allied Commission had been transmitted to SHAEF (see Appendixes 1 and 2).

Sir Noel Charles made the following statement:

> "I regret that at the A.C.C. meeting on the 6th May part of the statement made by me with regard to Greece was inaccurate. This was due to an error on my part. I would like to assure the Greek representative that neither His Majesty's Government nor I myself forget the valuable contribution which Greece made to the Italian campaign under the British Supreme Allied Commander, and I ask leave to amend the records, omitting the relative sentence from my statement."

Mr. Kirk stated that while the purview of his original instructions he concurred with the views expressed by the British Representative and that accordingly he desired to amend similarly his original statement in the premises.

The Chairman inquired whether Sir Noel Charles and Mr. Kirk wished to record their amendments by correction of the minutes of the particular meeting in which their original statements appear or whether they wished to have their amendments recorded solely in the minutes of today's meeting. He also asked M. Saksaris for an expression of views.

M. Saksaris stated that he had no particular preference in this matter and that he was agreeable to whatever the Council decided, provided the proper authorities were informed in the

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

M. Gromov replied that he was still without instructions in the premises.

M. Gouvy de Marville stated that in view of the fact that the Soviet Union Representative was still without instructions the Greek Representative may wish to include this item on the agenda of the next meeting. He noted that the letters inquiring SAC as the views expressed by the representatives on the Advisory Council regarding both the Jugoslav and the Greek requests for representation on the Allied Commission had been transmitted to AFHQ. (See Appendices 1 and 2).

Sir Noel Charles made the following statement:

"I regret that at the S.A.C. meeting on the 4th I by part of the statement made by me with regard to Greece was inaccurate. This was due to an error on my part. I would like to assure the Greek Representative that neither His Majesty's Government nor I myself regret the valuable contribution which Greece made to the Italian campaign under the British Supreme Allied Commander, and I was loath to admit the inaccuracy, quoting the relative sentence from my statement."

Mr. Kirk stated that within the purview of his original instructions he concurred with the views expressed by the British Representative and that accordingly he desired to amend similarly his original statement in the premises.

The Chairman inquired whether Sir Noel Charles and Mr. Kirk wished to record their amendments by correction of the minutes of the particular meeting in which their original statements appear or whether they wished to have their amendments recorded solely in the minutes of today's meeting. He also asked M. Xintaris for an expression of views.

M. Xintaris stated that he had no particular preference in this matter and that he was agreeable to whatever the Council decided, provided the Greek authorities were informed in the premises.

Sir Noel Charles stated that he thought M. Xintaris would like to have SAC notified of these amendments.

The Chairman suggested that the amendments in question be embodied in the minutes of today's meeting and that a copy of these

minutes

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minutes be transmitted to SAC for his information in considering the Greek request for representation on the Allied Commission.

M. Rendaris thanked both Sir Noel Charles and Mr. Kirk for their statements in the premises and indicated that the procedure outlined by the Chairman was agreeable to him.

The Chairman then stated that the Council would transmit a copy of the minutes of today's meeting to SAC for consideration.

5. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

6. Press Communique

The Council approved the following press communique:

"The 57th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 1, 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 Peinteris	Greece
George Arapov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Mr. Sloven Stoodinka	Jugoslavia

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

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Advisory Council on June 15 under Greek chairmanship.

2 Appendixes:

Letters to SAC dated May 30, 1945.

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of the minutes of today's meeting to SAC for consideration.

5. Miscellaneous

The Council had no miscellaneous business to discuss.

6. Press Communique

The Council approved the following press communique:

"The 37th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Rome on June 1, 1946 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 Exintaris	Greece
George Arapov	Soviet Union
Sir Noel Charles, Bart.	United Kingdom
Alexander Kirk	United States
Dr. Slavan Gradisha	Jugoslavia

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

DATE OF NEXT MEETING

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Advisory Council on June 15 under Greek chairmanship.

2 Appendixes:

Letters to SAC dated May 30, 1946.

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JLG/hp

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APPENDIX A1 to Minutes of the 37th Meeting of A.C.I.

Rome, May 30, 1945

Sir,

The Advisory Council for Italy has considered a proposal made by the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council to the effect that there should be participation of a Jugoslav Representative in the Allied Commission.

Besides the Jugoslav Government the Soviet, French, and Greek Governments have supported the Jugoslav proposal while the British and United States Governments have expressed objections thereto.

Please find attached hereto copies of the minutes of the 33rd, 34th, 36th, and 36th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, at which the matter was discussed.

Enclosure: as stated.

(signed) Dr. Steven J. Gazdzinka
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.

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

Sir,

The Advisory Council for Italy has considered a proposal made by the Jugoslav Acting Representative on the Council to the effect that there should be participation of a Jugoslav Representative in the Allied Commission.

Besides the Jugoslav Government the Soviet, French, and Greek Governments have supported the Jugoslav proposal while the British and United States Governments have expressed objections thereto.

Please find attached hereto copies of the minutes of the 33rd, 34th, 35th, and 36th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, at which the matter was discussed.

Enclosure: as stated.

(signed) Dr. Slovan J. Smodlaka
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.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758046

APPENDIX #3 to Minutes of the 37th Meeting of A.C.I.

Rome, May 30, 1945.

Sir,

The Advisory Council for Italy has considered a proposal made by the Greek Representative on the Council to the effect that there should be participation of a Greek Representative in the Allied Commission.

Besides the Greek Government the French and Jugoslav Governments have supported the Greek proposal, while the British and United States Governments expressed objections thereto. The Soviet Government has, as yet, not communicated its view in the premises. Agreement has been reached that the respective opinion of the Soviet Government will subsequently be forwarded to you by the Chairman in turn of Rotation as soon as it reaches the Soviet Representative on the Advisory Council.

Please find attached hereto copies of the minutes of the 33rd, 34th, 35th, and 36th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, at which the matter was discussed.

Enclosure: as stated.

[redacted]

(signed) Dr. Steven J. Gaudlaka
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,

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by the Greek Representative on the Council to the effect that there should be participation of a Greek Representative in the Allied Commission.

Besides the Greek Government the French and Jugoslav Governments have supported the Greek proposal, while the British and United States Governments expressed objections thereto. The Soviet Government has, as yet, not communicated its view in the premises. Agreement was been reached that the respective opinion of the Soviet Government will subsequently be forwarded to you by the Chairman in turn of Rotation as soon as it reaches the Soviet Representative on the Advisory Council.

Please find attached hereto copies of the minutes of the 33rd, 34th, 35th, and 36th meetings of the Advisory Council for Italy, at which the matter was discussed.

Enclosure: as stated.

[redacted]

(signed) Dr. Sluyen J. Spoelstra
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.

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CC 802.

6 June 1945

Dear Mr. Goodis,

The Chief Commissioner approves the enclosed preliminary draft minutes of the Council's 57th meeting, which was held 1 June. He has no comments to make on this draft.

Yours very truly,

/s/ L. K. Stearns

L. K. STEARNS
Major, AGD
Staff Officer to CC

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

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1608/CC

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

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Chief Commissioner

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ALLIED COMMISSION

SECRET

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587	Memo	12 Jul 46	CC	FM agrmt & views re pub of his ltr of regrets re anti allied incident
585	Cbl 4153 Stone	12 Jul 46	CACSED	Pub of FM ltr of regrets re anti-allied incidents
589	Ltr AC/14602/17/[illegible]	12 Jul 46	SC thru VI CA Sec	Situation in Trieste

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

