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

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

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ADMINISTRATION, NORTHERN ITALY, GENERAL
JAN. 1940; JULY 1945 — MAR. 1946

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

1014/CC

Form 353 (Old No. 490)
July 26, 1918

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Chief Commissioner

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
174a	Ltr De Gasperi	25 Jan 46	Stone	Bolzano Situation
175	Cbl 829 HQ ALCOM	1 Feb 46	DISTWO	Feb rail movements Bolzano ex Germ
176	Cbl 835 F&A E/C	1 Feb 46	AMG UDINE	Wheat requirements Udine
177	Cbl USI/S/36	1 Feb 46	HQ ALCOM	CS Wheat
178	Cbl UDI/S/37	2 Feb 46	HQ ALCOM	POL
179	Ltr 559/72/EC	4 Feb 46	AMG Ven Giu	Friulan Autonomy; Incl ltr of 16th
180	Ltr 6/18.2/CA CC	5 Feb 46	De Gasperi	Citizenship in Alto Adige
181	Cbl 958 ALCOM	6 Feb 46	Udine	Wheat Requirements Udine
182	Cbl 952 HQ ALCOM	7 Feb 46	13 Corps	POL
183	Cbl 973 HQ ALCOM	7 Feb 46	AMG 13 Corps C/L	POL for Civil Consumption
				20-8
183a	Ltr Hind Smith	26 Feb 46	AFHQ G-5	American Troops in Udine
183b	Ltr Lush	28 Feb 46	AC CLO BOLZANO	Special Commissions in Bolzano
184	Cbl 1496 Alcom	28 Feb 46	AMG Udine	Reqn of 17 Via Aquileia for Ital Army
185	Ltr Alessandrini	18 Mar 46	Stone	Fordwrd of Pamphlet "Last Stronghold of the German Nazism"
186	Ltr Stone	19 Mar 46	Alessandrini	Acknowledgement of Pamphlet
186a	Ltr 5/438 Prunas	25 Mar 46	CC	Solution of problems of Alto Adige
187	Cbl BA/120 HQ AMG Udine Prov	29 Mar 46	Disper	Necessity of retention of DP centre Udine wth present Staff

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

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
159	Cbl RC Venezia	13 Dec 45	HQ AC	Situation of Bolzano
160	Cbl 9306 Lush	13 Dec 45	Venezia	" " "
161	Ltr 585/35/EC McCleary	16 Dec 45	RC Venezia	South Tyrolean Interests - Bolzano
161a	Ltr 54216/36435.3/1.6.1 De Gasperi	18 Dec 45	CC	German Population Alto Adige
162	Ltr 6/18B/CA Stone	21 Dec 45	De Gasperi	Asspciation Friends of Alto Adige
163	Ltr AC/45/12/1/LG Stone	21 Dec 45	De Gasperi	Electoral Registers in Alto Adige
164	Ltr 6/18/2/CA Stone	21 Dec 45	De Gasperi	Citizenship in Alto Adige
164a	Ltr AC/4010/4/L Hannaford	29 Dec 45	CC and EC	Italian Legislation Udine Province
164b	Cbl USI/S/23	30 Dec 45	HQ ALCOM	Wheat
165	Cbl C 51452 AFHQ	1 Jan 46	ALCOM	Repatriation of German and AustrianNat.
165a	Rpt HQ VENEZIA RECION	29 Dec 45		Report on Bolzano Situation
166	Ltr Dunlop	6 Jan 46	Stone	Bolzano Situation
167	Cbl 0436 AFHQ	7 Jan 46	ALCOM	Unsat. Conds. Overodg. Udine
167a	Ltr Stone	8 Jan 46	Dunlop	Bolzano Situation
167b	Ltr Stone	8 Jan 46	de Gasperi	Bolzano Situation
167c	Cbl 137 Legg	10 Jan 46	HQ ALCOM	Wheat flour maintenance for Udine
168	Cbl GR 23 60 Sub Area	10 Jan 46	ALCOM	Repatriation of German and Austrian N
169	Ltr AC/14057/PS Stone	11 Jan 46	Prunas	Party Membership Volkspartei
170	Cbl C 13174 AFHQ	12 Jan 46	ALCOM Rome	Movmt. Germans and Austrians frm Bolze
170a	Ltr Felix	16 Jan 46	Stone	Patria Dei Friuli 2067
171	Ltr AC/4010/4/L Weber	18 Jan 46	CC & EC	Italian Legislation Udine Province
172	Ltr AC/14201/14/PS	19 Jan 46	Min. G.&J.	Prison Staff - UDINE
173	Ltr 585/EC McCleary	22 Jan 46	SCFM London	Bolzano Petitions
174	Cbl F5937/1 AFHQ SACMED	24 Jan 46	ALCOM Rome	DP Retention of/camps at Udineand Trieste

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143b	Ltr 16/25392/64 Prunas	9 Nov 45	Stone	Movement of troops in Alto Adige
143c	Ltr 8277/EC Fiske	13 Nov 45	Prunas	Movement of troops in Alto Adige
144	Cbl N 56.15 DISTWO	14 Nov 45	AFHQ	Number Italian troops in Bolzano
144a	Cbl GO.4112 DISTWO	14 Nov 45	AFHQ	Troop movements in Bolzano
144b	Cbl FX 53215 SACMED	14 Nov 45	DISTWO	FX 52775 of 11 Nov is cancelled
145	Ltr Memo Southby	16 Nov 45	CC	Removal Folgore Division
145a	Ltr 8277/134/EC McCleary	17 Nov 45	Prunas	Removal of Folgore Division
145b	Cbl SD 3058 MMIA	16 Nov 45	DISTWO	Movement of Folgore Division
146	Ltr DPW/53/G-II(DP) Stone	19 Nov 45	Prunas	Return of Germans fr Alto Adige
146a	Cbl SD/1/2352 DISTWO	16 Nov 45	MMIA	Movement of Folgore Division
146b	Ltr 3/2068 Parri	18 Nov 45	Stone	Preperation of electoral list in Alto
146c	Ltr 3/2068 Parri	18 Nov 45	Stone	Report for the council of ministers
147	Ltr 585/6/EC Sampson	20 Nov 45	AFB Rep. Bolzano	Dr. Heiss Editor of " Dolomiten" Enclo: Ltr Prunas to Lush
147a	Cbl SD1/2374 DISTWO	20 Nov 45		Movement of Folgore Division
147b	Ltr 3/2107 Prunas	23 Nov 45	Stone	Citizenship of German speaking inhabit.
148	Ltr 559/60/EC Braybrooke	24 Nov 45	G-5 AFHQ	Interrogation of Inhabitants of Tarvi
149	Cbl FX 54298 SACMED	24 Nov 45	CC	Question of Gruppi
150	Cbl FX 54297 SACMED	24 Nov 45	MMIA	Location of Italian Gruppi
150a	Ltr 585/264/EC Lush	24 Nov 45	G-5 AFHQ	Reich Germans in Bolzano Province
150b	Ltr 3/2123 Prunas	27 Nov 45	Stone	German speaking inhabitants
150c	Ltr 16/28145/74 Prunas	28 Nov 45	Stone	Italian troops in Alto Adige
151	Cbl O-154 MMIA	28 Nov 45	AFHQ	Views obtained and coordinated
152	Cbl 1751 Milan	29 Nov 45	AC	Re Appointment Major Ccapman RTO
153	Cbl 8884 Pub Saf S/C	30 Nov 45	RC Lombardia	Deputy Director Como resigns
154	Cbl RXII/850 Venezia	1 Dec 45	HQ AC	Registering of Aliens
154a	Ltr 16/29118/76 Brunas	3 Dec 45	CC	German Citizens in Alto Adige
155	Cbl FX 55427 G(SD)GHQ	5Dec 45	MMIA	Movement of Folgore Gruppo
156	Ltr 585/267/EC Lush	5 Dec 45	G-5 AFHQ	Reich Germans in Bolzano Province
157	Cbl SDI/2443 DISTWO	5 Dec 45	60 Sub Area	Movement of Folgore Division
157a	Ltr 3/2196 De Gasperi	6 Dec 45	CC	Assoc. Friends of Alto Adige
158	Cbl Q 75 60 SUB AREA	7 Dec 45	DISTWO	Movement of Folgore Gruppo
158a	Ltr 29781/79 Prunas	7 Dec 45	CC	Party Membership Volkspartei

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
130a	V.P. Civ. Affairs Sec.	4 Sept. 45	Stone	Notes on North Italy Tour.
131	AC/4187/3/L, Stone	5 Sep 45	De Gasperi	Nationality problem in Bolzano; case of Roman PRINOTH, of Merano.
132	4/45.A/CA, Stone	13 Sep 45	de Gasperi	Itals who opted German citizenship (case of the 8,000).
133	Prunas,15/19940/52	20 Sep 45	Stone	Education in Alto Adige.
134	AC/45/12/LG, Stone	21 Sep 45	Parri	Commission to examine doubtful cases of citizenship, electoral lists,Bolzano
135	585/EC, McCleary	27 Sep 45	Venezie Reg	Mike Camper's report on incidents in South Tyrol.
136	Cbl 6790 AC	9 Oct 45	AFHQ	Barter Trade between Salzburt & Bolzano Region.
136a	AC 585/224/EC, CC (Lush)	12 Oct 45	AFHQ	Reich Gr. in Bolzano Prov.
136b	Ltr RXII/850.12 Dunlop	13 Oct 45	HQ AC	Bolzano Folgore Division
137	AC/45/12/LG Stone	19 Oct 45	Parri	Appoin't Spec. Com. for review of doubtful cases citizenship in Bolzano
137a	Ltr 8277/123/EC Lush	19 Oct 45	RC Venezia	Bolzano Folgore Division
138	AC 585/225/EC CC (Lush)	19 Oct 45	AFHQ	Registration of Gr. in Bolzano Prov.
139	Ltr 8277/122/EC (Lush)	Oct 45	G.O.C., 1st	Situation in and around Bolzano.
140	Ltr 8277/124/EC McCreary	18 Oct 45	AC Polads,CA.	Folgore Division. Situs Boszano.
141	Cbl. 7588 Ex Commr(Lush)	23 Oct 45	G-5 AFHQ	Query as to date of Turnover No Regions.
142	Ltr 609/6I/EC Lush	3 Nov 45	SCAO V-G	Movement of It's into Zone "B"
143	Ltr 585/244/EC Lush	5 Nov 45	RC Venezia	Reich Germans in Bolzano Province
143a	Cbl FX 52775 SACMED	11 Nov 45	DISTWO	Removal of Folgore Division

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114a	Memo, Lush	20 Aug 45		Notes on Ex C's Tour (Florence)
115	Ltr, Alex Kirk	20 Aug 45	Stone	Electoral lists in Bolzano;education in Bolzano;Itals who opted G citizenship
116	AC/45/12/LG, Stone	20 Aug 45	Parri	Electoral lists,Itals in Bolzano who opted German citizenship.
117	Ltr, Lush	20 Aug 45	CC	Report on EC Tour of North.
118	Ltr, Stone	22 Aug 45	Alex Kirk	Interim admin of Bolzano Province.
119	Ltr, Stearns	22 Aug 45	AFHQ	Kirk's 2 ltrs of 20 Aug forwarded.
120	Memo, Stearns	22 Aug 45	Ex C	Education in Bolzano, etc.
121	Ltr, Stone	22 Aug 45	Alex Kirk	Electoral lists in Bolzano.
122	AC/4187/3/L, Stone	22 Aug 45	de Gasperi	Nationality problem in Bolzano; case of Roman PRINOTH, of Merano.
122a	806/A/EC, Lush	23 Aug 45		Notes on Ex C's tour - (Bolzano)
123	Cbl AC Ex C, 4081	23 Aug 45	Ven Reg	Relief of Folgore Div.
123a	806/B/EC, Lush	23 Aug 45		Notes on Ex C's tour - Venezie Region
124	585/121/EC, Stone	24 Aug 45	Parri	Relief of Folgore Div.
124a	806/98/EC, Lush	24 Aug 45		Notes on Ex C's tour - Milan.
125	Cbl Ven Reg Lab 107.02	25 Aug 45	AC Lab	Bolzano workers particip at in ind.
126	Cbl AFHQ, FX-38559	26 Aug 45	AC, 2	Fraternization w Germans in Bolzano.
				2074
127	806/101/EC, Lush	27 Aug 45		Notes on Ex C Tour - NW Italy.
128	9268/30/EC, Proby	31 Aug 45	RC Ven Reg	Press censorship in Bolzano.
* 129	Cbl AC CC, 4741	3 Sep 45	SACMED	Transfer of Bolzano Province to IG.
130	585/166/EC, Kemsley	4 Sep 45	CAS	Electoral lists & education-Bolzano.

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101	Cbl 5 Army, 5759	5 Aug 45	AFHQ,POW,2,AC PBS,XIII,34	Plan for t'fer resp fr 5 Army to other organizations.
101a	Cbl AFHQ, FX-32365	5 Aug 45	BTA, AC	Arms for Udine police force.
102	Cbl AFHQ, F-33175	7 Aug 45	5,2,AC	Relief of Folgore Div by Grup.Friuli.
103	Cbl 5 Army, 5782	8 Aug 45	AFHQ,MMIA,3,AC	Relief of San Marco Regt in Folgore Group by Garibaldi Inf Regt.
103a	Cbl 5 Army, 5795	8 Aug 45	AFHQ,2,13,AC	Turnover T'tory fr 5A to Dist-AC.
103b	3/1313, De Gasperi	9 Aug 45	Stone	Itals who opted German citizenship.
104	Cbl 5 Army, 7771	9 Aug 45	AFHQ,2,AC	Relief of Folgore Div by Friuli Div.
104a	Cbl 8 Army, 5826	11 Aug 45	AFHQ,2,13,AC	Turnover T'tory fr 5A to Dist-AC.
104b	Cbl AFHQ, FX-34862	12 Aug 45	3,5,AC,1	Relief of Folgore Div by Garibaldi.
104c	Ltr,de Gasperi,3/1312	12 Aug 45	Stone	Nationality problem in Bolzano Prov.
104d	Ltr, Stone	13 Aug 45	Alex Kirk	Retention of AMG in Udine Province.
105	Ltr, Stone	14 Aug 45	Alex Kirk	Feelings of people of Bolzano on question union with independent Austria.
105a	Cbl AC Labor, 3691	14 Aug 45	VG RLO	Bolzano workers participate in Ind.
106	Cbl AC Ex C, 3776	16 Aug 45	AFHQ,5,2	Relief of Folgore Div.
107	Cbl AC CAS, 3777	16 Aug 45	AFHQ,2,Ven	Fraternization w Germans in Bolzano.
108	585/102/EC, Stone	16 Aug 45	Parri	Reinforcement for Bolzano CC.RR.
109	585/EC, Stone	16 Aug 45	Alex Kirk	Feelings of people of Bolzano on question union with independent Austria.
110	Cbl AFHQ, FX-36237	17 Aug 45	5,2,AC	Relief of Folgore Div. 7873
111	Cbl AFHQ, FX-36521	18 Aug 45	AC,5,2	Relief of Folgore Div.
112	Cbl Distwo CO/3583	18 Aug 45	AC	Treviso passes to 13 Corps,ex 5 Army.
113	Cbl 5 Army, 3699	19 Aug 45	AFHQ,2,AC	Relief of Folgire Div.
114	Ltr, Alex Kirk	20 Aug 45	Stone	Elections in VG & Bolzano.

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Chief Commissioner

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(Northern Italy, border zone problems; POLAD)

NB - File contains NE Italy until 1 Jan 45 (with Venezia & Trieste) & No. Italy generally

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
88	Cbl AC 1497	9 Jul 45	AC Ven Reg	No need for RC to come with Prefect
88a	3/1132, Prunas	11 Jul 45	Stone	Attachment of IC rep to PC Hi Adige.
89	Ltr 504/87/EC	12 Jul 45	Dist	DUSSIO's report on North Italy
90	Cbl 5A, 3225, Cite F-285	14 Jul 45	AC	Movmt for ret of Alto Adige to Austr
91	Memo, US POLAD, AC	14 Jul 45	CC	Ret of Bolzano Prov to IC;US opposed
91a	Memo, Pol Adver (A)	16 Jul 45	CC	Electoral problem in Venezia propria & V.Tridentina - Bolzano, Trento, Udine
92	Cbl AC CC, 1968	17 Jul 45	5 - Rome	Movmt for ret of Adige to Austria.
93	Memo, Hopkinson, 294/36/45	20 Jul 45	CC	Ret of Bolzano Prov to IC.
93a	Parri, 557	20 Jul 45	CC	Relief of Folgore Div & strength of Bolzano CC.RR.
94	Memo, POLAD (A)	23 Jul 45	CC	Interim adm of disputed It territories - CCS Policy (FAN 576).
94a	Parri	23 Jul 45	CC	Itals who opted German nationality; education, epuration, elections in Bolzan
94b	Cbl 5A, 5509	24 Jul 45	AC	5A agrees turnover to AC w reservatn t'fer to IC certain provinces opposed.
95	8254/6/EC, Stone	25 Jul 45	Prunas	Attachmt of IC rep to PC Alto Adige.
96	585/91/EC, Lush	25 Jul 45	Pol Ad (A)	Problems of Trento, Belluno & Udine.
97	585/92/EC, Talbot	27 Jul 45	Ven Reg	2072 Ex-Vichy French in Bolzano province.
97a	Memo, Upjohn	29 Jul 45		Report on Brig Upjohn's tour of N.
98	585/90/EC, Stone	3 Aug 45	Stone	Relief of Folgore Div; Bolzano CC.RR
99	585/90/EC, Lush	3 Aug 45	AFHQ	Relief of Folgore Div; Bolzano CC.RR
100	Cbl AFHQ, FX-32261	4 Aug 45	5,3,MMIA,AC,1	Relief of San Marco Regt in Group Folgore by Garibaldi Inf Regt.

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BA/120
MAR 291800 B

H/1430
MAR 310930 B
PRIORITY

HQ AMG UDINE PROVINCE
HQ ALCOM (FOR DPRSC)
INFO: AMG MAIN XIII CORPS WELFARE DIV UDINE

UNCLASSIFIED.

Further to my letter UDI/PC/57 dated 20 Mar. Regret not possible to reply now. Figures shown months report are sufficient reason for retaining centre in very overcrowed city. Still thousands ex POWs to be repatriated from Russia Yugoslavia. 1100 ex POWs arrived from Russia 28 March. Present political situation in Venezia Giulia and Udine compels me to insist on retention of DP centre Udine with present staff.

AC DIST.

ACTION: DISPER 2
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FILE 2
FLOAT

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APR 2 RECD

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI
Il Segretario Generale.

ROUGH TRANSLATION

Rome, March 25th, 1946.

5/438

Dear Admiral Stone,

I beg to enclose herewith copies of two communiques issued respectively on the 5th and 8th of March, concerning the policy adopted by the Italian Government in order to give a fair and advantageous solution to cultural and executive problems in the Alto Adige zone.

May I call your attention to the meaning of these communiques, which are, I believe, a further example of the Italian Government's thoroughly democratic attitude in dealing with all matters concerning this zone.

As far as self-government problems are concerned in particular, it should be underlined that the policy followed by the Italian Government has been hampered by the attitude of local political milieux, evidently affected by Austrian propaganda. While the Italian Government are determined to carry out their settled plans and are willing to cooperate with local well-meaning people in order to promote better conditions in this border zone, I wish you would kindly draw the attention of the Allied Authorities to the unfavourable consequences brought about by the Austrian attitude and by the failure on the part of the Government of Vienna in taking an international standing as to their claims, thus delaying the wished-for provisions in favour of German-speaking minorities.

Believe me, dear Admiral Stone,

2 encl.

Very sincerely yours

(sgd) R. PRUNAS

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

EC DIST - 1 Apr 46
Action - C.A. Sec
Info - C.C.
E.C.
Polad 'A'
Polad 'B'

2070

1862

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

Translation

FOR THE PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

The President of the Council of Ministers in the presence of the Minister of the Interior, received Counsellor of State Dr. Innocenti, Prefect of Bolzano who made a report on the political and administrative situation of the province, with special emphasis on certain delicate problems. The President of the Council paid special attention to the advisability of ptting into practice as soon as possible the law already in force regarding the two languages. With this object in view he gave instructions for the forming of the Commission which must prepare the rules for the application of the said law.

Furthermore to meet the exigencies of the civic administration in a practical way and with the intention of guaranteeing the use of their language to German speaking citizens in the orbit of administrative intercourse as well, the President gave orders that the Prefect of Bolzano should immediately appoint for Italian citizens speaking German, a special course for the conferring of the temporary licence for communal secretary. Legislative measures will be issued concerning this which, while awaiting for the result of the above-mentioned course, will permit the sindaci of the bilingual communes in that province to obtain the collaboration of secretaries possessing the requisite knowledge of the two languages.

2069

136a

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AUTONOMY OF THE ALTO ADIGE — Translation

A few days ago the President of the Council had a discussion with the prefect of Bolzano, Dr. Innocenti, regarding the more important problems of this province.

As may be remembered, as far back as last July the Government decided that the exigencies of this bilingual area should come under the protection of a suitable regime of local self government, and more recently the Hon. De Gasperi charged the Prefect of Bolzano with the forming of a Commission composed of representatives of the various linguistic groups, to decide on a scheme of self government. The representatives of the German group, however, organised by the "Volkspartei", refused to join the Commission. Nothwithstanding this impediment, the Hon. De Gasperi, determined to fulfill the task entrusted to him by the Government, sent the Prefect of Bolzano to elaborate a scheme of self government availing himself of local discussions which always let transpire the aspirations of the region.

The President of the Council then discussed with the Prefect of Bolzano the work preceding the elections. It appears however that the drawing up of the lists is hindered by the unsolved problem of the citizenship of a large number of the inhabitants of the Alto Adige.

The Hon. De Gasperi, in agreement with the Ministry of the Interior, has therefore promised to come to a decision in the matter.

8908

1360

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Files

19 March 1946.

Dear Dr. Alessandrini:

(184) Thank you for the three copies of the pamphlet which I shall have pleasure in forwarding.

While I was able to pass unofficially certain material to the Allied boundary commission now in Trieste, I am advised that the correct procedure is to have your Government forward such material to the Council of Foreign Ministers (the Undersecretaries) now meeting in London. No doubt this can be done through your Ambassador in London.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Comm. Dr. Alessandrini,
Ministero degli Affari Esteri,
Rome.

(186)

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

Ministero degli Affari Esteri Rome, March 12th, 1946

My dear Admiral Stone,

A new pamphlet "The Last Stronghold of the German Nazism", by the well known Italian author Dr. Daniele Varé, has just been published.

It deals with the question of the Alto Adige and I trust you will find its reading very enlightning.

Knowing your interest in the problem I take the liberty of sending you, herewith enclosed, three copies of the pamphlet.

I beg to remain, dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours,

A. Alessandrini

Admiral Ellery W. S T O N E
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
= R O M E

ENCL.

Alessandrini

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

THE LAST STRONG-HOLD OF GERMAN NAZISM



BY

DANIELE VARÈ

1825

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

DANIELE VARÈ

THE LAST STRONGHOLD OF GERMAN NAZISM

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S. A. Arti Grafiche Panetto & Petrelli - Spoleto, 3-946.

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« . . . in con-pectu Alpes habeant, quarum alterum latus Italiae sit: . . . »
(. . . before them lie the Alps, the opposite flank of which is in Italy . . .).
LIVY. *History*. Bk. XXI, ch. 30.

During the Conference of San Remo, in the spring of 1920, I was surprised to hear Lord Curzon use the Italian word *pertinenza*, in the sense of a population « pertaining to » one State or another. This was not at the conference table, but in conversation with the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Scialoja, on a matter that was not discussed at that meeting: I mean the question of the Upper Adige, or Sud-Tirol, which had been decided in favour of the Brenner frontier, by the Treaty of Saint Germain.

My own memories and impressions of the Alpine regions, bordering on the northern frontiers of Italy, are only occasionally connected with official correspondence and negotiations. My recollections center round three women.

The first of these is a great-aunt of mine, long since dead, who in her day was known (and feared) in the family as « Aunt Isie ». Her name was Miss Isabella Inglis. She was a holy terror, and almost stone deaf.

Aunt Isie belonged to that group of British subjects, who during the last century discovered (or thought they had discovered) the flora of the high Alps. When I was a boy, I used to be taken up into the mountains in summer time, in search of Aunt Isie, whom I regarded with awe, as being one of my English relations. She might be found in some hotel, anywhere between Belluno and Innsbruck, with a *Hortus Siccus*, to press flowers in, and an ear-trumpet, which she used as a weapon of offense and of defence. By taking it away from her ear, she could always get the last word in an argument. And as she spoke a little Italian, but no German, she refused to hold up her ear-trumpet to those inhabitants of the mountain valleys, who used the language of Goethe in preference to that of Dante. Her botanical lore had revealed to her the fact that on the southern side of the Brenner pass, oaks and chestnuts and other trees and plants grew at a higher level above the sea than they did elsewhere. In those sheltered valleys, the climate itself was Italian. And Aunt Isie considered that she was in Italy, even though at the time those valleys were part of the Habsburg Empire.

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A frontier – so she maintained – should be where God placed it. This was her opinion, which she took no pains to hide. Indeed, she took it as a matter of course, and I doubt if she would have thought it worth while to hold up her ear-trumpet, if someone had assured her that, in the matter of an Italian frontier on the Brenner, her opinion had been shared, in their day, by Lord Palmerston, by Napoleon (and his Vice-roy, Eugène de Beauharnais), as by Dante and Petrarch.

I was unexpectedly reminded of Aunt Isie's dictum, on the occasion of one of my rare journeys by air (I much prefer a train !). When crossing the Alps in an aeroplane, just above the Brenner pass, I looked down and saw, just beneath me, what in the Rocky Mountains is called « the Great Divide ». I mean the crest, the summit of the Alpine range, what in Italian we call *lo spartiacque*. On one side of that dizzy ridge, the waters ran northward, down to the river Inn, and from that into the Danube, finally to reach the Black Sea. On the other side, they ran south to form the Isarco and the Adige, and to end in the Adriatic. The dividing line between the two catchment areas was so clearly marked that I had the impression of looking down on the surface of the Earth, as it was first moulded by the Creator, when he separated light from darkness, the waters from the waters: « And the evening and the morning were the second day ».

For politicians, or diplomats, like myself, it requires some such sight as the High Alps, seen from the air above them, to set us square with Genesis again. There were no aeroplanes in Aunt Isie's day, but she lived in touch with nature, studying the flowers that grow nearest to heaven. Her political instinct was in tune with fundamental truths, when she wandered with her ear-trumpet among the edelweiss.

The world's rulers are not so wise, and during the Middle Ages, the mighty bastion, north and south of the Brenner (in the very heart of the Alps) was held together as one political unit, because of the great strategical advantage it offered to the Germanic powers. Is that Teutonic fortress to be built up again, as a result of the second world war, to the advantage of the German speaking race ?

As she has found her way into these pages, let me add that I came unexpectedly upon what I might call a relic of Aunt Isie, as late as 1939. The old hotel « Aquila Nera », at Cortina d'Ampezzo, where she often stayed, has long since disappeared. But in the « library » of the very modern hotel at Tre Croci, there were a dozen or more English hymn-books that had come originally from the older hostelry, down in the valley. On the fly-leaf of one of these, I found written, in a faintly remembered handwriting: *Isabella Inglis, June 1895.*

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And then I remembered the hotel sitting-room, the passing English clergyman, who officiated at « divine service »; a lady of the congregation playing accompaniments on the harmonium, and Aunt Isie's voice, not unlike that of a night-jar, singing *Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom...*, two lines ahead of anybody else.

Such peripatetic piety seems almost as out of place in the world of today, as the wisdom of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy.

* * *

The second of the three women, round whom my Alpine memories crystallize, can be shown here only in a fleeting glimpse, as a figure moving in the middle distance, like a shadow among the shadows of a mountain forest. For she was a Queen, and though she might recognize me, in her walks abroad, and sometimes stop to speak to me (while my fox-terrier, Tricksy, exchanged amenities with her *lupetto*, Cremolina), those were infrequent and momentary interviews.

The summer was that of 1901, a year after the assassination of King Humbert, by an anarchist, at Monza. Queen Margherita was staying, in great seclusion, in the hotel at Misurina, some few miles across what was then the Austrian border. A little group of ladies, shrouded in black, would take walks abroad, in view of the Tre Cime di Lavaredo. The serene atmosphere, and the music of mountain streams, helped the widowed Queen to get over the shock of the regicide. As Goethe says: « *Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh* ». Around all summits there is peace.

Unlike Aunt Isie, the Queen did not mind what language she spoke. She would stop in her walks, to chat with peasants, herdsmen and alpine guides, and she was always willing to talk either Italian or German. Most border people in Europe are bilingual. Queen Margherita herself, like all the members of the House of Savoy (at least, in the past generation), considered French as one of her two native languages. From Turin to Nice, there are not many people, who do not speak both French and Italian. It is not the language that can decide where a frontier should be.

Again on border-lands, small national rivalries are natural and healthy – at least in normal times. Sometimes indeed they contribute to a vaster harmony, like the Venus motif crossing the Pilgrim's march, in the Overture to Tannhäuser (the simile seems especially apt on the Brenner pass, across which runs the road that German pilgrims followed, on their way to Rome).

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In the days of Tannhäuser and the troubadours (such as Walther von der Vogelweide), the valleys of the Alps, especially on the southern side, remained secluded from the rest of the world. Later on, they became distantly involved in such rivalries and intrigues, as Lion Feuchtwanger describes in *The Ugly Duchess*.

This isolation lasted right up to the year 1870, that is to say up to the Franco-Prussian war. After the German victory, new currents began to make themselves felt even in such remote backwaters as the upper valley of the Adige. The neo-Germanic empire, as proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, began to suffer from a disease that subsequently recurred, time and again, in its body-politic (like a malarial fever): a disease that might be described as megalo-mania, or swelled head. Then arose that dangerous, aggressive political movement, known as « pan-germanism ». And it was in part with the money extorted, as war-indemnity, from France, that the pan-germanic associations were formed. Their propaganda tended to confuse rather than to clarify any honest sentiments and thought. It is always so with propaganda in its more aggressive forms.

These associations immediately set to work to build up new structures of an aggressive nationalism, wherever a German-speaking community existed, detached from the new-born empire that had its capital in Berlin. In time, each of those far-flung communities came to be considered as a pretext, and used as a Trojan horse, to penetrate into and to dominate a neighbouring country (see Danish Schleswig-Holstein, Polish Silesia, Sud Tirol and, at a later date, Alsace Lorraine and the Sudeten Land). Tentacles of the German octopus stretched out into these communities, with results that have been evident, time and again, in contemporary history.

Pan-germanism, with its activities directed from Berlin, has often been at loggerheads with Austrian politics, directed fromVienna. But they combined to resist the urge of the Italian people (as manifested in the Risorgimento) to occupy Italian territory, reaching to its natural frontiers. We may make exception for one brief period, just preceeding the first world-war, when Berlin brought pressure to bear on Vienna to accede to Italian demands (with no practical result whatever). We see here two aspects – the German and the Austrian – of the same phenomenon: that is to say, of the enormous aggressive power of Germanism, pressing out beyond its natural boundaries. Within less than twenty years, this aggressive Germanism has been the main cause of two world-wars.

In the Upper Adige, both the pan-german associations and the

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Kaiserlich, Königlich administration of the Habsburg empire endeavoured to stamp out the old Ladin dialects in the upper valleys of the Adige and Isarco. These were the local dialect of Italian, a residue of the older Latin, a legacy of ancient Rome. As such, they were obnoxious to the foreign, teutonic rulers, intent on their policy of Germanisation. The Ladin dialects revived a little, under the Italian régime. They have survived across the Swiss border, in the Upper and Lower Engadine, that is to say in the Canton of the Grisons.

It was my recollection of Queen Margherita, during her stay at Misurina, that reminded me of the Ladin dialects. I remember the interest she took in them.

She took an interest also in the local folk-lore, which was in great part connected with marriage ceremonies and other family festivities, not unlike similar rural traditions, tales and superstitions, that are common, with local variations, to the greater part of Europe. Thus the Adige valley has its *Salvans*, its *Vivans* and *Vivanes*, meaning « the little folk », just as Iceland and Scandinavia have their trolls, and Germany her gnomes.

* * *

After many years absence, I returned to the Upper Adige, in the summer of 1931. My eldest daughter (recently married) had rented a chalet near Siusi, a pleasant summer-resort, not far from the Brenner frontier. The place was crowded with tourists, mostly Italian. Among others, there was the Marchese Imperiali, who for so many years had been Ambassador in London. The young Duchess of Aosta was staying in the same hotel as myself.

For my own amusement, I went and hunted out some of the older German-speaking inhabitants, and we waxed sentimental over the days when the Emperor Franz Josef celebrated the 60th year of his reign, and – if only for his great age – was almost as revered in Europe as Queen Victoria had been in her day. The Austrian government, in that year 1908, had brought peasants and mountaineers from all over the patch-work empire, to take part in a *Fest-zug*, or Jubilee parade, in the Viennese « Ring ». I found, near Siusi, a peasant family that had taken part in it, passing before the old Kaiser, who stood for six long hours in the June sun, returning the salute of his subjects. I had been there too, in the tribune reserved for the Diplomatic Body. And I regarded the Emperor Franz Josef as the central figure in that last refuge of romantic diplomacy, which still had its home in the Hofburg and at Schoenbrunn. It was natural that I and the elderly mountain-

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eers should feel a common nostalgia for a musical-comedy world that had long since passed away.

In those days, an Italian like myself could be perfectly friendly with the German-speaking minority in the Upper Adige, for the frontier was were it should be (as Aunt Isie would have said, « where God placed it »). Since the end of the first world-war, no Italian territory was occupied by Austrian troops. The old conditions (such as William Dean Howells wrote of, in describing Venice in 1864) had disappeared, and with those conditions, all reason for mutual rancour. When I was staying at Siusi, in 1931, the Nazis had not yet introduced a serpent into our Eden.

* * *

During the few weeks that I passed at Siusi, I met the last of the three women, who form the triptych that is connected in my mind with the Alpine background of the Upper Adige.

Her name was Fräulein Müller, and she was then (before she married) a typical *Wiener Mädel*, such as I used to see in the days of my youth, when Vienna was still the home of a happy-go-lucky gaiety and *Gemütlichkeit*. Fräulein Müller was fair-haired, with a pretty, perky, mischievous little face that I seemed to remember having seen across the footlights of the Theater an der Wien, when they were giving *Dollarprinzessin* or *Die Lustige Witwe*.

All of which is perhaps a calumny, for Fräulein Müller, when I first met her at the hotel in Siusi (where she was staying with a brother and sister-in-law), was quite a serious-minded person and had just taken a University degree in history and philosophy. She aspired to be a journalist and to write for the *Neue Freie Presse*. But next year (when I was in Copenhagen, as Italian Minister to Denmark), I received a letter from her, telling me that she had accepted the post of private secretary to Herr Engelbert Dollfuss, the Chancellor (*Bundeskanzler*) of the Austrian Republic. She could be very useful to him, for she spoke English and French, and knew a little Italian, whereas Dollfuss possessed no foreign languages.

Fräulein Müller's letters were full of descriptive touches. While reading them, I could almost see little *Millimetternich* (as Her Dollfuss was nicknamed), taking his morning walk, from his apartment in the Stahlburggasse, down the Kohlmarkt, across the Burgplatz and the Heldenplatz, to his office in the Ballhausplatz (where, in my day, the Ambassador had used to go and call on Goluchowsky, or Baron Aehrenthal).

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From those weeks, when we walked together in the crocus-studded meadows by the side of swirling mountain streams that made the valleys melodious, down to present-day, when I had news of her again after the alarums and excursions of the second world-war, Fräulein Müller has always been to me a source of information on two subjects: the development of the Upper Adige under Italian rule, and the excesses of German nazism. It did not occur to me, at first, that the two subjects could be correlated in any way.

I was (and still am) one of the people who see a great difference between the Austrian national character and the German (even between Vienna – shall we say ? – and Munich). But I am forced to admit that within the German-speaking community in the old Austria, as I knew it, as also within the German-speaking minority in the Italian province of the Upper Adige, there have always been, and are still, elements that recall and justify the accusations brought, in his day, by Lord Palmerston, when he wrote to the British Ambassador in Vienna, Viscount Ponsonby, on September 9, 1949 (he was speaking of the government that, in those same days, had sent my father into exile from his native Venice): « The Austrians are the greatest brutes that ever called themselves by the undeserved name of civilized men... The Austrians know no argument but force... As to working upon their feelings of generosity and gentlemanlikeness, that is out of the question... ».

Substitute the word « Nazi » for Austrian, and you have the opinion of most British members of government in the year 1946 (nearly a century after Lord Palmerston penned those words). There were Nazis elsewhere, besides in Germany proper. And Nazism appears not unlikely to survive longer among the German-speaking minority in the Upper Adige than anywhere else.

To understand how this can be, one ought to know something of the structure of the German-speaking minority. Its problems might be easy to solve, for it does not constitute, by any means, a solid mass of irreconcilables. But there is a minority within the minority. This nucleus, in recent years, has been the source of all the trouble. The mountain-peasants, such as I used to gossip with at Siusi (or in her day, Queen Margherita used to speak with at Misurina), are pleasant, reasonable people, far too modest in their demands upon life to bother about international politics. By reason of their somewhat antiquated mentality, due to a traditional isolation, they are much under the influence of their notables. These are not necessarily the descendants of feudal chiefs. They may comprise such worthies as the village doctor, or the chemist, or the butcher, besides the owners of picturesque

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old castles. To describe these small local potentates, a Viennese would use the expression *Honoratioren* (this is what is called a *Fremdwort*, or foreign word, of which the Austrian vocabulary is very rich). Paradoxically enough, when you consider that these people are the extremists of the *Deutsch-National-Partei*, they are known in the Upper Adige, even among the German-speaking minority, by the Italian expression « *i migliori* » (literally « the best people »). And they were, and are still, more Nazi than their fellow Nazis of Munich or Berlin.

In the violence of their propaganda, they have often been guilty of common crimes. At one moment (in June 1939) their campaign of intimidation became so violent, that orders were given to bring them to justice. And not even Hitler gave them his support. Finding themselves threatened with imprisonment, most of them scuttled across the frontier into Germany.

But they were soon back again, and became particularly active at the time of the Armistice, denouncing the Italians as anti-fascists (to the German authorities), or as fascists (to the Allied authorities, on their arrival on the spot), the object being to provoke the confiscation of the victim's property, or his deportation to a concentration camp.

* * *

It is not surprising that a person like Fräulein Müller should have become an authority on Nazi Terrorism, as practiced by « *i migliori* » or their counterparts in Austria.

Anyone who had been connected with Dollfuss could hardly escape being well grounded in the methods by which he was hounded down and finally assassinated by Adolf Hitler's agents in Austria (Seiss-Inquart, Guido Schmitt and others of that ilk). The Allied judges of war-criminals at Nuremberg would have learnt much, if they had enjoyed half an hour's conversation with Fräulein Müller. (This, by the way, is no longer her name, since she married a noted anti-fascist *fuoruscito*, who has now returned to his native Padoa).

I would like to set forth Fräulein Müller's *obiter dicta*, just as she handed them out to me, little by little, at different times and seasons, in conversation and by letter. Instead of which I must try to collect the whole within a few pages of not disconnected prose.

The starting-point was the nature and the economic interests of the peasants round Siusi and neighbouring valleys.

The chief characteristic of the peasant mountaineers, who form the German, or so-called Austrian, minority in the Alto Adige, is their strong attachment to their native soil, in the most restricted and limit-

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ed sense of that expression. None of these mountain peasants would go down to live even at Bolzano, to exchange the status of agriculturists for that of industrial labourers and artisans. All the industrial development of the larger valleys, with their hydro-electric plants and their factories for the production of magnesium, etc., stand to the credit of the Italian elements in the population. The success of these enterprises is due to Italian and not to German initiative, as well as to huge investments of Italian capital. After «redeeming» the national territory up to its natural frontier, the northern provinces of Italy could take a deeper breath. Just as the iniquitous frontier, traced in 1866 (cutting off the upper from the lower Adige valley) had caused, in its time, great economic depression, so on the contrary, the removal of that unnatural barrier brought with it a feeling of relief. It was as if a lung had been opened that had long been closed to respiration. And it was filled at last with the keen, healing mountain air, which it had lacked. Under the new conditions the whole body-politic of Northern Italy became more healthy and more prosperous, for now it could use the water-power in the upper valleys, whose rivers flowed down to the Lombard plain and to the Adriatic.

This does not mean, of course, that everything was for the best in the best of worlds, from the moment that Italy's frontiers were first established on the Brenner. The Upper Adige, like the rest of Europe, passed through a period of convalescence, after the strain of the first world-war. A period of readjustment had to be gone through, before things began to settle down. After a long war, the victors, no less than the vanquished, take time to get into their stride again.

So it was in the years 1919-20. A new dispensation arose, when Austria-Hungary ceased to be a great power, with territory beyond the Alps.

Up to the first world war the frontier province of the Habsburg empire, south of the «divide», had been, for various reasons, one of the most prosperous, if not the richest, of the old patchwork state. A proof of this was that none of the labouring class went out to domestic service. The agricultural products of those southern slopes ripened some time ahead of any similar produce in Austria itself. Thus opportunity was offered yearly of exploiting the home markets with *primizie* (the first of everything to be gathered from the trees or garnered from the soil). Also the mildness of the winters drew a clientèle of wealthy aristocrats, with high sounding names, from Vienna, Prague, and from Poland and Germany.

But the first world-war had destroyed most of the old hotels. It took time to rebuild them, as it did to find new markets (at the end of the

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season, in Italy, instead of at the beginning in Austria). In the interval of transition, everyone grumbled, and especially the German-speaking peasant became not unnaturally a *laudator temporis acti*.

On the other hand, the inhabitants of the newly acquired provinces benefited by the relative stability of conditions prevailing in Italy, as compared with Austria, where inflation ran riot and intense misery spread through all classes of the population. In the Upper Adige there was then no post-war economic crisis, no real want.

So the phase of convalescence passed quickly, as the Italians built new railways, new hotels, opened out new roads, filled the resorts, in winter as in summer, with a new clientèle, such as I saw at Siusi in 1931.

The Italians took pride and pleasure in the work of reconstruction, even apart from the industrial development of the water-power (which came later). Méran and Cortina d'Ampezzo became centers of a far greater tourist traffic than they had ever been before.

All this would have been impossible under the newly created Austrian Republic, and *not only* because the new Austria was small and poor. The economies of Austria proper and of the Upper Adige were no longer complementary, as they had been at the time of the Empire. But the economies of Italy and the Upper Adige were so, and are so still in 1946.

The local products and the tourist industry of the Alpine valleys could not have found – and could not find again today – a sufficient outlet in a small Austria, which, before the *Anschluss* in 1938, lived in a kind of nightmare, for being overcrowded with picturesque mountains, forests and tourist resorts. But under Italy, the Upper Adige became a new center for money-spending tourists, such as not even the older clientèle of aristocrats and « mediatized princes » could have surpassed. Those same localities must inevitably have gone to ruin, under the Austrian Republic. They would today, if the Upper Adige returned to a parody of its former status.

How true this must be, is proved by what happened in 1933, after Hitler's *Reichsjustizcommissar*, Herr Franck, had been expelled from Austria, for having entered the state without permission, to make propaganda speeches in favour of Nazism. Then the Fuehrer brought out his most potent weapon, to subjugate the Dollfuss government. He applied the so-called « *1000 Mark Sperre* », a fee, or fine, of one thousand Marks on all German citizens, who went to pass their holidays in Austrian resorts. In these resorts, as from Bregenz to Salzburg, the tourist traffic, from time immemorial, had been nine-tenths German.

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What was virtually a veto to enter Austria caused no end of suffering and annoyance. The obvious remedy – so the Austrian, no less than the German, Nazis pointed out – was union with Germany.

Hitler's pitiless economic strategy was fully successful. The Austrian tourist resorts, such as Kitzbühle, St. Anton, Bad Gastein and so forth, unable to support themselves on travellers of their own nationality, or on the few that came from the West, became centers of social unrest and grew to be hot-beds of Nazism.

The tourist resorts of the Upper Adige, being on Italian soil, were more fortunate, for the *1000 Mark Sperre* did not affect them. But the augmented influx of German tourists brought a new inflow of Nazi-infection-carriers.

One cannot help wondering how the Austrian tourist-centers (on Austrian territory) will fare after this second world-war, when the impoverished Germans will now be missing (even without a fine to deter them); the Austrians themselves will be poorer than before, and the Western nations will be unable to to supply any great influx of wealthy tourists.

Italy, on the other hand, can always guarantee a certain prosperity to the mountain hotel industry within her own borders. Her population of 45 millions can always provide tourists for those alpine valleys, as her own (such as the Val d'Aosta), are but little developed from the tourist's point of view.

As to local products, Italy is poor in lumber, and will be even more so after this second world-war that, especially since the Armistice, has brought about a merciless deforestation, in the interests of the United Nations. Austria, on the contrary, has still more than sufficient lumber, for her own needs and for export.

Italy can still absorb large quantities of butter and other dairy products of which Austria has (and had before 1938) an excessive production. The Austrian idea of creating new types of cheese, on the Swiss model, for export, never proved pratical or remunerative. It is obvious that a small Austria has no need of the Upper Adige products, to add to her own similar ones (1).

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(1) In his book, *Dollfuss and his times*, (Hutchinson & C. London, 1935), Mr. J. D Gregory confirms the unfortunate economic conditions prevailing in the Austrian Republic, after the first world war, for lack of markets for the same agricultural products that are those of the Upper Adige, south of the divide. It follows that such products are by no means necessary, or even useful to a small Austrian state. Mr. Gregory writes:

« ... The local government offices were permanently besieged by crowds demanding food and work, the latter clamoured for as much as the former, to mitigate the ghastly boredom of idleness, and were compelled to guard themselves against the onslaughts of despair. One and all called out for a market for their timber and cattle. »

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The Upper valley of the Adige is famous for its apples. Orchards are far more developed in Austria than in Italy, which has offered, since 1919, a ready market for the Alto Adige apple crop. And this is true of other fruits, both fresh and dried. Agricultural statistics show that during the quinquennium 1926-30, an average increase of 27 % was secured in Italy on the fruit crops, as compared with the figures up to 1914. The Upper Adige made the most important contribution to this increase. Such facts should be kept in mind, when considering Italy's balance of payments. To ignore these economic truths would mean to make the situation grow worse and worse, and would end by turning the country into a dead-weight on the U.S.A., so that our population would have to be eternally fed from abroad, or become a source of unrest and danger.

I must not forget the wines. The Upper Adige wines are appreciated even in such a wine-producing country as ours. We used to consume lots of them, in summer time, at the Circolo della Caccia in Rome. And Austria has plenty of vineards in the vicinity of Vienna (Klosterneuburg, Hietzing), where the sparkling « new wine » (*Heurige*) is quite a feature of Viennese life, as I know, who have been young there !

* * *

The above were the old assets of the *Sud Tirol*, before the first world war. But since then a new and far more important source of wealth has been added by Italian initiative and Italian capital-investments. These have developed the mineral resources of the country and harnessed its water power. The German minority now appeals to the Allies (against whom they fought to the bitter end), to hand over to them the territory that was assigned to Italy in 1919. And with that territory, they claim the fruits of Italian labour, enterprise and investments.

Let us see who these people are that make such a claim, and what they have done to justify it.

If any Englishman, or American, in the year 1946, wants to know what a totalitarian régime is like, he has no need to ask for permission to enter the Italian territory now held by Marshal Tito and his janizaries, with no other right than that of the *beati possidentes*. He may enjoy (?) the experience of living in a genuine German Nazi community, in the Upper Adige, among the German-speaking minority there.

Nazi organisations, combined with *i migliori* in the Upper Adige, have been active ever since the Party seized the reins of power in Ger-

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many itself. They became even more aggressive after the Italian surrender to the Allies.

After Hitler's advent. the old antagonism arose again in new forms, though every now and then it seemed to the idealists that a possibility of mutual comprehension and collaboration had returned.

A breath of optimism accompanied the journey of the *Bundeskanzler*, Engelbert Dollfuss, during his journey to Rome in 1933. This ray of hope soon died out. During his return journey, when his train was crossing the Alps by night, Dollfuss saw with bitter disappointment that the mountain summits were alive with burning fires, in the shape of the Swastika (the *Hackenkreuz*). These had been lighted by his Nazi enemies, not only in Austria, but even on Italian soil.

Such flares are called in German *Sommersonnenwende*, or Whitsuntide fires. Their origin is lost in the mist of time, for to light them at the summer solstice was a custom of pre-christian Germany.

As a remnant of pagan times, the old custom was especially dear to the catholic-baiting Nazis, and they extended the usage beyond the month of June. It served to give evidence of their presence and of their strenghth, even beyond the German frontiers, wherever they had set a minority to the congenial task of acquiring political power, in view of a future annexation to the Reich.

Another moment in which it seemed as if a new era of Italo-German friendship had arisen, was that when Hitler came to Rome in 1938. And to this apparent axis-unity Mussolini sacrificed both Italian dignity and security. A small but significant fact was the following. In a speech in Rome, Hitler spoke of the common frontier *on the Brenner*, as established for all time. In the newspapers published in Vienna, the phrase was bowdlerized and became « our frontier on the Alps », almost as if it might again be changed within the Alpine ranges. (Is such a change to be made by the Allies, carrying out some recondite plan of the Fuehrer's ?).

I should add that Nazi propagandists told the German speaking people of the Upper Adige that, after the second world war, their territory would be returned to Germany, and the Italians compensated with Nice and with Corsica. Thus they were encouraged to accept German citizenship at once. The same Nazi propagandists assured them that, if they did *not* elect to become German citizens, they would be transferred, by the Italian authorities, to the southern provinces of the peninsula. There was not a word of truth in these allegations, but the Italian *dementi*, though made known in Rome, never appeared in the local Alpine newspapers.

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In this way the whole arrangement for a spontaneous option was made to appear as a subterranean intrigue, to the disadvantage of the German-speaking minority. The right of option, accorded to them and by which they could choose their nationality, became a weapon of offense in the hands of Nazi propaganda. Anyone who has some knowledge of Nazi-German methods with regard to minorities abroad (say with the Sudeten-Germans in Czechoslovakia) will recognize the system of scientific bullying and intimidation, taking various forms, but all directed towards one aim and purpose: namely to eliminate any opposition to German supremacy in the territory under consideration.

Even a note of absurdity is not lacking today in the « Upper Adige question ». This becomes evident when you remember that, at Potsdam, the three governments recognized that the transfer to Germany of the German population in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary would have to be carried out. On Italian soil, on the contrary, a German minority claims to be favoured more than the majority of the population, which is Italian. Having voted, in times of peace or when Germany's armies were passing from victory to victory, for their own transfer to the Reich, these people now ask for a plebiscite, to decide whether the territory they wished to abandon should not now become Germanized once again.

Austria itself may expel the German Nazis (and even Austrian Nazis) from her territory. But those same Nazis claim to rule the roost in the Upper Adige !

* * *

The Italian Risorgimento had its martyrology, and it is a glorious one. Since the year 1866, the « unredeemed » provinces, which remained Austrian even after the Peace of Villafranca, have contributed their share of martyrs. It would seem that the list is not yet closed, though we had thought the series ended with men like Cesare Battisti, who was condemned to death and executed by strangulation at Bolzano in July 1916. No Italian would ever have imagined that, thirty years later, a nephew of this martyr would be faced by the necessity of defending his native soil from re-conquest by Austria, to be effected this time with the acquiescence of those same Allies, beside whom Italy fought in the first world war. We cannot help asking if these Allies wish to renew our old tradition of friendship, or to perpetuate the animosity, artificially fostered by Fascism, despite the better instincts of the population.

In the volume for the year 1945, I find an article by Carlo Batti-

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sti (nephew of Cesare), who takes up the cudgels in favour of the peaceable Italian majority in his native province against the aggressive nationalism of the German minority. In this article, he quotes the *Daily Telegraph* of the 10th September 1943, as advising, in the interests of future peace in Europe, that Italy should maintain intact her present frontiers on the Alps, and that the Allies themselves should promote the already initiated transfer of the German minority population to the country for which they have made known their preference. The London newspaper points out that the possibility can never be excluded that a small, pacific Austria be again drawn into the orbit of Germanism. Carlo Battisti himself appears to be in agreement with the *Daily Telegraph*, pointing out that, if the project were to be carried out (as it was begun) this would only be in conformity with the decisions taken by the Allies, regarding German minorities elsewhere. (No need for the transfer to be carried out with the ruthless methods that have characterized the forcible evictions of Germans from Czechoslovakia and Poland). The Italian Prime Minister, de Gasperi, makes no such radical proposals. Speaking in the name of his government, he tells of the measures already put into effect, with the approval of the Allies, to ensure to the German-speaking minority in the Alpine region, a protection and a treatment they could not find, on foreign soil, anywhere else in Europe.

This is indeed returning good for evil. For nowhere, not even in Germany itself, have the native-born Nazis shown so much cruelty to their victims (in this case, to the Italians), as those of the Alto Adige, since the date of Italy's surrender, on September the 8th 1943. All the sadistic tendencies of the German character – which have become manifest in concentration camps and in extermination-factories – have shown up among those Austrians who now appeal to the sentimental side of the Allied conquerors, exploiting the charm of the musical-comedy side of their national temperament (which no one admired and enjoyed more, in the old days, than the present scribe).

To allow the final settlement of European frontiers to be influenced by such considerations would be paramount to allowing Shylock his pound of flesh, on the plea that he was a picturesque, harmless old man, with an attractive daughter!

The sympathies of the Western powers for Austria may be justified in part, but these sympathies should not induce them to commit acts of imprudence, and to sow the seeds of future trouble. To offer an exagerated protection to the German-speaking minority in the Upper Adige, at the expense of the Italian majority population in those valleys,

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would be equivalent to fostering again, not a picturesque relic of the Habsburg empire, but a formidable nucleus of rabid pan-germanism, home-sick for the « greater Reich ».

To hand over once more, to a German-speaking minority, the mighty bulwark of the Brenner frontier, would he equivalent to opening once again the door to possible German invasions of the Po Valley such as history has known sixtysix times in the past.

The German-speaking population of the Upper Adige never cared two straws for the independence of « little » Austria. The Tirolese, south or north of the Brenner, never raised a finger to maintain that independence. Only when they foresaw the possibility of joining the German Reich did they become politically active. Should that not be possible, they made known their preference (together with their near-neighbours in the Voralberg) to join up with Switzerland. Anything rather than stay with Austria ! Yet these people now figure (in their propaganda abroad) as patriotic Austrians !

If we had ever seen the German-speaking youth of the Upper Adige cross the Brenner frontier, to enlist in an *Austrian* army, we might perhaps sympathize with their feelings. But this has never happened. Those youths have, however, occasionally crossed the frontier, to enlist in the *German* army. Some did so, as far back as the time of the campaign in Abyssinia. German propagandists told these boys that, if they stayed on in Italy, they would be sent to Africa, to die in the desert... At that time Austria still existed as an independent state; but it was to the Reich and not to Austria, that the emigrants made their way when they enlisted in Hitler's army.

During the second world-war, we find the Alpine Germans in Himmler's S.S., the military police that made itself so much feared in occupied countries.

Thanks to such guardians of law and order, the martyrology of Italians in the Upper Adige presents new victims, to add to those who died for their country in the past. I am not speaking of Italian soldiers who fell in war, but of those – civilians as well as military men – who, were murdered on the spot, or deported to die in Polish concentration camps. This happened after the 8th. Septemebr 1943. The German-speaking minority in the Upper Adige joined enthusiastically in the safe sport of hitting a man when he is down.

I do not ask sympathy for the victims, except from their countrymen. *Not* from the United Nations. The horrors of the second world-war have so blunted our susceptibilities that the massacre of helpless people appears to be a normal outcome of armed conflict among civilised

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nations. So I only mention in passing how it was due to the conduct of an Austrian alpine division that 9000 Italian soldiers were mown down (after the Armistice) in the Aegean island of Cephalonia. The firing squad at the Fosse Ardeatine near Rome (where 320 « hostages » were executed, in reprisals for a bomb having been thrown at a German armoured truck) was composed of those same military police, partly Austrian.

So again, the Italian soldiers who remained in the Alpine valleys, cut off from their comrades in the South, were driven, by the German-speaking Atesini, into the dried bed of the river, and there they endured the most horrible hardships, being shot down, if they merely moved into the shade.

The vindictive spite of these « patriots » was not vented only on Italians. A friend of my wife's, Mrs. Anna Waring (an Irish widow, subsequently married to an Italian lawyer in Rome), when staying at Bolzano, was forced to work at packing huge crates of fruit, for export to Germany: she had to keep at it all day, with no midday meal (and no other meal, except what she prepared for herself). Her hands became inflamed, and at last she succeeded in reaching a German army doctor and appealing to him from the mercies if the German-speaking Atesini. He rescued her and found her a safe and not tiring occupation, making bandages, indoors.

These are minor episodes. But even such minor episodes are brought up in the trial at Nuremberg, and they serve to show the character of the community to which the United Nations are asked to hand over a portion of Italian territory. These are first cousins to the people (as is proved in the trial of Marshal Goering), who covered the German troops with flowers, when they occupied Austria, beyond the Brenner.

As late as the beginning of 1946, the German-speaking minority of the Upper Adige were sheltering the German soldiers, whom the Allies attempted to capture, when they occupied those territories. The « Alpen » huts, in the higher mountains (with plenty of fire-wood around them) offer quite a comfortable refuge, even in the depths of winter.

* * *

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the government of a newly re-constructed Austria should put forth claims for an enlargement of its pre-war territory, at the expense of Italy. What is surprising is that the United Nations (some of them, at least) should show willingness to favour e Germanic power, at the expense of a Latin one. Why

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should a new peace-treaty between the same powers reverse the decision taken at Saint Germain in 1919 ?

Austria was the very last of Germany's allies to lay down her arms. On her territory, as long as the war lasted, there was no « partisan » organisation, as in Italy and other European countries, to help the advance of the Allies and to hasten the German collapse.

To justify a possible volte-face, in Austrian favour, by the United Nations in Conference, the same arguments are now brought forward, as were brought forward and set aside in 1919, by the powers that, on the former date, were just as well disposed towards Austria (in contrast to Germany) as they are now. Yet they decided against her. President Wilson was not averse to favouring the German-speaking minority in the Upper Adige valley, and he might have done so. But his own technical advisers pointed out that the Brenner was really the only possible frontier for Italy in the North.

If the United Nations concede to Austria, in 1946, what President Wilson refused in 1919, they will be supporting the policy of the German Nazis and giving them a new starting point, a new platform for their propaganda. It is not Austria they will be favouring, but Germany, by encouraging and fostering once more, after so much suffering and bloodshed, the Germanisation of alien territory, beyond the frontiers laid down by Nature for a Teutonic people.

Aunt Isie was wiser in her generation !

Or perhaps I should conclude that her wisdom was merely an uncommon degree of common sense.

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

ACCAO II; ALADM

AMG UDINE

28 1620

1496

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE FD INFO AT THIS HQ IS THAT DIFFICULTIES HAVE ARISEN OVER ACCOMMODATION AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY COMMISSARIATO FIVE TERRITORIAL COMMAND HQ CMD SEVEN VIA AQUILEIA FD PARA TWO FD RECORDS THIS HQ SHOW THAT THIS ACCOMMODATION WAS REQUISITIONED ORIGINALLY BY LOCAL ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES FOR EXPRESS PURPOSE OF PROVIDING ACCOMMODATION FOR ITALIAN ARMY FD

PARA THREE FD IF THIS IS SO COULD NOT SOLUTION BE FOUND WHICH WOULD LEAVE ITALIAN ARMY IN OCCUPATION OF THIS ACCOMMODATION WHICH IT IS UNDERSTOOD WAS REPAIRED BY THEM AT CONSIDERABLE COST

For Info

MMIA

2065

ROUTINE

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

525

M. CARR, Brigadier

G.J. LEONE
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

(84)

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

MAR 1 PEC.

Ref: 2806/315/XC.

28 February 1946.

SUBJECT: Special Commissions in BOLZANO.

TO : AC CLC, BOLZANO.

I refer to your letter ACLO/BZ/12 of 11 February 1946.

1. I am aware of all the facts you mention and I appreciate your bringing them to my attention.

2. To put you in the picture as to the subsequent developments following letters AC/45/12/16 of 20 Aug 45 and 19 Oct 45 which you refer to, the following information may be of interest to you. Before the passage of BOLZANO to the Italian Government a Decree creating Special Commissions to settle problems of citizenship and to provide for the re-acquisition of Italian citizenship by those who had lost it was submitted to the Allied Commission for its consideration. The Commission took an unfavourable view of it. Subsequently, after the turnover, the Italian Government requested the opinion of the Commission on a pro-memoria dealing with the legal aspects of the proposed Decree. After a re-examination of the Decree in the light of the pro-memoria, the Italian Government was advised that from a legal standpoint the arguments presented had merit, but as a matter of policy the enactment of a Decree was inadvisable.

3. The official position of the Allied Governments is to impress upon the Italian Government that this whole matter of citizenship is one for it to deal with and that the Allies do not intend to interfere. It was only because this Commission was asked for its opinion that the Italian Government was advised as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

4. The proposed Decree setting up the Special Commissions is at the present time being considered by a Commission in the Consulta from which it is expected to emerge for consideration by the Council of Ministers within the next week or two. It is possible that the Prefect is anticipating the passage of the Decree and is attempting to make provision for the accommodation of the Commissions when they do arrive. There is a likelihood, however, that these may be the Commissions which are to study the problem of autonomy for the Region.

For the Chief Commissioner:

MFL/JC.

M S [illegible]

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Local Government Sub-Com (2)

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

CC

MAR 1 PETT

Ref: 346/26/TO

26 February 1946

SUBJECT: American Troops in Udine.

TO : G-5 AFHQ.

1. It is reported by the Provincial Commissioner, Udine Province, that "an instance of commendable action by American troops is recorded at Cave del Predil, when they arrested two armed Slavs, one of whom was resident in Moscow from 1941 till recently. The subsequent action of the C.I.C. in that area, to whom they were handed over, and who are alleged to have released them and permitted them to retain their motor cycle and arms, appears to call for investigation.")

2. May I be informed of the action taken.

For the Chief Commissioner,

/s/ N. W. HIND SMITH
MAT

for Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

785015

(183) ma

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

071230 FEB 46

HQ ALCOM CITE ACPET

AMG THIRTEEN CORPS FOR COMMERCE DIVISION

UNCLAS

973

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE YOUR ONE THREE CHARLIE SLANT AMG SLANT CHARLIE OBOE MIKE SLANT ONE SEVEN ZERO ZERO SLANT TWO ZERO OF TWO NINE JANUARY YOUR BIDS FOR PETER OBOE LOVE FOR CIVIL CONSUMPTION MUST BE CLEARED THROUGH QUEEN THIRTEEN CORPS AND GEORGE FIVE AFHQ PD

PARA TWO PD THIS HQ DOES NOT MAKE EITHER ALLOCATIONS OR BIDS FOR VENEZIA GIULIA SINCE SUPPLIES REQUIRED ARE ARMY RESPONSIBILITY PD

PARA THREE PD UNDERSTAND FROM MAJOR DUNCAN THAT NO SEEDS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO VENEZIA GIULIA PD REFER PARA FIVE HIS LETTER ONE THREE CHARLIE SLANT AMG SLANT LO ROME SLANT ONE ONE ONE SLANT THREE NINE OF THREE ONE DECEMBER TO COMMERCE DIVISION WITH COPY TO INDUSTRY AND UTILITIES DIVISION PD

<u>Distribution by hands:</u>

AC.HQ Liaison Officer Venezia Giulia (Maj.Duncan) 2062

AC.HQ Industry & Utilities S/C - Ind. Dept.

PRIORITY

INDUSTRY & UTILITIES S/C (P.O.L.)

G.J. LEONE
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

478397

187

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

HQ ALCOM CITE ACFET 070845 FEB 46

(1) AMG UDINE FOR PSO

(2) AMG THIRTEEN CORPS FOR COMMERCE DIVISION

952 UNCLAS

PARA ONE FD REFERENCE YOUR SIGNAL UNCLE DOG ITEM SLANT THREE SEVEN OF TWO FEBRUARY MINISTRY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE WERE INSTRUCTED BY THIS SUBCOMMISSION TO ALLOCATE PETER OBOE LOVE TO UDINE WHICH IS ONLY PROVINCE NOW REMAINING UNDER AMG FD

PARA TWO FD IF ALLOCATION MADE FOR FEBRUARY IS CONSIDERED INSUFFICIENT PLEASE SEND SUPPLEMENTARY BID THROUGH THIS SUBCOMMISSION WITH FULL JUSTIFICATION AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION TO COMITATO ITALIANO PETROLI WILL BE MADE THROUGH MINISTRY FD

PARA THREE FD REQUEST YOU SEND FUTURE MONTHLY BIDS DIRECT TO MINISTRY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE LIQUID FUELS DIVISION ROME FD

PRIORITY (1) (2)
INDUSTRY & UTILITIES S/C (P.O.L.)

G.J. LEONE
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

478397

182

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

FOR ACTION (1) UDINE FOR PROVINCIAL FOOD OFFICER

FOR INFO (1) AMG XIII CORPS FOR CHIEF FOOD OFFICE (2) AICOM PORT LIAISON OFFICER VENICE (3) AICOM CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER LOMBARDIA FOR ITALIAN INTERREGIONAL INSPECTOR MILAN

938 6 FEBRUARY 1946 ROUTINE

SUBJECT IS WHEAT REQUIREMENTS CMA UDINE FD

REFERENCE YOUR UDI SIANT SUGAR THREE NINE EIGHT OF FOUR FEBRUARY FD

PARA ONE FD SITUATION HAS NOW BEEN MADE CLEAR TO FOOD MIN COMMISSARIAT FD ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR FURTHER QUANTITY TO BE HAILED EX SUGAR SUGAR POLLOCK TO UDINE AND ONE ZERO ZERO ZERO TONS INSTEAD OF FIVE ZERO ZERO TONS HAS ALREADY BEEN ALLOCATED EX SUGAR SUGAR JOHN SCHOFIELD FD BOTH THESE LOANS MUST BE REPAID OUT OF FIRST SHIP TO ARRIVE ON MILITARY REQUISITION IN VENICE FD

PARA TWO FD IN FACT ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS AT PRESENT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHEAT MAINTENANCE OF UDINE BUT THESE LOANS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED TO TIDE OVER PRESENT DIFFICULT PERIOD FD

Distribution:
Chief Commissioner
Economic Section -Supply Group
Alto Commissariato dell'Alimentazione, Rome
Federconsorzi, Rome

FOOD & AGRICULTURE S/C

W.J. LEGG
Director

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

Ref : 6/18.2/GA

5 February 1946

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

This Commission has carefully reviewed the memorandum submitted by Dr. Sorrentino of the Office of Studies and Legislation in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers dealing with the draft law as to citizenship in the Alto Adige which was sent to the Director of the Local Government Sub-Commission under cover of Dr. Sorrentino's letter of 16 January 1946.

It considers the arguments presented in the memorandum to be with merit from a juridical point of view but still believes that the enactment of such a law would be unwise as a matter of policy.

Yours very truly

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide DE GASPERI
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
R O M E

2059

170

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

FEB 5 - RECD

Ref: 559/72/EC

4 February 1946

SUBJECT: Friulan Autonomy.

TO : AMG Venezia Giulia
AMG Udine Province.

Attached is a translation of a letter on the above subject received by this H.Q. It is passed to you for information.

C. R. BRAYBROOKE
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

2058

171

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Translation

Association for the Autonomy of Friul

Udine, 16 January 1946

Admiral Stone
Rome

Between the Livenza and Timavo rivers lives a population including 4% Austrians, 7% 'Veneti', 31% Slovenians, and 58% Friulani. Such an area, with over a million inhabitants is the Friuli Mother Country. For centuries, its inhabitants lived in peace till race hatred was roused; it would therefore be natural to reestablish the order upset by geographical violations as well as ethnical ones, all based on questions of interests, and go back to the historical positions tested by centuries; the various nationalities shouldn't be divided but united by their mutual interests. Nowadays, Friul is divided from zone A, and a Friulano requires a pass from A.M.G. for a trip of a few Kms, just like an Italian coming from Sicily. We ask and propose that the Udine and Gorizia Governorship be replaced by one single Allied Administration under the name of PATRIA DEI FRIULI.

s. Marchi Felix

c/c

2057

(179)

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

UD1/S/37
FEB 2 1000A

G/8606
FEB 3 1000
IMMEDIATE

FSO AMO UDINE

HQ ALCOM INDUSTRY AND UTILITIES SUB COM FOR FAGAN

INFO: AMG 13 CORPS FOR CHIEF COMMERCE DIVISION

UNCLASSIFIED.

SUBJECT IS FEL AND REFERENCE LAC AIRGRAM 139 OF 15 DECEMBER APPENDIX E CIP

UDINE HAS RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM GHOUNCHI SHOWING MUCH REDUCED ALLOCATIONS. SUBMIT THIS DOES NOT APPLY OUR PROVINCE. PLEASE SIGNAL CONFIRMATION AS SITUATION NOW CONFUSED. URGENT.

CC/HQ

AC DIST

ACTION: INDY & UTIL (FUEL) 2
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ECON 2
FILE 2
FLOAT

2056

178

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

USI/S/36
FEB 1 1215

G/8487
FEB 1 1500
IMMEDIATE

PRIO AMG ULINE

HQ ALCOM FOR LEGG

INFO: AMG 13 CORPS FOR SUPPLY DIVISION: ALCON PIO VENICE ITALIAN INTERREGIONAL FOOD CONTROL MILAN

RESTRICTED.

RESTRICTED

SUBJECT CS WHEAT AND REFERENCE USI/S/35

SITUATION VERY SERIOUS ONLY 6 DAYS IN HAND. SINCE UDINE NOT INCLUDED IN ALLOCATION OF SHIPS AT PRESENT DISCHARGING PLEASE ARRANGE AT ONCE FOR AT LEAST LOAN OF 1000 TONS URGENT.

CC/4707

AC DIST

ACTION: FOOD & AGRIC 2

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ECON 2

FILE 2

MLOM'

2055

RESTRICTED

177

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

FOR ACTION AMG UDINE FOR FSO

FOR INFORMATION: AMG XIX CORPS FOR SUPPLY DIVISION (2) AICOM FORT LIAISON OFFICER VENICE (3) AICOM LIAISON OFFICER LOMBARDIA FOR ITALIAN

835 2 FEBRUARY 1946 PRIORITY

contd. AIF ADDRESS: INTERREGIONAL FOOD INSPECTOR MILAN

SUBJECT IS WHEAT REQUIREMENTS UDINE FD

REFERENCE YOUR UDI SIANT SUGAR SIANT THREE FIVE OF ONE SEPTUARY ONE NINE FOUR SIX FD

PARA ONE FD CONFIRMED WITH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR FOOD THAT FIVE ZERO ZERO TONS OF

WHEAT FOR UDINE INCLUDED IN ALLOCATION EX SUGAR SUGAR ROLLOCK NOW AT VENICE FD

HAVE SEEN cc COPY OF LETTER OF ALLOCATION FROM INTERREGIONAL FOOD INSPECTOR MILAN TO

FTIEP CONSOLZI VENICE FD THEREFORE CANNOT UNDERSTAND YOUR MESSAGE FD

3/1101

2054

FOOD & AGRICULTURE S/C

763

176

W.J. LEGG
Director

[redacted]

DPR/3-9/TW

HQ ACDFR AICOM 1 February 1946

(1) DENTWO

(2) QUEEN BRANCH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
(3) SIX ONE SUB AREA (4) OS PAREN ONE PAREN

829

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE FD YOUR QUEEN GEORGE FIVE TWO EIGHT OF TWO EIGHT JANUARY FD BIRS FOR FEBRUARY RAIL MOVEMENT GERMANS EX BOLZANO CANCELLED REQUEST YOU CONTACT AICOM LIAISON OFFICER ABLE GROUP FOR LATEST INFORMATION FD

10494/2c

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

PARA ONE FD YOUR QUTEM GEORGE FIVE TWO EIGHT OF TWO EIGHT JANUARY FD

BIDS FOR FEBRUARY RAIL MOVEMENT GERMANS EX BOLZANO CANCELLED REQUEST YOU

CONTACT ALCOM LIAISON OFFICER ABIE GROUP FOR LATEST INFORMATION FD

1014/12

ROUTINE

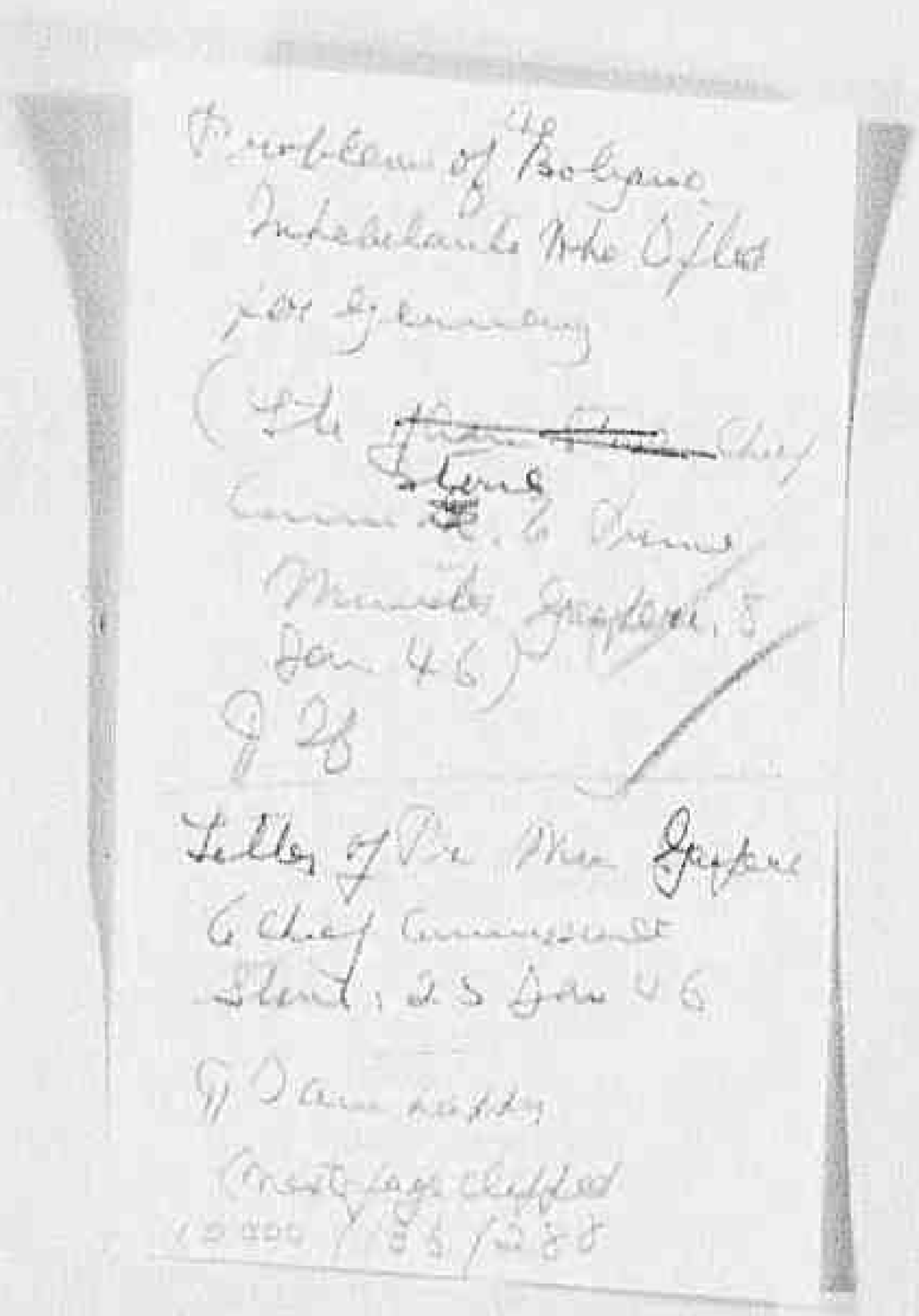
DISPER

594

175

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

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


Problems of Bologna
Intelligence Note Officer
for Lt Kennedy
(Lt [redacted] Chief
Censor Sec. G Div
Mediterranean Expedition
Don 46)
9 2 5

Letter of Pvt Phil Gaspare
G Chief Censorship
Sect, A.S. Don 46

9 Oct 1945

Private Papers Classified
10 200 / 8 5 / 2 2 8

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

Chief Clerk to [illegible]

Herewith a copy of the letter
you asked for dated 8th Jan

[signature]
7/2.

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

Translation

Rome, 25 January 1946

Dear Admiral,

I greatly appreciated the information you sent me in your letter dated January 5th, about the situation in the Bolzano Province and the opinion expressed on such a matter by Brigadier Dunlop.

I am happy to confirm that the Italian Government, faithful to the traditions of democratic Italy, tending to respect the rights and claims of the minorities, has no intention whatever of expelling such German speaking citizens as remained there permanently even if they voted for German citizenship.

I already made such a statement in the name of the Government in the speech which I held at the Consulta Nazionale on January the 1st, and in which I solemnly stated that we would expel no person in good faith on this side of the Brenner nor would we compel such people to wander beyond it.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

s. DE GASPERI

Admiral Ellery W. STONE,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission

E.C. DIST - 29 Jan

Action - C.A. Sec
Info - C.C.
E.C.
Polad A
" B

2052

1761a

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

3 January 1946

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

In connection with the Bolzano situation, I am taking the liberty of quoting below some views of Brigadier Dunlop, whom I believe you met recently, which you may find of interest and which you might care to adopt.

"I believe one single action that could be taken by the Italian Government to calm the Bolzano situation would be to reassure the German-speaking population that no forced emigration is intended.

"As you know, as a result of the Hitler-Mussolini agreement and as a result of the great deal of misrepresentation that accompanied that agreement very many German-speaking inhabitants 'opted' to go to Germany (or Austria). In fact as a result of war problems only a relatively small proportion did so move. The others still remain in Bolzano Province. Now, though we have said that such people should be regarded as Italian citizens - I am generalising in this statement and I appreciate that there are various categories - the Italian Government has never said so itself. The result is that there is real apprehension among the Sud Tiroler that the Italian Government may now try to turn these optants out of their homeland.

"If the Italian Government could say quite simply, that it was not their intention to turn out of Bolzano any Sud Tiroler born there, whether he opted for Germany in 1939 or not, then, I believe that a very constructive step would have been taken towards a local peaceful settlement."

Sincerely yours

KLLEHY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

1740

2051

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

F59371

24 1917A

G/8018

JAN 25 0900A

PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED

ALCOM ROME

RESTRICTED.

FULL JUSTIFICATION FOR RETENTION OF DP CAMPS AT UDINE AND TRIESTE IS DESIRED.

(CITE FHGEG REUR LETTER DPR/10-12/ ADM AND OUR FX 57305 OF 28 DECEMBER 45)

UNDERSTAND FROM YOUR DPR/53/G-11 (DP) 22 JANUARY TO CA SECTION A C THAT YOU PROPOSE TO RETAIN A C PERSONNEL IN BOLZANO CAMP UNTIL REPATRIATION OF REICH GERMANS COMPLETED WHICH MAY BE TWO MONTHS. PLEASE FURNISH FULL JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS PROPOSAL SHOWING WHY FUNCTION NOW PERFORMED BY DP CAMP ORGANIZATION CANNOT BE HANDED OVER TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WHILE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SCREENING AND REPATRIATION REMAIN WITH 2 DISTRICT. AGREE TO RETENTION OTHER CAMPS LISTED IN APPENDIX TO REFERENCE LETTER FROM PRESENT OR UNTIL UNRRA TAKES OVER.

AC DIST

ACTION: DISPER

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

C A SEC

FILE 2

FLOAT

2050

174

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

JAN 24 RECD

Ref: 535/30

22 January 1946

SUBJECT: Bolzano Petitions.

TO : The Secretariat of the Council of
Foreign Ministers
c/o the Foreign Office
London.

1. Enclosed are numerous petitions which have been received from the inhabitants of the province of Bolzano, Italy, requesting their reunion with Austria. These are forwarded for your consideration.

2. Nearly every Commune in the province is included in these petitions, and they represent a very high proportion of public opinion in the case of the mountain communes.

For the Chief Commissioner

F. H. McCLURKIN
Lt Col

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

AFHQ, G-5

Copy to: Poland (A)
Poland (B)
CA Section
Chief Liaison Officer, Bolzano.

27/A/101

2049

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub Commission
APO 394

JAN 21 RECD

AC/14201/14/PS

Tel : 489081-365

19 January 1946

SUBJECT : Prison Staff - UDINE

TO : Ministry of Grace & Justice

1. Reference is made to your 80325/1/23/X dated 19 Dec. 1945.

2. Dr. FRANCIONI Federico assigned by you to UDINE has not arrived to take up his appointment.

3. The conditions at present existing in this Prison are such as to require the immediate attention of a strong capable Director. The Allied Military Government authorities on the scene are anxious and willing to give every assistence, but the problems involved cannot be dealt with until a responsible Director arrives.

4. May we be assured that this matter is receiving your urgent attention and that everything possible will be done to get a Director working at Udine without further delay?

5. If the Director is available in Rome he can be transported by air to UDINE on application to this Sub-Commission.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director

FJW/pl
Copy to : Chief Commissioner
~~AMG Udine~~
H/Q AMG 13 Corps
o/c 201 Sub Area
AFHQ G-5
C.L.O. Venezia
~~File AC/14208/1/PS~~

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Chief Commissioner.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

JAN 21 RECD

AC/4010/4/L.

18 January 1946.

SUBJECT : Italian Legislation Udine Province.

TO : Chief Commissioner and Executive Commissioner.
All Sections and Sub-Commissions.

Further to this Sub-Commission's memorandum AC/4010/4/L of 29 Dec 45 herewith the schedule of the decrees previously excluded from Allied Military Government territory o certain part thereof:

S C H E D U L E

R. Decree - Law No. 13 of 14 January 1944;
R. Decree - Law No. 133 of 5 May 1944;
R. Decree - Law No. 156 of 2 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 211 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 212 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 224 of 10 August 1944;
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Giornale d'Italia" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Il Messaggero" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Il Ramo Editoriale degli Agricoltori" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Agenzia Stefani" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Ministerial Decree 5 October 1944 (appointing an extraordinary Commissioner for "Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario" Official Gazette No. 66 of 10 October 1944);
Ministerial Decree 8 October 1944 (Official Gazette No. 68 of 14 Oct. 1944);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 279 of 19 Oct. 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 311 of 19 Oct. 1944;

AC/4010/4

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R. Decree - Law No. 15 of 14 January 1944;
R. Decree - Law No. 133 of 5 May 1944;
R. Decree - Law No. 156 of 2 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 211 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 212 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 224 of 10 August 1944;
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Giornale d'Italia" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Il Messaggero" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Il Ramo Editoriale degli Agricoltori" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Presidential Decree 22 Sept. 1944 (appointing a Commissioner for "Agenzia Stefani" Official Gazette No. 63 of 3 October 1944);
Ministerial Decree 5 October 1944 (appointing an extraordinary Commissioner for "Istituto Italiano di Credito Fondiario" Official Gazette No. 66 of 10 October 1944);
Ministerial Decree 8 October 1944 (Official Gazette No. 68 of 14 Oct. 1944);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 279 of 19 Oct. 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 311 of 19 Oct. 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 319 of 9 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General 31 August 1944 (Official Gazette No. 89 of 2 December 1944);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General of 9 Nov. 1944 (Official Gazette No. 91 of 7 Dec. 1944);
Legislative Decree No. 395 of 12 December 1944;
Ministerial Decree of 5 March 1945 (Official Gazette No. 29 of 8 March 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 7 October 1945 (Official Gazette No. 34 of 20 March 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 56 of 1 February 1945;
Ministerial Decree 10 October 1944 (Official Gazette of 3 April 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 15 February 1945 (Official Gazette No. 40 of 3 April 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 15 of 25 January 1945;
Royal Decree - Law No. 25/B of 7 December 1943;

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Royal Decree No. 12 of 1[illegible] January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 103 of 23 March 1944;
Royal Decree No. 121 of 23 March 1944;
Royal Decree No. 122 of 5 April 1944;
Royal Decree No. 156 of 2 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 276 of 20 July 1944;
Ministerial Decree of 28 September 1944 (Official Gazette No. 79 of 9 November 1944);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 303 of 2 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 351 of 19 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 360 of 19 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 386 of 2 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 400 of 4 December 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 424 of 5 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 434 of 22 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 28 of 4 January 1945;
Bando No. 9 of 8 October 1943;
Bando No. 10 of 4 November 1943;
Bando No. 11 of 4 November 1943;
Bando No. 12 of 1 November 1943;
Royal Decree-Law No. 12/B of 2 December 1943;
Royal Decree-Law No. 14/B of 2 December 1943;
Royal Decree - Law No. 21/B of 13 December 1943;
Royal Decree - Law No. 6 of 3 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 11 of 13 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 18 of 2 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 19 of 24 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 34 of 31 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 43 of 20 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 74 of 2 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 80 of 2 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 84 of 10 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 102 of 27 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 108 of 27 January 1944;
Royal Decree No. 129 of 13 April 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 152 of 5 July 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 158 of 4 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 187 of 10 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 230 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 231 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 233 of 8 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 234 of 8 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 240 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 248 of 28 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 253 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 254 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 275 of 21 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 295 of 19 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 312 of 26 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 329 of 28 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 335 of 17 November 1944;

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Royal Decree - Law No. 11 of 13 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 18 of 2 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 19 of 24 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 34 of 31 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 43 of 20 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 74 of 2 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 80 of 2 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 84 of 10 March 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 102 of 27 January 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 108 of 27 January 1944;
Royal Decree No. 129 of 13 April 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 152 of 3 July 1944;
Royal Decree - Law No. 158 of 4 June 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 187 of 10 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 230 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 231 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 233 of 8 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 234 of 8 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 240 of 24 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 248 of 28 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 253 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 254 of 3 August 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 275 of 21 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 295 of 19 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 312 of 26 October 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 329 of 28 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 355 of 17 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 376 of 25 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 377 of 29 September 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 380 of 9 November 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 486 of 22 December 1944;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 18 of 5 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 29 of 11 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 31 of 19 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 35 of 1 February 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 39 of 18 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 53 of 1 February 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 56 of 12 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 57 of 18 January 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 60 of 8 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 67 of 8 February 1945;

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Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 91 of 19 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 104 of 1 February 1945;
Decree of the Chief of the Government of 30 December 1943 (Official Gazette No. 21 of 22 April 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 2 May 1944 (Official Gazette No. 24 of 3 May 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 19 April 1944 (Official Gazette No. 26 of 10 May 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 25 May 1944 (establishing the amount of remuneration to be taken into account when computing contributions due for labour accide Official Gazette No. 33 of 3 June 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 28 March 1944 (Official Gazette No. 38 of 5 July 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 28 June 1944 (Official Gazette No. 38 of 5 July 1944);
Ministerial Decree 26 July 1944 (Official Gazette No. 40 of 27 July 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 31 May 1944 (Official Gazette No. 44 of 8 August 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 19 September 1944 (Official Gazette No. 59 of 23 Sept. 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 14 November 1944 (Official Gazette No. 82 of 16 November 1944);
Ministerial Decree of 1 December 1944 (Official Gazette No. 6 of 13 January 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 1 January 1945 (Official Gazette No. 7 of 16 January 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 22 January 1945 (Official Gazette No. 15 of 30 January 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 13 February 1945 (Official Gazette No. 21 of 17 February 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 30 March 1945 (Official Gazette No. 41 of 5 April 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 148 of 22 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 149 of 26 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 21 April 1945 (Official Gazette No. 55 of 2nd May 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 156 of 5 April 1945 (as stated in para three of the AMG Order published in the Official Gazette No. 62 of 24 May 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 167 of 5 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 169 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 198 of 29 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 202 of 26 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 211 of 8 February 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 226 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 228 of 5 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 10 May 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for Societa' Sindacali Assicurazione Enti Cooperativi with head office in Milano) Official Gazette No. 76 of 26 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 19 May 1945 (establishing an average or conventional daily remuneration to be paid to agricultural workers for the 1945 tresking of crops) Official Gazette No. 64 of 28 May 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 243 of 15 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 244 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 250 of 14 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of the 28 May 1945 (establishing the remuneration to be paid to the Vice Commissioners of the High Commissariat for Alimentation) Official Gazette No. 68 of 7 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 4 June 1945 (prices for the 1945 crops of cereals to be consigned to the People's Granaries) Official Gazette No. 68 of

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Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 149 of 26 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 21 April 1945 (Official Gazette No. 55 of 2nd May 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 156 of 5 April 1945 (as stated in para three of the AMG Order published in the Official Gazette No. 62 of 24 May 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 167 of 5 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 169 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 198 of 29 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 202 of 26 April 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 211 of 8 February 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 226 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 228 of 5 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 10 May 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for Societa' Anonima Assicurazione Unioni Cooperativi with head office in Milano) Official Gazette No. 76 of 26 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 19 May 1945 (establishing an average or conventional daily remuneration to be paid to agricultural workers for the 1945 treshing of crops) Official Gazette No. 64 of 28 May 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 243 of 15 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 244 of 22 March 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 250 of 14 April 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of the 28 May 1945 (establishing the remuneration to be paid to the Vice Commissioners of the High Commissariat for Alimentation) Official Gazette No. 68 of 7 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 4 June 1945 (Prices for the 1945 crops of cereals to be consigned to the Peoples' Granaries) Official Gazette No. 68 of 7 June 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 8 June 1945 (Rules relating to the harvesting of dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production) Official Gazette No. 72 of 16 June 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 284 of 20 April 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 7 June 1945 (Freezing fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides) Official Gazette No. 74 of 21 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (Appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the "Societa' Anonima Editrice Reggiana", publisher of the newspaper "Il Solco Fascista" of Reggio Emilia) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the "Societa' Editrice" of the daily paper "Gazzetta dell'Emilia" of Modena) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "Il Popolo di Friuli" of Udine) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;

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Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the S.A.G.A. Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "Il Veneto" of Padua) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "L'Arena" of Verona) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 15 June 1945 (appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "La Provincia" of Como) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Decree of the Prime Minister of 15 June 1945 (Appointing a Commissioner for the temporary administration of the Societa' Editrice of the daily paper "Vedetta d'Italia" of Vicenza) Official Gazette No. 77 of 28 June 1945;
Bando of the Chief of the General Staff No. 49 of 24 June 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 332 of 4 June 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 15 June 1945 (Official Gazette No. 88 of 24 July 1945);
Ministerial Decree of 1 August 1945 (Prices for dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production consigned to the People's Granaries) Official Gazette No. 93 of 4 August 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 8 September 1945 (modifying the Ministerial Decree of 8 June 1945 relating to the reserving of dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production) Official Gazette No. 112 of 18 September 1945;
Articles 14, 15, 16 of the Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 625 of 5 October 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 545 of 7 September 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 127 of 23 October 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 546 of 7 September 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 127 of 23 October 1945);
Price List No. 26 of 17 September 1945 relating to oil prices (Official Gazette No. 115 of 25 September 1945);
Price List No. 28 of 5 October 1945, relating to prices of Sulphur and glass produced at Vicari and [illegible] as well as for fertilizers (Official Gazette No. 125 of 12 October 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 621 of 14 September 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 19 October 1945 (Official Gazette of 23 October 1945);
Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 693 of 1 August 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 702 of 9 November 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 147 of 7 December 1945);

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1945 production consigned to the [illegible]
No. 93 of 4 August 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 8 September 1945 (modifying the Ministerial Decree of 8 June 1945 relating to the reserving or dry leguminous seeds of the 1945 production) Official Gazette No. 112 of 16 September 1945;
Articles 14, 15, 16 of the Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 625 of 5 October 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 545 of 7 September 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 127 of 23 October 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 546 of 7 September 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 127 of 23 October 1945);
Price List No. 26 of 17 September 1945 relating to oil prices (Official Gazette No. 115 of 25 September 1945);
Price List No. 28 of 5 October 1945, relating to prices of Sulphur and glass produced at Vietri sul [illegible] as well as for fertilisers (Official Gazette No. 125 of 16 October 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 621 of 14 September 1945;
Ministerial Decree of 19 October 1945 (Official Gazette of 23 October 1945);
Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 693 of 1 August 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 702 of 9 November 1945 (as stated in para two of the Allied Military Government Order published in the Official Gazette No. 147 of 7 December 1945);
Price List No. 29 of 3 November 1945 relating to prices of tires for bicycles and motor vehicles (Official Gazette No. 142 of 27 November 1945);
Price List No. 31 of 7 November 1945 relating to prices of gun powder and perphosphate. (Official Gazette No. 142 of 27 November 1945);
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 669 of 12 October 1945;
Legislative Decree of the Lieutenant General No. 721 of 5 October 1945.

JOHN K. WEBER,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief Legal Advisor.

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FEB 1 RECD

Translation

Association for the Autonomy of Friul

Udine, 16 January 1946

Admiral Stone
Rome

Between the Livenza and Timavo rivers lives a population including 4% Austrians, 7% 'Veneti', 31% Slovenians, and 58% Friulani. Such an area, with over a million inhabitants is the Friuli Mother Country. For centuries, its inhabitants lived in peace till race hatred was roused; it would therefore be natural to reestablish the order upset by geographical violations as well as ethnical ones, all based on questions of interests, and go back to the historical positions tested by centuries; the various nationalities shouldn't be divided but united by their mutual interests. Nowadays, Friul is divided from zone A, and a Friulano requires a pass from A.M.G. for a trip of a few Kms, just like an Italian coming from Sicily. We ask and propose that the Udine and Gorizia Governorship be replaced by one single Allied Administration under thename of PATRIA DEI FRIULI.

s. Marchi Felix

c/c

EC DIST - 31 Jan.

ACTION - EC (559/EC)
INFO - CC
- POLAD A
POLAD B

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

C 13174
121435A

Q/7296
JAN 13 1030
ROUTINE

AFHQ G -5
AICOM ROME
INFO DISTWO 60 SUB AREA

UNCLASSIFIED:

SUBJECT IS MOVEMENT OF GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS FROM BOIZANO.

PARA 2. PLEASE SUPPLY INFORMATION AS INDICATED IN UNNUMBERED SIGNAL FROM 60 SUB AREA TO 2 DISTRICT OF 10 JANUARY

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AC DIST

ACTION: DISPER

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FILE (2)

FLOAT

2042

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

AC/14057/PS

11 January 1946

Dear Sir,

*(2778/79)

With reference to your letter 2978/79 of 7 December 1945 in which you raise the question of the methods ~~by which members~~ for the Volkspartei in Bolzano are obtained :-

Enquiry has now been made, the President of the Organization has been interviewed and it would seem beyond doubt that a strict Policy is followed whereby former SA, SS, Gestapo or members of similar organisations are debarred from membership.

However it is possible that in isolated local cases some persons of doubtful antecedents may have been admitted.

It was further stated that foreign residents are not admitted as members of the Volkspartei.

Youre very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

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

Nob. Cavaliere Don Renato PRINAS
Ministro Plenipotenziario
Segretario Generale
Ministero degli Affari Esteri
ROMA.

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* Corrected

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GB 23 G/7161

JAN 101530 A JAN 110930

ROUTINE

60 SUB AREA

DISTWO

INFO : AFHQ ALCOM NORTHMOVES LMRS ROME AMG BOLZANO

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED.

Ref AFHQ signals FX 57305 of 28 December and C 51452 of 31 December. Repatriation German and Austrian nationals from Bolzano province extremely difficult as result complete lack information concerning D P trains Via Bolzano bound for Austria and Germany. Essential that R T O Bolzano and 23 D P camp Bolzano for Munich and that 3 box waggons be reserved on Munich bound trains to take DP's ex Bolzano camp otherwise repatriation scheme likely to break down.

AC DIST.

INFO ACTION : DISPER SC

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FILE 2

FLOAT

RESTRICTED

2640

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

HQ AIDOM

10 1630 JANUARY 1945

AMG UDINE FOR PROVINCIAL FOOD OFFICER

(1) AMG XIII CORPS FOR CHIEF FOOD OFFICER (2) AFHQ G-5 (3) AC LIAISON OFFICER TREVISO

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UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT IS WHEAT FIGUR MAINTENANCE FOR UDINE FD

REFERENCE YOUR UDI SIANT SUGAR SIANT TWO NINE OF NINE JANUARY FD

PARA ONE FD UDINE IS AT PRESENT BEING MAINTAINED ON THE SAME BASIS AS THE REST OF VENEZIA REGION FD THAT IS CMA AN EQUITABLE PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL ARRIVALS OF WHEAT IN ITALY IS BEING DIVERTED TO VENICE CMA AND THEREOF AN APPROPRIATE SHARE IS BEING ALLOCATED TO EACH PROVINCE OF VENEZIA REGION BY THE ITALIAN INTERREGIONAL FOOD CONTROLLER FOR NORTHERN ITALY FD

PARA TWO FD OWING TO SHIPMENT PROGRAMME EX UNITED STATES NOT BEING MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO ORIGINAL SCHEDULE CMA MOST OF ITALY NOW BEING MAINTAINED ON A WEEK TO WEEK BASIS FD

PARA THREE FD THE MILITARY REQUISITION SUBMITTED TO CHARLIE CHARLIE SUGAR BY AFHQ FOR WHEAT MAINTENANCE HAS BEEN AGREED CMA BUT FIRST SHIPMENTS AGAINST THAT REQUISITION WILL PROBABLY NOT ARRIVE UNTIL BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY FD

PARA FOUR FD AS SOON AS THESE SHIPMENTS COMMENCE CMA THE POSITION FOR UDINE WILL BE MUCH EASIER FD

2029

ROUTINE

FOOD & AGRICULTURE SUB-COMMISSION

761

W.J. DEGG
Director

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

6 January 1946

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

In connection with the Bolzano situation, I am taking the liberty of quoting below some views of Brigadier Dunlop, whom I believe you met recently, which you may find of interest and which you might care to adopt.

> "I believe one single action that could be taken by the Italian Government to calm the Bolzano situation would be to reassure the German-speaking population that no forced emigration is intended.
>
> "As you know, as a result of the Hitler-Mussolini agreement and as a result of the great deal of misrepresentation that accompanied that agreement, very many German-speaking inhabitants 'opted' to go to Germany (or Austria). In fact as a result of war problems only a relatively small proportion did so move. The others still remain in Bolzano Province. Now, though we have said that such people should be regarded as Italian citizens, - I am generalising in this statement and I appreciate that there are various categories, - the Italian Government has never said so itself. The result is that there is real apprehension among the Sud Tiroler that the Italian Government may now try to turn these optants out of their homeland.
>
> "If the Italian Government could say quite simply, that it was not their intention to turn out of Bolzano any Sud Tiroler born there, whether he opted for Germany in 1939 or not, then, I believe, that a very constructive step would have been taken towards a local peaceful settlement."

Sincerely yours,

See 166
167a

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

167b

From: Brigadier J.K. Dunlop, CBE, MC, TD.

Written in ROME, Sunday, 6th January 1946.

Dear Admiral:

Please accept my sincere thanks for your hospitality today and for the most interesting discussion. I hope you will pardon the manuscript of this letter: I am writing it on the eve of my return North.

"I believe one single action that could be taken by the Italian Government to calm the Bolzano situation would be to reassure the German speaking population that no forced emmigration is intended.

As you know, as a result of the Hitler-Mussolini agreement and as a result of the great deal of misrepresentation that accompanied that agreement, very many German speaking inhabitants "opted" to go to Germany (or Austria). In fact as a result of war problems only a relatively small proportion did so move. The others still remain in Bolzano Province. Now, though we have said that such people should be regarded as Italian citizens, - I am generalising in this statement and I appreciate that there are various categories, - the Italian Government has never said so itself. The result is that there is real apprehension among the Sud Tiroler that the Italian Government may now try to turn these optants out of their homeland.

If the Italian Government could say quite simply, that it was not their intention to turn out of Bolzano any Sud Tiroler born there, whether he opted for Germany in 1939 or not, then, I believe, that a very constructive step would have been taken towards a local peaceful settlement."

There are other points of less importance, such as the restriction on the arrival in the province of Southern Italians in search of work; the employment of local inhabitants as far as possible in governmental administrative positions in the province.

These, however, are to my mind secondary to the important one of guaranteeing to the Sud Tiroler his continued peaceful existence in his patriarchal lands. If that could be stated simply and sincerely, my own belief is that it would have a big effect.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN K. DUNLOP.

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Now, though we have said that such people should be regarded as Italian citizens, - I am generalising in this statement and I appreciate that there are various categories, - the Italian Government has never said so itself. The result is that there is real apprehension among the Sud Tiroler that the Italian Government may now try to turn these optants out of their homeland.

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I am,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN K. DUNLOP.

2027

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, KBE,
Chief Commissioner,
HQ. ALLIED COMMISSION.

Surplus
1814/CC

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

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

8 January 1946

Dear

Thank you for your note of the 6th. I have passed on your views to the Prime Minister.

I believe your suggestion is very constructive and I hope the Prime Minister adopts it.

Very sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Brigadier J.K. Dunlop, CBE, MC, TD
Venezie Region
Allied Commission

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

0436
JAN.071525

G/6895
JAN.080900
IMPORTANT

MAIN 13 CORPS
AFHQ (FOR G-5) INFO : ALCOM AMG REGION 12 AMG UDINE 201 SUB AREA

UNCLASSIFIED.
Subject is unsatisfactory conditions arising from overcrowding UDINE GAOL. Total of prisoners held is 486 at present of which 359 are awaiting trial. Capacity of gaol is 350. Urge following action.

1°. Removal of sentenced prisoners to gaols where ACCN available.
2°. Italian Govt to accelerate trial of political prisoners totalling 201.
3°. Temporary transfer to other gaols of political prisoners who cannot be tried without delay.
4°. Appointment by Italian Govt of a suitable govenor for Udine gaol.

AC DIST

INFO-ACTION : ~~PUB SAFETY SC~~ LEGAL S/C
INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
C.A. SEC.
FILE 2
FLOAT

167

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HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

Written in Rome
Sunday, 6 January 1946

Dear Admiral.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your hospitality today and for the most interesting discussion. I hope you will pardon the handscript of this letter. I am writing this on the eve of my return north.

I believe that there are single action that could be taken by the Italian Government to calm the Bolzano situation and to reassure the German speaking population that no forced emigration is intended.

As you know, as a result of the Hitler-Mussolini agreement, and as a result of the great deal of misrepresentation that accompanied that agreement, very many German speaking inhabitants opted to go to Germany (or Austria). In fact, as a result of many problems and a relatively small, but active

(166) see 1070 (posted by OB)

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HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

did so last. The others still remain in Bolzano Province. Now, though we have said that such people should be regarded as Italian citizens, - I am generalising in this short note, I appreciate that there are certain categories -, the Italian Government has never said so itself. The result is that there is real apprehension among the South Tirolese that the Italian Government may now try to turn these options out of their hands.

If the Italian Government could say, quite simply, that it was not their intention to turn out of Bolzano any South Tirolese born there, whether he opted for Germany in 1939 or not, then I believe that a very constructive step would have been taken towards a true peaceful settlement.

166

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HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

Dear Sir

I am of the opinion that the question of the removal of the restrictions on the movement of Southern Italians in search of work; the employment of local inhabitants as far as possible in Government administrative positions in the Provinces, are, in my mind, secondary to the important one of guaranteeing to the Food Position the continued supply of certain commodities on the Mediterranean Coast. If that could be said simply and succinctly my own belief is that it would have a big effect.

I am, Sir,
your most obedient
humble Servant,

Admiral Ellery Stone
K.B.E.

Brigadier

166

AM 1079 Ra

J.E./am
SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIA GIULIA REGION
Allied Military Government
A.P.O. 594

29 Dec 45

REPORT UPON THE PRESENT SITUATION IN PORDENONE PROVINCE

PART I

HISTORICAL

When, on the tenth of November 1918, men of an Alpini Platoon reached the Brenner Pass, they were, in fact, completing the final phase of an Italian counter offensive against German domination, which had developed as a continuous historic action since 1848.

As not infrequently in history, as indeed happened in Venezia Giulia, the final impetus of the counter offensive had carried the attackers onto debateable ground. Those Italian troops who marched into Rovereto, Riva and Trento, had in truth, been liberating "Italia Irredenta". Those who thereafter pressed north through the Salorno defile or came to Bolzano over the Tonale Pass, were entering a countryside whose inhabitants spoke German, which had been part of the Habsburg domain for centuries. Should, however, Italy the Brenner, the prize of a mountain rampart against Germany and Austria for ever.

The need for the Brenner frontier, and the spoils of victory, were the powerful arguments which the Italian representatives could urge at the negotiations for the treaty of St. Germain.

The alternative to the Brenner line was the so called "Salorno line". Salorno, a village in the Province of Trento, 28 Kms south of Bolzano, is the last village on the southward road which possess a preponderatingly German speaking population. Just below the village, the Adige, with road and railway alongside, passes through a defensible gorge. It was a possible frontier though certainly not, military speaking, as impressive as the Brenner line.

Had the Salorno line been accepted as the frontier on 1919, it would have given to Italy by far the greater part of the present Province of Trento. It would have left to Austria the present Province of Bolzano together with a group of eleven Communes which now lie in Trento.

On the evidence of Colonel House, President Wilson was impressed with the arguments, based on ethnic grounds, in favour of the adoption of the Salorno line. Nevertheless, as happened in the case of the Wilson Line in Istria, the President was persuaded by the military arguments

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pressed north through the Salorno defile or came to Bolzano over the Tonale Pass, were entering a countryside whose inhabitants spoke German, which had been part of the Habsburg domain for centuries. Ahead, however, lay the Brenner, the prize of a mountain rampart against Germany and Austria for ever.

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The alternative to the Brenner line was the so called "Salorno line". Salorno, a village in the Province of Trento, 26 Kms south of Bolzano, is the last village on the southward road which possess a preponderatingly German speaking population. Just below the village, the Adige, with road and railway alongside, passes through a defensible gorge. It was a possible frontier though certainly not, military speaking, as impressive as the Brenner line.

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Baron Sternbach tells how the South Tirol delegation which went to the Peace Conference did not secure a hearing. Doctor Renner the present Premier of Austria took part on the discussions as leader of the Austrian delegation, and is himself evidence as to the arguments which led to the terms of the peace.

The treaty of St. Germain was a " dictated " peace without a doubt. The victor nations were determined to finish the Austro-Hungarian empire. President De Gasperi's statement at Milan on 4 November, that the present frontier was fixed in a freely negotiated treaty between Italy and Austria may be good debating but it is bad history.

In the end the Italian military strategists had their way. The Brenner became the frontier between Austria and Italy, and some 200,000 Tirolers passed under Italian rule.

No plebiscite was taken, nor officially suggested. In so far as the population of the province of Bolzano was concerned, the result of such a plebiscite

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would have been a foregone conclusion. The Sud Tiroler did make, to the Italian Parliament of 1921, a formal protest against annexation.

In the first years after the war the Italian Government of the day appears to have adopted a reasonably conciliatory policy. With the arrival of Mussolini and Fascism, the position of the Sud Tirol changed very much for the worse. Mussolini's exaggerated nationalism could not tolerate the existance of this non-Italian minority within Italian territory. A process of violent Italianisation was carried out. Italian factories were artificially developed in a new industrial suburb of Bolzano. A new administrative quarter, with buildings in Fascist style was built on the right bank of the torrent Talvera, to the west of the old city of Bolzano. Italian factory workers, shop keepers, State employees and the like were introduced in large numbers so that in fact the Commune of Bolzano became at least 50%, and the Commune of Merano about 45% Italian.

Economically the great development of hydro electric plants in the valleys of Upper Adige and Isarco linked Bolzano with the industry of North Italy.

In spite of this, the process of Italianisation was making slow progress outside the immediate neighbourhood of the main Brenner road. However, in 1939 a new development in the history of the Sud Tirol arose as a result of the world politics of Hitler's Germany.

Hitler was faced with the fact that the Italian treatment of the Tiroler was an obstacle to concord between Italy and Germany. Therefore, in his view, the problem must cease to exist. The Hitler-Mussolini agreement was as cynical a piece of power politics as any other plot hatched by the two dictators. It was a plan to remove the problem by removing the Tiroler. When the native population was out of the way, the country up to the Brenner would be repeopled by Italians, and there would be peace. The first piece of machinery, carried out, it is important to note, in the autumn 1939, after the war had had already begun, was the "option".

There are many, Italians and others, who seem to think that the "option" was a form of plebiscite to decide whether the Tiroler wanted to stay under Italian law or go to Germany. It may be worth while explaining that the choice was not as simple as that. The basic idea of the two dictators was that the Tiroler population had to be got out of Bolzano Province. These people were told that they had no choice as to whether they wanted to move or not. They had got to give up their patriarchal farms. That much had been settled. The only alternatives before them were those of moving into Germany (or Austria) or of moving South into Italy. Every device of the Nazi propaganda machine was put into operation. Agents went round the villages, told how those who opted for Germany would be kept together in communities, and that the Fuhrer would build model villages for their reception, probably in Austria. For those who opted for Italy, "South" meant certainly South of the Po', it might mean Sicily or perhaps Libya.

Small wonder that the result of the [illegible]

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outside the immediate neighbourhood of the main Brenner road. However, in 1939 a new development in the history of the Sud Tirol arose as a result of the world politics of Hitler's Germany.

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Small wonder that the result of the option showed a great majority for movement into Germany. It was what Hitler wanted. It was also what Mussolini wanted, a point not so often remembered by Italians when this matter is discussed. The local priests, it is important to note, did not record any option at all.

In fact the scheme broke down almost before it had got started. The financial conditions which, to give fair due, were most generous to the optants, imposed a severe strain on Italian finance. It is probably that Fascism realised that the process of transplanting a whole countryside was a tremendous task. Early in 1940 instructions had been given to delay the move out of Bolzano of forestry workers. In fact, under the terms of the option, some 50,000 Tiroler left Bolzano for the Reich. This however does include 10,000 men who, having opted for Germany, were conscripted into the German army.

The following is submitted as a judgement upon the Hitler-Mussolini agreement on autumn 1939. It was a type of agreement which could only have been conceived under the mentality of imminent war, and could only have been propagated in the regime of control and distortion which accompanies a war waged by dictators. It was, in fact, brought to a standstill by the economic factors of war. In peace it would have been unthinkable, in war it failed.

In the light of the Hitler-Mussolini agreement and of twenty years of Fascismo, the vast majority of Tiroler inhabitants of Bolzano were protagonists

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of Germany rather than Italy in the recent war. Especially was this the case after Sept 8, 1943 when on the morrow of Italy's capitulation German Forces marched into the Province and secured the Brenner road.

Without doubt, the majority of the German speaking inhabitants welcomed and befriended the German troops. The Italian inhabitants of Bolzano, and they were many, had very hard treatment from the German Command. It is certain that during the two years of German occupation many Tiroler did take opportunities offered to pay off old scores. The Partigiani Forces of Belluno and Trento can scarcely find words strong enough to express their feelings about the "Tedeschi" of the Alto Adige. From their point of view, Partigiani and Allied prisonners alike, received no help from the Tiroler peasantry. If found, they were proftly handed over to the German authorities.

Thereby, relations between the two races became further estranged.

After the German collapse in May 1945, American troops entered the Province of Bolzano. They were liked, they behaved themselves well, they were generous and they showed sympathy for the special problems of the Sud Tirol. Later came the "Folgore" Gruppo of the Italian Army. For various reasons they made themselves most unpopular with the inhabitants. They are even now in the process of departure and a small number of British and also Italian Internal Security troops remain in the area. Unlike Folgore however, they will not be spread all over the Province, but will be in groups only on the more important depots.

For eight months the Province has been under Allied Military Government and a succession of able Provincial Commissioners have worked hard to steady the local political situation, and to create an atmosphere on which the most satisfactory future for the Province could be hammered out. In this, they have achieved a very considerable and well deserved measure of success.

PART II

APPRECIATION

In making an appreciation of the situation there is one important caution that must be uttered. Visitors, A.F. and others, coming from the South, arrive at Bolzano. They visit officials in that city. They may go to Merano, they may drive up route 12 to the Brenner, and they return southwards feeling that they have seen the Province of Bolzano.

Yet, in truth, today, the city of Bolzano is less representative of the Province of the same name, than the city of Gorizia is representative of the hinterland of Gorizia Province or the city of Pola representative of Istria.

Into Bolzano was concentrated the whole of Mussolini's Italian emigration. Into Bolzano there has poured since May 1945 a horde of Italian job seekers, black [illegible] unemployed, but for the most part a worthless

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Into Bolzano was concentrated the whole of Mussolini's Italian emigration. Into Bolzano there has poured since May 1945 a horde of Italian job seekers, black market operators some genuine unemployed; but for the most part a worthless riffraff attracted by stories of vast wealth in lightly guarded German dumps. The same applies in a slightly less degree to Merano.

Even in 1939 the relative population figures were :-

	Allogeni	Italiani	
Commune of Bolzano	22,084	36,050	58,134
" " Merano	15.336	14.269	29.605
Remainder of Province	192.112	26.142	218 254
Total Province	229.532	76.461	305.993

The proportion of Italians has undoubtedly increased greatly since 1939.

Bressanone (Brixen), Brunico (Bruneck) and Vipiteno (Sterzing) will show typical Tiroler scenes but only if the visitor is content to turn off the main road which bypasses the town, and to steer through the narrow streets.

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But the real South Tirol is to be found outside Bolzano and Merano, in the small villages off the main highway. There, the most conspicuous monument in the village square is that to the fallen in the last war - in the Austrian Army - where name after name records the traditional families of Hofer, Habicher and the like, established in the Sud Tirol for six centuries or more. There, the interior of the village church, the position of the organ, the wooden pews, the church ornaments, show kinship with similar churches in the Tirol, in Bavaria and the Rhineland. They are not like anything in Italy. In the village churchyard German names outnumber Italian by a hundred to one. There, the Gospel in the Mass is read in German. In these villages there are but few Italians, some minor functionaries, one or two retired folk living in villas, and occasionally an Italian farmer, usually from the Veneto, who has bought a farm from a hard up Tiroler. The last named immigrants, good solid people usually get on well in the countryside. In these villages, in short, culture, customs and language are essentially south Germanic.

Nor must it be thought that the province consists of the main town and a thinly populated mountainous area. Such is not the case. The mountain valleys are fertile and thickly populated. Nearly three quarters of the population live outside of Bolzano and Merano.

In the face of the existing situation there appear to be some four or five possibilities.

1. The prosecution by Italy of the policy of the Hitler - Mussolini agreement. That is to say the compulsory removal from the Sud Tirol of all those who opted for Germany. It is probable that such a policy would be very difficult to put into effect, given the stubborn resistance to be expected from the Tiroler and the weakness of the present Italian executive machinery. Over and above that, it would appear to be an almost suicidal policy for any Italian Government to adopt. In the eyes of the world it would stamp them as following precisely in the footsteps of Mussolini, If there ever was in history a contract entered into "for an immoral consideration", it was the Hitler-Mussolini pact. Following the precedent of civil law it should therefore be declared null and void.

There is, arising out of this same aspect, the very difficult question of those who opted and who went, and now wish to return. There must be sympathy for the Italian point of view that these people had their choice and must take the consequence. On the other hand the two dictators who, in partnership, presented the choice were guilty of a great deal of misrepresentation. One of the partners represented the greater German Reich, now in dissolution. It seems likely that the succession States are not prepared to carry on the contract. It takes two countries to effect an emigration policy, and there appears to be still the possibility that the Austrian Government will not accept as citizens those who

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The position of these people is therefore desperate. It would redound to their credit if the Italian Government would adopt a generous attitude and permit their return particularly those who have left close relatives and property in the Sud Tirol.

Certainly a declaration by the Italian Government that it regarded the Hitler-Mussolini agreement as null and void would be a most valuable contribution to the peaceful settlement of this problem of Bolzano.

2. The adoption of a "laissez faire" policy by Italy. That is to say, the virtual dropping of the Hitler-Mussolini agreement, some minor measures of concession to Tiroler " prejudices", and a tacit policy of continued attempted Italianisation. Somewhat cynically that is what one fears to be the most likely event. It will have the rather sorry sequel of a continued period of distrust and dislike. Much depends on the strength of the future Italy and of the relative strengths of Austria, France and the future Germany. One is bound to have the feeling that a "grumbling toothache" on her Northern frontier will not be for the good of future Italy.

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The future Italy must find friends in the world. She cannot afford to be at enmity with Jugoslavia over Venezia Giulia, with Austria over the Sud Tirol, with France over the North West, and to lose the sympathy in the United States and Great Britain through a narrow and unimaginative nationalistic policy in Bolzano. The treatment of the South Tirolor may well be the touchstone of Italian international status in the years to come.

It appears most unlikely that forced Italianisation will be successful. It will have success in the larger centres in the bottom of the valleys. Elsewhere it will be defeated by the passive resistance of the mountain folk. After all, twenty years of Fascism achieved remarkably little. History has so many examples of the tenacity of people in mountains.

3. The return of all or part of the Province of Bolzano to Austria.
The pros and cons of this important matter trascend so far the scope of this paper that it would be incorrect to discuss them. Yet the conviction should be put on record that if the question of return to Austria were put in the form of a fairly held plebiscite in the Province of Bolzano, without "packing" by immigration, without intimidation by either side, the result would be a substantial majority in favour of a return to Austria. The feeling on the part of the Tirolor amounts to an almost religious fervour.

At the same time it must be clear that a return to Austria at this juncture would raise problems which would never have existed if, in 1919, the frontier had remained on the Salorno line. Austria would now have to deal with substantial Italian minorities forming compact groups in the larger towns. There would also have to be special terms covering the economic links with Italy.

4. The continuance of Bolzano within the framework of the Italian state, but with a considerable degree of local autonomy. This has been discussed with a number of Tirolor. The tragic difficulty that is at once encountered is the lack of any faith in the good intentions or the reliability of Italian profession. This point of view is naturally wounding to Italian sentiment and does not, in itself, make for improved feelings between the two races. Yet in justice it should be admitted by Italians, that, of the twenty six years that have passed since the Sud Tirol was incorporated in Italy, some twenty years have been passed under a Fascist regime. Time and again the same reply is met from peasants, from professional men, from clergy, that were such autonomy to be guaranteed by Allies and, better still, supervised by Allied officials, then it might be acceptable, as a second best to a union with the Tirol. It would take a very bold and far sighted policy on the part of the Italian government to oversome such distrust. It must be said that the under the lead of a broad minded Prefect., who has had at heart the improvement of relations between the two ethnic groups, much has been done. The Rome Government have taken certain steps which do go a long way to meet many of the demands of the Tirolor. Yet, contemporaneously, thoughtless or merely spiteful actions taken by minor Italian officials undo much of the good work which is being put in hand.

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4. The continuance of Bolzano within the framework of the Italian state, but with a considerable degree of local autonomy. This has been discussed with a number of Tirolers, the tragic difficulty that is at once encountered is the lack of any faith in the good intentions or the reliability of Italian profession. This point of view is naturally wounding to Italian sentiment and does not, in itself, make for improved feelings between the two races. Yet in justice it should be admitted by Italians, that, of the twenty six years that have passed since the Sud Tirol was incorporated in Italy, some twenty years have been passed under a Fascist regime. Time and again the same reply is met from peasants, from professional men, from clergy, that were such autonomy to be guaranteed by Allies and, better still, supervised by Allied officials, then it might be acceptable, as a second best to a union with the Tirol. It would take a very bold and far sighted policy on the part of the Italian government to oversome such distrust. It must be said that the under the lead of a broad minded Prefect., who has had at heart the improvement of relations between the two ethnic groups, much has been done. The Rome Government have taken certain steps which do go a long way to meet many of the demands of the Tirolers. Yet, contemporaneously, thoughtless or merely spiteful actions taken by minor Italian officials undo much of the good work which is being put in hand.

2027

It is to be remembered that autonomy, on the lines known so well in respect of state's rights in the United States, or as known in Great Britain in respect of Scotland, on the large scale, or the Isle of Man, on the smaller scale, is not an easy thing to fit into the existing highly centralised Italian administrative system. If local autonomy is to be a real thing in Bolzano it will be a matter of men rather than of rules. The Sud Tirolers do not like to have their smallest piece of local administration controlled by an Italian official from the south. They want to have their own men running their affairs, in schools, in medical services, in the courts and in the civil administration.

If, however, the Italian Government is able to take the courageous step of granting such wide autonomy, if the men selected by the Government to go to Bolzano are men of the widest breadth of vision and of ability, then there is a possibility that the Sud Tirolers of Bolzano might settle down as tranquil members of an Italian state.

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They are essentially a peaceful mountain folk, what they want above all things, is to be allowed to live their own lives managed by their own kin. If that is conceded, they may, in the end, be content.

5. The establishment of some intermediate frontier line.

Such might be on the general basis of the "Napoleon line" a line which ran north of Belluno, crossing the Adige south of Lana and crossing the Isarco south of Castelrotto. Such a line would leave within Italy the part of the province most affected by the Italianisation of the last decades. It would give to Austria the communes which have a large proportion of Tirolor inhabitants.

There would appear to be little reason in ethics why an Italy who can offer the "Wilson line" in Venezia Giulia as a compromise to secure agreement with Jugoslavia, might not offer the Napoleon line to secure agreement with Austria.

The objection of such a line from the Italian viewpoint would be that it abandoned the Brenner as a frontier. Yet it is not easy to see why such a mountain barrier should be of overwhelming importance in the days of air power and the atomic bomb, or why Italy should have such a preponderating claim to a mountain barrier against Germany when Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France have to put up with frontiers that are, for the most part, artificial. Nevertheless it is a fact to be reckoned with that the Brenner has become an Italian obsession, possibly linked with the century old inferiority complex in the face of Teutonic military power.

On the other hand, the most stable frontiers in history appear to be the frontiers that are based on cultural boundaries. On such a theory, the Salorno line, or a slightly northern variant in the Napoleonic line, would appear to have the best chance of ultimate survival.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, it is submitted:

That the forcible expulsion of the Sud Tirolor is contrary to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, and is, moreover, likely in practice to be exceedingly difficult.

That a policy of forced Italianisation is likely to be successful only in the valleys and to create consequential difficulties for Italy.

That a system of real autonomy for the province might be productive of a peaceable solution, but that such a policy would require very far reaching concessions on the part of the Italian Government.

That the return of the province in whole or in part to Austria would accord with the wishes of the majority of the population, but that real

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have to put up with frontiers [illegible] the Brenner
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obsession, possibly linked with the century old inferiority complex in the face
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On the other hand, the most stable frontiers in history appear to be
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CONCLUSION

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That the forcible expulsion of the Sud Tiroler is contrary to the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, and is, moreover, likely in practice to be exceedingly difficult.

That a policy of forced Italianisation is likely to be successful only in the valleys and to create consequential difficulties for Italy.

That a system of real but noisy for the province might be productive of a peaceable solution, but that such a policy would require very far reaching concessions on the part of the Italian Government.

That the return of the province in whole or in part to Austria would accord with the wishes of the majority of the population, but that real difficulties would be experienced in regard to the southern area where Italianisation has made most progress.

APPENDICES

The following appendices are annexed to this Report:

1. A table based on the figures used for the compilation of the option papers for the Hitler-Mussolini agreement in 1939. They show the numbers of Italian citizens who, had not the necessity of declaring an option, and the numbers of "alloglotti" who had to vote.

2. A map showing in graphic form the present proportionate population in the various communes of the provinces. It should be made clear that this map is not compiled from anyone set of statistics. It is copied from a map maintained in the Provincial Commissioner's office in Bolzano, which has been kept up to date so far as is possible, on the basis of such information as comes in from time to time. It can be taken as an honest attempt to evaluate the present position at a time when accurate statistics are very hard to come by.

John K. DU[illegible], Brigadier,
Regional Commissioner.

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APPENDIX I

LIST

of the numbers of the inhabitants in

SOUTH TYROL

on June 23rd 1939 according to the official statements made by the communes concerned on January 1st 1940.

I. Province of Bozen.

A) Province of Bozen without its ladine communes:

Communes:	Popolazione allogena:	Popolazione italiana:	Totale
Appiano (Eppan)	6.476	1.134	7.610
Barbiano (Barbian)	1.187	191	1.378
Braies (Prags)	694	30	724
Bolzano (Bozen)	22.084	36.050	58.134
Brennero (Brenner)	1.374	969	2.343
Bressanone (Brixen)	8.639	1.802	10.441
Brunico (Bruneck)	5.333	1.212	6.545
Caines (Kuens)	210	1	211
Caldaro (Kaltern)	4.413	355	4.768
Campo di Trens (Freienfeld)	2.134	204	2.338
Campo Tures (Sand in Taufers)	2.839	162	3.001
Castelbello & Ciardes (Kastelbell - Tschars)	2.052	36	2.088
Castelrotto (Kastelruth)	4.064	169	4.233
Cermes (Tscherms)	775	99	874
Chienes (Kiens)	1.693	102	1.795
Chiusa (Klausen)	3.915	551	4.466
Cornedo (Karneid)	1.857	510	2.367
Curon (Graun)	2.297	215	2.512
Dobbiaco (Toblach)	2.095	310	2.405
Falzes (Pfalzen)	1.124	14	1.138
Fiè (Völs)			

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Appiano (Eppan)			
Barbiano (Barbian)	1.187	191	1.378
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Curon (Graun)	2.297	215	2.512
Dobbiaco (Toblach)	2.095	310	2.405
Falzes (Pfalzen)	1.124	14	1.138
Fiè (Vols)	1.847	269	2.116
Funes (Villnos)	1.798	314	2.112
Gais (Gais)	1.570	32	1.602
Gargazzone (Gargazon)	565	49	614
Glorenza (Glurns)	664	54	718
Laces (Latsch)	3.076	83	3.159
Lagundo (Algund)	2.593	536	3.129
Laion (Lajen)	1.817	99	1.916
	89.185	45.552	134.737

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Communes:	Popolazione allogena:	Popolazione italiana:	Total
Brought forward :	89.185	45.552	134.737
Laives (Leifers)	1.050	4.621	5.671
Lana (Lana)	5.016	495	5.511
Lasa (Laas)	3.299	170	3.469
Luson (Lusen)	1.261	35	1.296
Malles (Mals)	4.257	294	4.551
Marlengo (Marling)	1.832	672	2.504
Martello (Martell)	1.117	22	1.139
Meltina (Molten)	1.113	15	1.128
Merano (Meran)	15.336	14.269	29.605
Mezzaselva (Mittewald)	649	548	1.197
Monguelfo (Welsberg)	1.837	152	1.989
Moso (Moos i.P.)	1.477	277	1.754
Nalles (Nals)	1.229	56	1.285
Naturno (Naturns)	2.809	133	2.942
Naz - Schiaves (Natz-Schabs)	1.156	104	1.260
Nova Levante (Welschnofen)	1.164	92	1.256
Nova Ponente (Deutschnofen)	2.706	87	2.793
Parcines (Partschins)	1.803	227	2.030
Perca (Percha)	871	13	884
Plans (Plans)	240	7	247
Ponte Gardena (Waidbruck)	163	114	277
Postal (Burgstall)	510	455	965
Prato Stelvio (Prad)	3.764	298	4.062
Racines (Ratschings)	3.186	123	3.309
Rasun - Valdaora (Rasen-Olang)	3.621	244	3.865
Renon (Ritten)	4.777	403	5.180
Rifiano (Riffian)	779	20	799
Rio di Pusteria (Uhlbach)	2.698	196	2.894
S. Candido (Innichen)	2.062	841	2.903
S. Genesio (Jenesien)	1.992	64	2.056
S. Leonardo Pass. (St. Leonhard)	4.074	181	4.255

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_erano (_eran)	15.336	14.269	29.605
Lezzaselva (_ittewald)	649	548	1.197
Longuelfo (Welsberg)	1.837	152	1.989
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S. Genesio (Jenesien)	1.992	64	2.056
S. Leonardo Pass. (St. Leonhard)	4.074	181	4.255
S. Lorenzo Pust. (St.Lorenzen)	2.503	93	2.596
S. Andrea in _onte (St. Andra b/ Brixen)	1.641	76	1.717
Sarentino (Sarnthein)	4.915	230	5.145
Scena (Schonna)	1.836	66	1.902
Selva d. Molini (Muhlwald)	1.440	20	1.460
Senales (Schnals)	1.152	37	1.189
Sesto (Sexten)	1.519	137	1.656
Silandro (Schlanders)	4.944	511	5.455
Sluderno (Schluderns)	1.178	63	1.241
	188.161	7_.013	260.174

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Communes:	Popolazione allogena:	Popolazione italiana:	Totale:
Brought forward:	188.161	72.013	260.174
Terento (Terenten)	.1.087	23	1.110
Terlano (Terlan)	1.9_0	547	2.467
Tesimo (Tisens)	1.877	38	1.915
Tires (Tiers)	807	31	83[illegible]
Tirolo (Tirol)	1.958	385	2.34_
Dubré (Taufers i._.)	979	147	1.126
Ultimo (Ulten)	4.[illegible]02	73	4.175
Vadena (Pfatten)	75	610	685
Val di Vizze (Pfitsch[illegible]al)	1.598	257	1.855
Valle Aurina (Ahrntal)	4.412	145	4.557
Val di Casies (Gsies)	1.37[illegible]	31	1.408
Vandoies (Vintl)	2.1[illegible]4	144	2.338
Varna (Vahrn)	1.801	556	2.357
Verano (Voran)	607	23	630
Villandro (Villanders)	1.541	48	1.589
Vipiteno (Sterzing)	3.030	811	3.841
Villabassa (Niederdorf)	1.279	157	1.436
	[illegible]3.805	76.039	294.844

B) Ladine communes of the Province of Bozen:

Communes	Popolazione allogena:	Popolazione italiana:	Totale
Badia (Gadertal)	1.572	30	1.602
Corvara (Kurfar)	501	7	508
Marebbe (Enneberg)	2.124	55	2.179
Ortisei (St. Ulrich)	2.406	211	2.617
S. Martino Badia (St. Martin)	1.946	17	1.963
Sta. Cristina (St. Christina)	1.[illegible]53	4[illegible]	1.105

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Val di Casies (Gsies)	1.3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vandoies (Vintl)	2.1[illegible]4	144	2.338
Varna (Vahrn)	1.801	556	2.357
Verano (Voran)	607	23	630
Villandro (Villanders)	1.541	48	1.589
Vipiteno (Sterzing)	3.030	811	3.841
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	[illegible].805	76.039	294.844

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Corvara (Kurfar)	501	7	508
Larebbe (Enneberg)	[illegible].124	55	[illegible].179
Ortisei (St. Ulrich)	2.406	211	2.617
S. Martino Badia (St. Martin)	1.946	17	1.963
Sta. Cristina (St. Christina)	1.[illegible]83	42	1.105
Selva (Wolkenstein)	1.115	50	1.175
	10.747	422	11.149

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. In the Province of Trent

..) The so-called Unterland (it is to say the communes situated to the south of Bozen up to Salurn):

Communes:	Popolazione allogena:	Popolazione italiana:	Totale:
Bronzolo (Branzoll)	358	1.309	1.667
Caprigna (to which the former autonomous and wholly German = speaking commune of Anterivo - Altrei has been joined)	[illegible]	7-3	1.179
Cortaccia (Kurtatsch)	.09-	117	-.209
Egna (Neumarkt)	.457	337	2.794
Magré (Margreid)	.169	211	1.379
Montagna (Montan)	-.91	119	1.3-0
Ora (Auer)	.494	402	1.896
Salorno (Salurn)	1.340	1.443	-.783
Termeno (Tramin)	[illegible]	149	2.522
Trodena (Truden)	3.	143	936
Valdagno (Aldein)	51	41	1.192
	14.903	4.974	19.877

B) The two communes Fondo and Rumo in Nonsberg to which the former autonomous and German = speaking communes Unser Frau im Wald, St. Felix, Laurein and Proveis have been united:

Communes:	Popolazione allogena:	Popolazione italiana:	Totale:
Fondo	6[illegible]	1.995	-.691

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of ..nterivo ? ..ltrei has been joined)			
Cortaccia (Kurtatsch)	[illegible]56	7-3	1.179
..gna (Neumarkt)	.09-	117	-.209
..agré (..argreid)	.457	337	2.794
..ontagna (..ontan)	.169	211	1.379
Ora (..uer)	[illegible]..01	119	1.3-0
Salorno (Salurn)	.494	402	1.896
Termeno (Tramin)	1.049	1.443	-.783
Trodena (Truden)	[illegible]093	129	2.522
Valdagno (..ldein)	[illegible]3.	143	936
	51	41	1.192
	14.903	4.974	19.877

B) The two communes Fondo and Rumo in [illegible]onsberg to which the former autonomous and German = s. aking communes Unser Frau im Wald, St. Felix, Laurein and Proveis have been united:

Communes:	Popolazione allogena:	Popolazione italiana:	Totale:
Fondo	[illegible]6[illegible]	1.995	-.691
Rumo		980	1.885
	.691	2.975	4.576

Notes

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ad II, ..) Commune of Capriana: This commune is composed of two distinct villages. The Italiana village Capriana with about 700 inhabitants and the German-speaking ..ltrei-..nterivo with about 450 inhabitants. Under ..ustria ..[illegible] was a proper commune. Only under the Italian [illegible]rnment it was joined to Capriana.

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d II, A) Commune of Tredena : This commune includes also the small Italian village of San Lugano with about 150 Italians inhabitants. San Lugano belonged formerly to the Italian commune of Carano.

II, B) Communes of Fondo and Rumo : The villages of Fondo & Rumo are Italian. But the four villages Unser Frau im Wald, St. Felix, Laurein and Proveis with about 1,600 inhabitants are German speaking. They were autonomous communes under Austria. Only under the Italian government they were united with the Italian places of Fondo & Rumo.

R E - A S S U M P T I O N

I. Province of Bozen	Popolazione Allogena	Popolazione Italiana	Total
A) Province of Bozen without Ladino Communes.	219.805	76.039	294.84
B) Ladino communes of the Province of Bozen:	10.727	422	11.14
	229.532	76.461	305.99
I. In the Province of Trent			
A) the so-called Unterland	14.903	4.974	19.87
B) the communes Fondo and Rumo	1.601	2.975	4.57
	16.504	7.949	24.4
adding the figures of the Province of Bozen	229.532	76.461	305.99
Total	246.036	84.410	330.

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without Ladine communes			
B) Ladine communes of the Province of Bozen:	10.727	422	11.149
	229.532	76.461	305.993

I. In the Province of Trent			
A) the so-called Unterland	14.903	4.974	19.877
B) the communes Fondo and Rumo	1.601	2.975	4.57
	16.504	7.949	24.4
adding the figures of the Province of Bozen	229.532	76.461	305.99
Total	246.036	84.410	330.

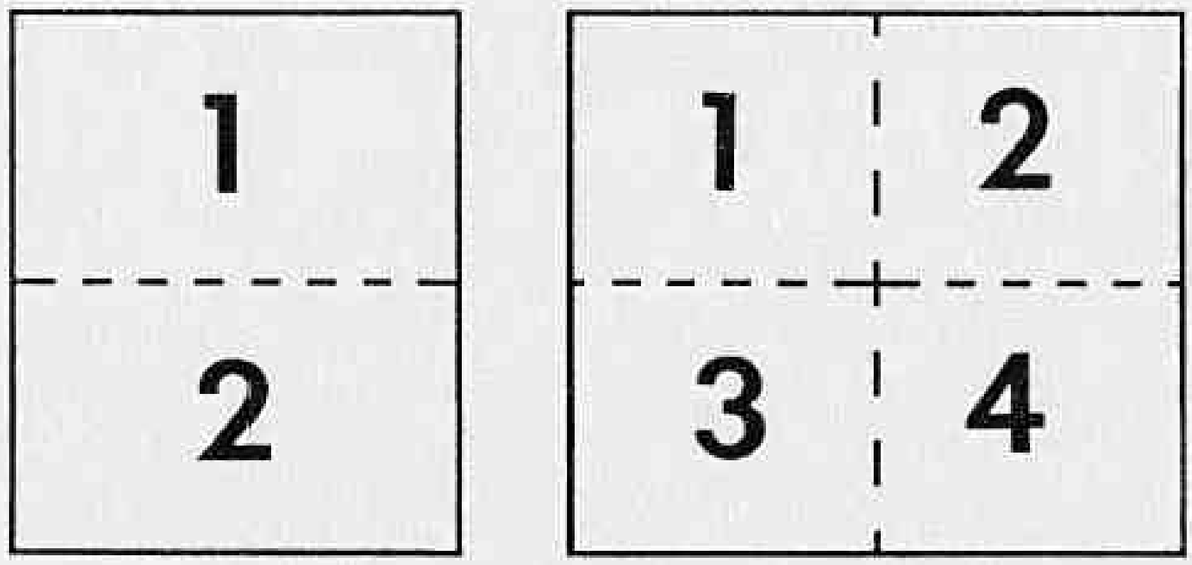
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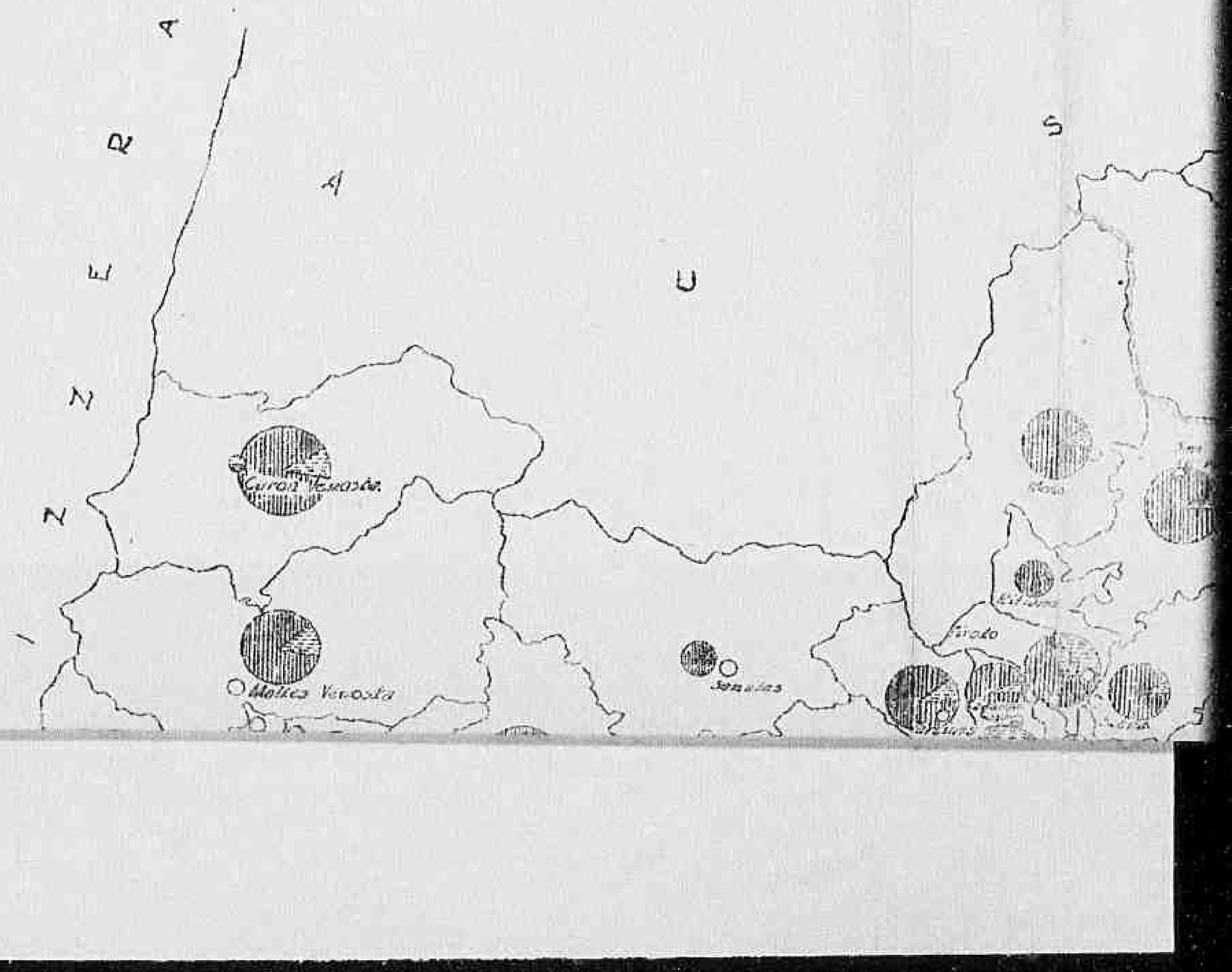
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BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



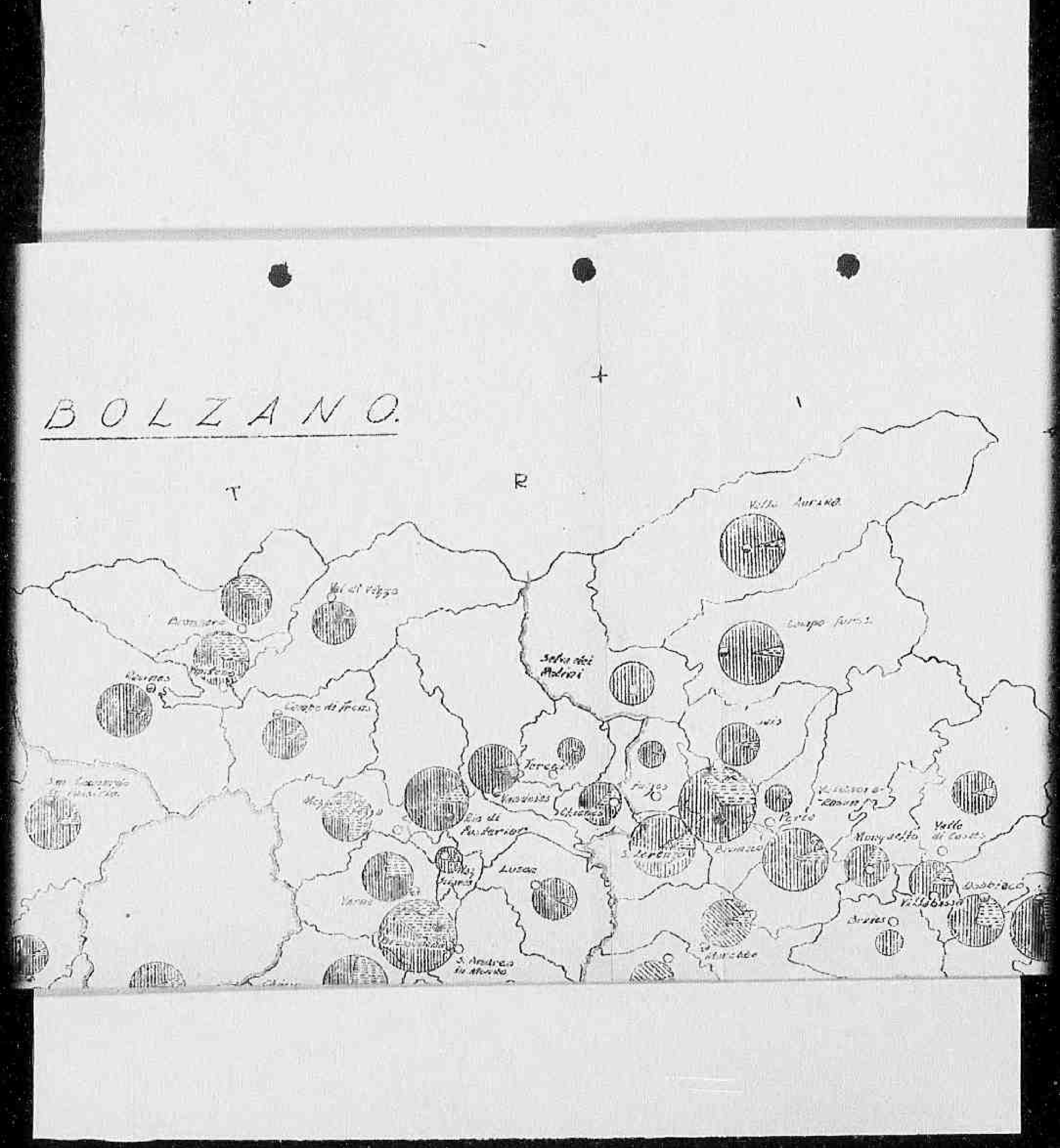
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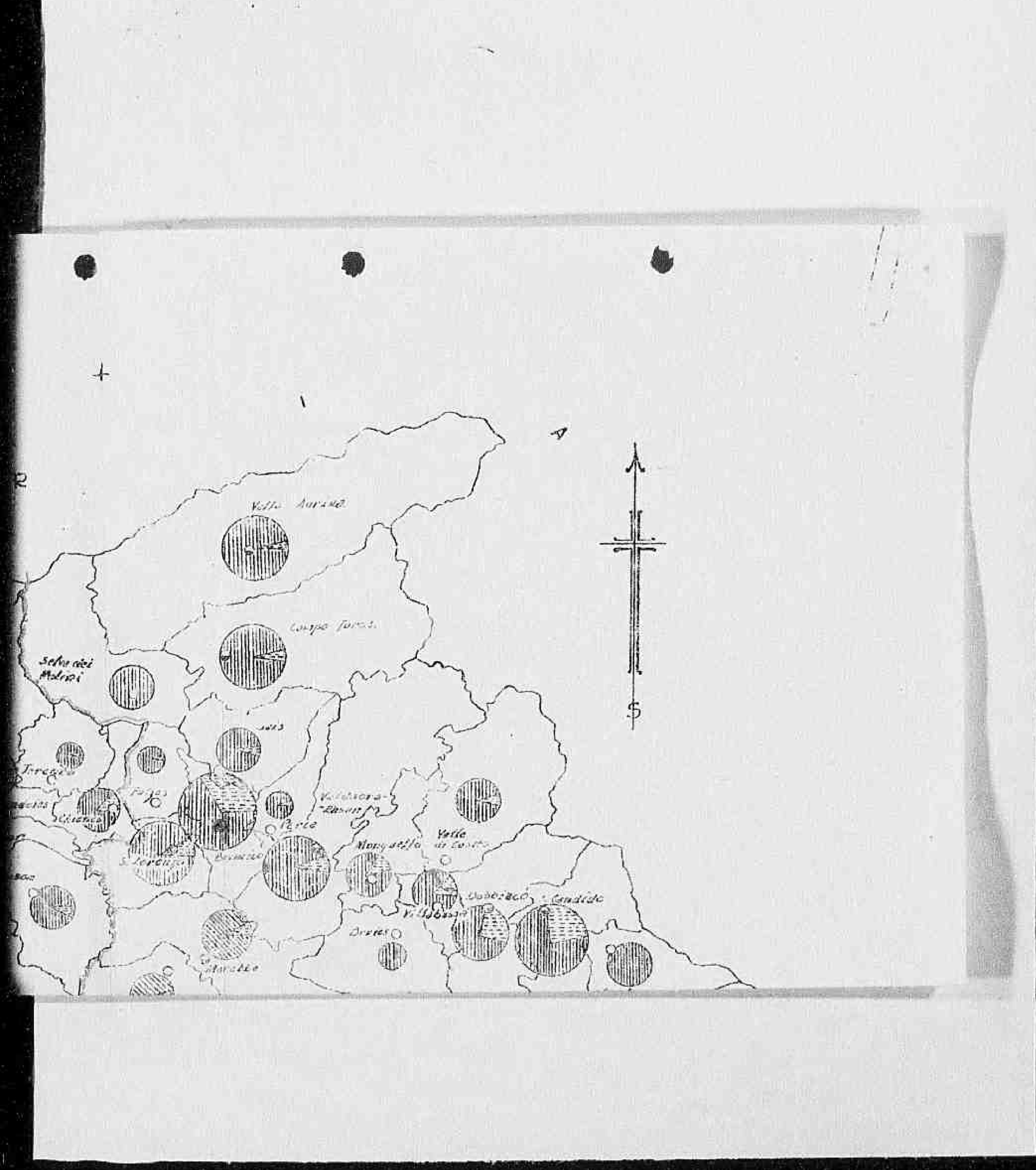


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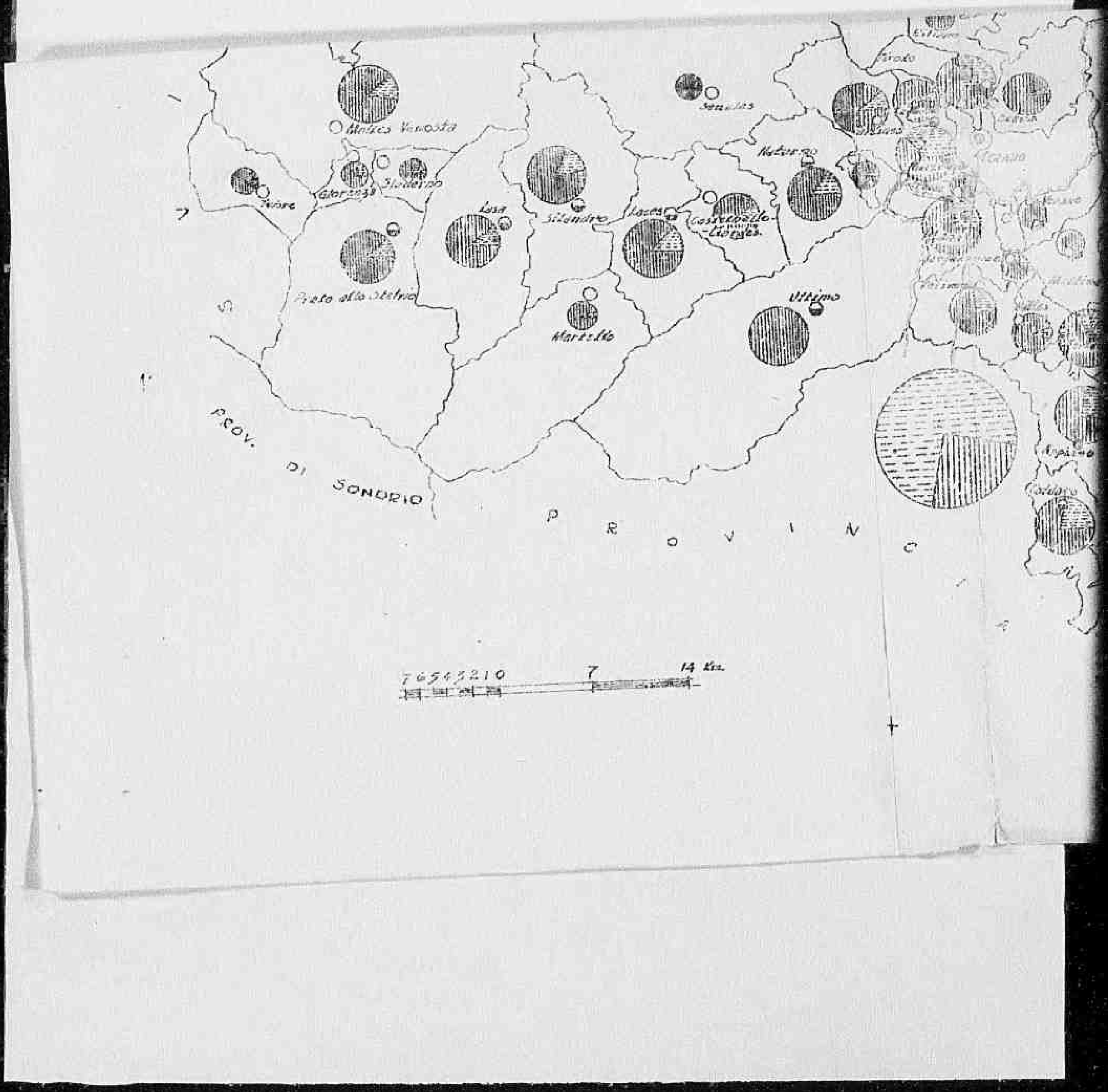
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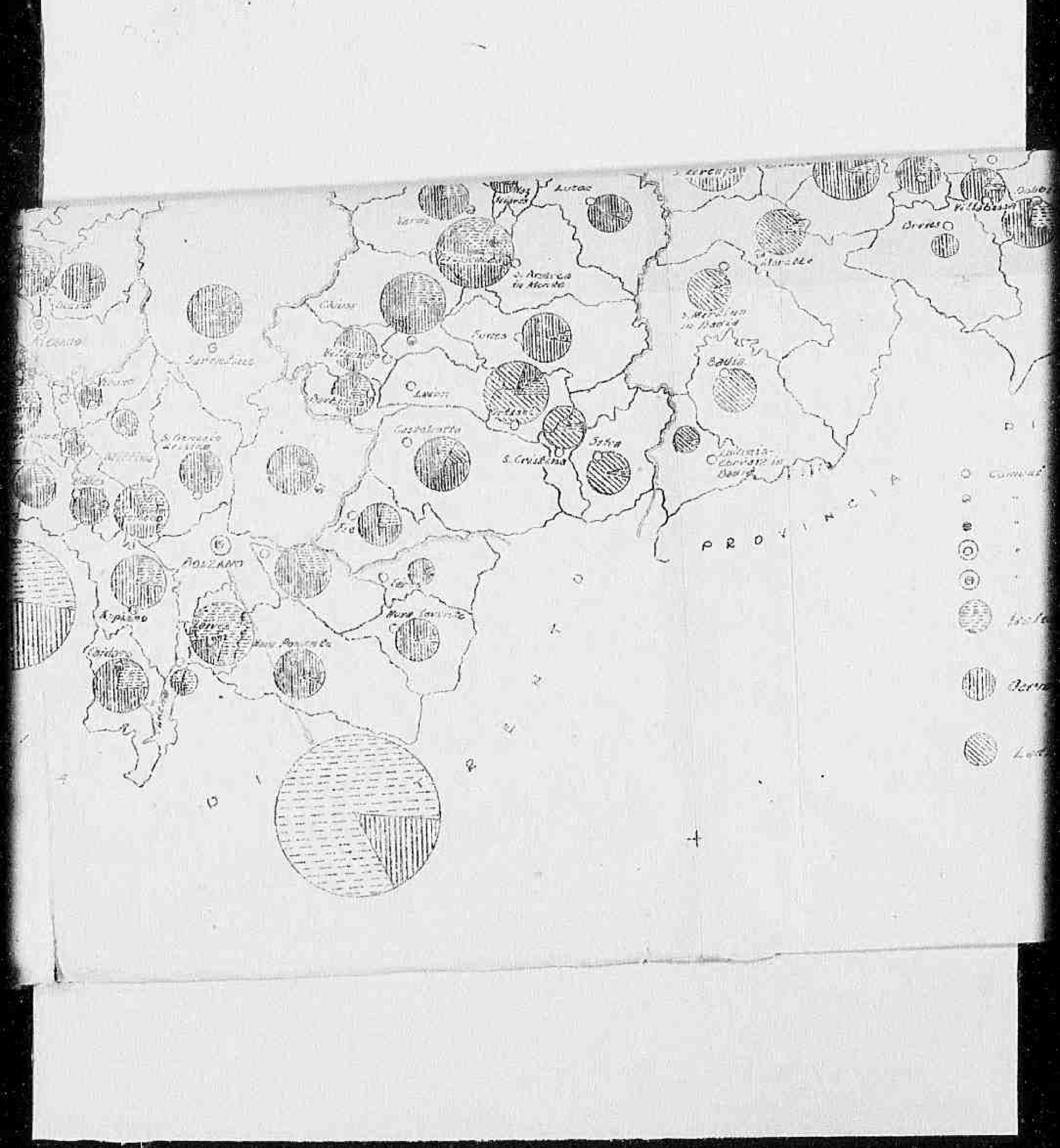
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Vallo Annunziata
Colegio Torres
Sebastiani Medrani
Torre
Torre
Torre

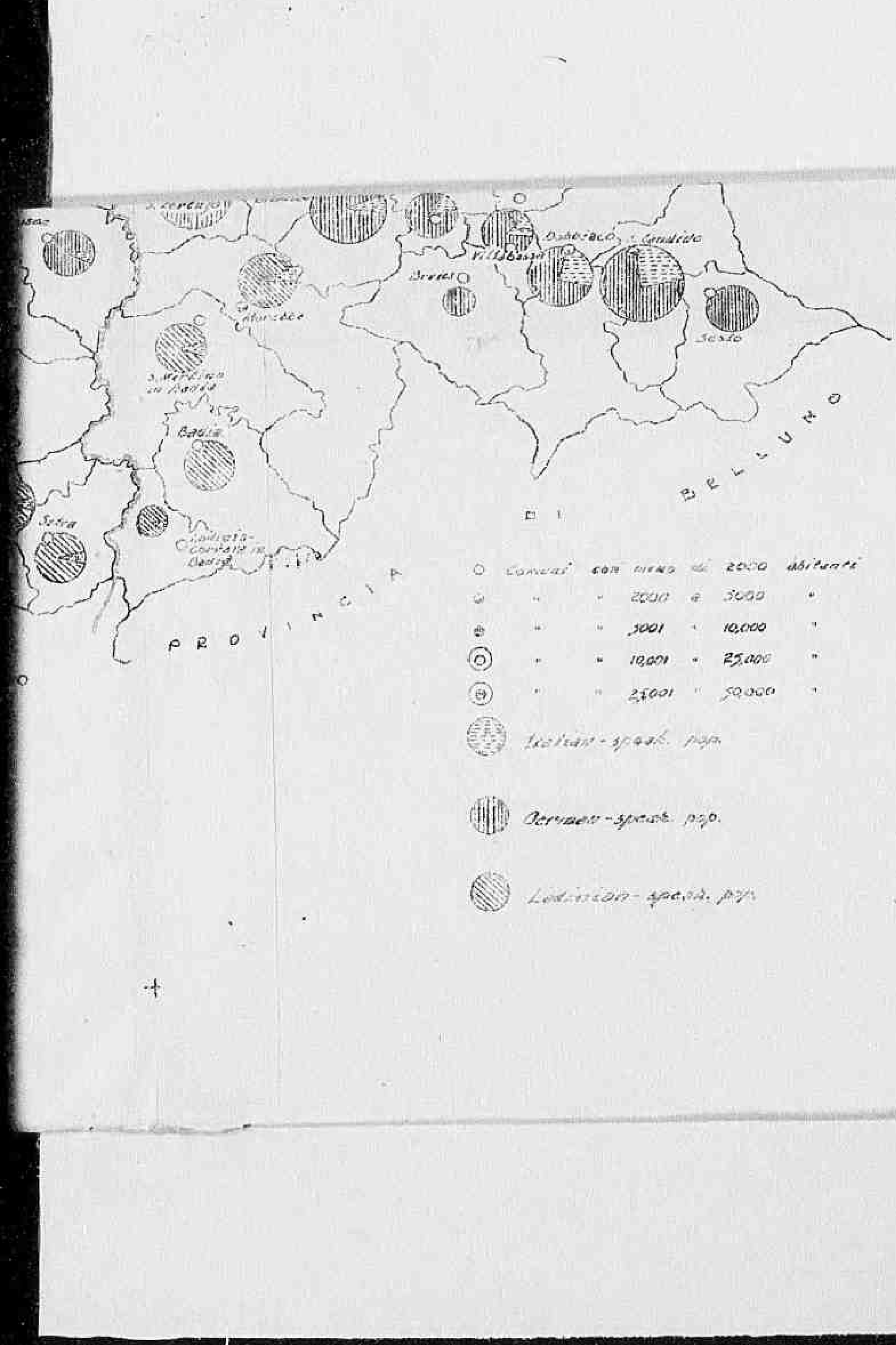
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○ Comuni con meno di 2000 abitanti

◎ " " 2000 a 3000 "

⊕ " " 3001 " 10.000 "

(6) " " 10.001 " 25.000 "

(59) " " 25.001 " 50.000 "

Località - specch. pop.

Borgate - specch. pop.

Località - specch. pop.

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AFHQ GHQ CMF

ROUTINE

DISTWO INFO: ALCOM NORTHMOVES

UNCLASSIFIED:

REF FX 57305 OF 28 DECEMBER. ØYE

1. ALLIED COMMISSION ARE REPATRIATING AS MANY OF THE 3,000 GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN NATIONALS FROM BOLZANO PROVINCE AS POSSIBLE BEFORE 31 JANUARY 1946.

2. YOU WILL CONTACT THE ALLIED COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE IN BOLZANO AND RENDER ALL REASONABLE ASSISTANCE TO THEM FOR THIS EVACUATION PROGRAMME.

AC DIST

INFO/ ACTION: DISPER S/C

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FILE 2

FLOAT

2019

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

Chief Commiss.

USI/S/23
DEC 301215A

G/ 7239
JAN 121430

PRIORITY

FSO AMG UDINE

HQ ALCOM ROME FOR ACFOD . INFO: SUPPLY OFFICER 19 AMG 13 CORPS HQ AMG VENEZIE REGION

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED:

Subject is wheat. And reference LAC Airgram 139 of 15 December appendix D. Please inform earliest when wheat arrivals here may be expected. Present stocks and local allocations only sufficient January 14. Our January flour bid is 3289 tons.

RESTRICTED

AC DIST

ACTION - FOOD & AGRIC SC 2

INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER

ECON SEC 2

FILE 2

FLOAT

2018

1646

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

Chief Commissioner

JAN 7 REC'D

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/4010/4/L. /pa.
29 Dec 45.

SUBJECT : Italian Legislation Udine Province.

TO : Chief Commissioner and Executive Commissioner,
All Sections and Sub-Commissions.

1. Your attention is invited to the enclosed draft order which it is proposed to publish in the Italian Official Gazette.

2. As you are aware, problems are bound to arise due to the fact that the Province of Udine will continue to be administered by AMG until further notice.

3. For the purpose of Italian Legislation the Province of Udine will be treated in the same manner as the rest of the territory which is now being restored.

4. Decrees previously implemented in the said Province by the usual AMG orders will continue to be regarded as having come into effect on the date provided for in the said orders and not on the date of the "handover".

5. A number of Decrees have, however, been modified by AMG implementation orders, especially in relation to the dates from which certain benefits granted under the provisions of a decree would accrue or various tariffs established by decree would enter into effect. All such modifications will remain in force unless expressly abrogated.

6. It is therefore suggested that Sections and Sub-Commissions discuss as soon as possible the problems arising out of the special position of the Province of Udine with the Italian Ministries concerned taking into consideration the provisions of the enclosed draft order.

AC/4010

G. G. Hamilton 2017

G. G. HAMILTON,
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Chief Legal Advisor.

164a

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

D R A F T O R D E R

WHEREAS the Allied Military Government in Italy will be discontinued on 31 December 1945 except in Venezia Giulia and in the Province of Udine ,

Now, Therefore, I, ... Brigadier, C.B.E., ..., in the name and on behalf of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Allied Military Government , hereby order as follows:

1. The decrees listed in the schedule below which have been previously excluded from Allied Military Government territory or certain parts thereof including the Province of Udine shall become operative and shall have full force and effect of law in the Province of Udine as from the 1st January 1946.

2. All decrees promulgated in the Gazzetta Ufficiale issue No. 144 of 1st December 1945 and in following issues shall until further order become effective in the Province of Udine on the same date as in the territory administered by the Italian Government without an express order of the AMG to that effect. Provided, however, that the Provincial Commissioner of the said Province shall have power to suspend or modify in part or in full by Provincial Order the provisions of any decree contained in any of the aforementioned issues of Gazzetta Ufficiale as applied in the said Province.

Date :

Note : Schedule will be sent under separate cover.

2016

164a

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

6/18.2/CA

21 December 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

This Commission has carefully considered the draft law as to citizenship in the Alto Adige sent to me under cover of your letter 3/2068 of the 18 Nov 45. It would remind you that the original proposal of this Commission in its letter 45/12/IG of 20 Aug was that Local Commissions should be appointed to ascertain the facts and apply the existing law.

It considers the present proposals to deprive a number of those who under existing Italian law are Italian citizens of that citizenship as inopportune. It would not view the enactment of such a law with favour nor be prepared to implement it in the Alto Adige.

Holding this view this Commission sees no reason to take objection to Art 6 Sec 2 of Regional Order No 17 to which The Minister of Interior's letter 47675/12431 of 28 Nov refers. The Article merely states the effect of the existing Italian law which in the view of this Commission should rightly apply.

CC/AFHQ/1014

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

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

Dott. Alcide DE GASPERI
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
ROME.

2015

Copy to: Polad A and B
Local Govt S/C

164

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

Ref : AC/45/12/1/1G

21 December 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

My letter of the 20 Aug expressed the views that the electoral registers in Alto Adige should be compiled according to the existing Italian Law and that the functions of the Special Commission should be confined to ascertaining facts.

Before your predecessor's letter of Nov 9th reached me and in the absence of any communication from him on this matter, the Regional Commissioner of Venezie was instructed that the lists must be compiled in accordance with the existing Italian law. He was informed that according to the advice which the AC had received as to the existing law, he should include therein not only the two classes of electors referred to in Para 2 (b) of my letter but also German speaking Italians who had opted for German nationality but had taken no other step to acquire that nationality. It is noted that this instruction is in general accord with the provisions contained in the draft decree forwarded in your letter of the 18 November.

Your predecessor's letter of 9 Nov agreed in principle to the immediate preparation of the Lists and to the provisional inclusion therein of names which might be subsequently struck out, if it was found that they had been erroneously included; but, your letter of the 18 Nov suggests that the preparation of the lists should be suspended until agreement as to the draft law has been reached. The preparation of the lists will take most time. As the difference between the draft decree and the present instructions are only of relatively minor degree it is felt that the compilation of the lists should continue. If names are included therein which should, according to later agreement, be excluded, it will be far more expeditous to strike those out later than to delay the work of compilation now. It is proposed therefore to continue with the compilation; otherwise the lists may not be ready by the time of the elections.

The draft decree is being studied and will be the subject of a separate communication.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dott. Alcide DE GASPERI
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME

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

Ref : 6/18 B/CA

21 December 1943

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter 3/2196 of 6 Dec forwarding a resolution by the Association of the Friends of the Alto Adige. The document in question has been carefully read and its contents will be borne in mind.

Yours very truly

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dott. Alcide DE GASPERI
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
R O M E

162

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

Translation

DEC 21 REC'D
CC 0950

The President of the Council of Ministers
54216/36(4)5.3/1.6.1

Rome, 18 December 1946

My dear Admiral,

you know the political instructions of this Government for what concerns the respect of the interests and traditions of the German speaking populations of the Alto Adige Communes.

According to such instructions, a legislative regulation, a copy of which I enclose has been issued, tending to regulate the use of the German language in the Bolzano province, for what concerns the political, administrative and legal authorities.

It has been decided that the regulations for the enforcing of this decree will be issued later on, in a regulation to be issued after its discussion by the Council of Ministers, after hearing a Commission appointed to this end, in which will participate an adequate representation of the German speaking populations of the above mentioned Communes.

Of course, the carrying out of the said regulations implies the reorganization of the administrative and legal offices in the Communes of the Bolzano province; where German speaking officials must be sent; the transfer of the offices staff can take place only when the territory will have been handed back to the Italian Administration. Therefore, the enforcing of the regulation has been postponed to a later date, when the territory has been handed back.

The Consulta Nazionale has approved the draft of the said law.

Will you kindly give the necessary orders, my dear Admiral, to have the said decree enforced in the Bolzano Province by an A.M.G. ordinance, as soon as it has been published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

A. De Gasperi

(161)

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

E.C.DIST - 20 Dec.
Actoin : C. A. [illegible] (2)
Info : C.C.
E.C.
Polaad 'A'
" 'B'

c/o

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

DEC 17 RECD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/35/SD

16 December 1945

SUBJECT: South Tyrolean Interests - Bolzano

TO : Regional Commissioner
Venezia Region

1. Reference your RXII/025.11 of 20 October 1945.

2. We would be most grateful if the report promised in para 4 of your letter could be forwarded at your early convenience. The petitions will shortly be sent to the secretariat of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, but before doing so we would like to have your further report on the whole question.

For the Chief Commissioner:

F. H. McCLEAVE

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to:
Polad (A)
Polad (B)

2011

VENEZIE REGION.

9306 13 Dec 45 OP PRIORITY

A

SECRET PD

YOUR SIGNAL OF ~~XXXX~~ ONE THREE DECEMBER REFERS PD

BOLZANO IS INCLUDED IN QUOTE REMAINING TERRITORY NOW UNDER ALLIED

MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNQUOTE PD

PAREN TO AMG VENEZIE REGION FOR DUNLOP FROM LUSH FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ACEXC PAREN

IT WAS THOUGHT UNDESIRABLE TO MAKE SPECIFIC MENTION OF THIS AND NO LOCAL

PUBLICATION SHOULD BE MADE BY YOU

1014/12

Copy to: Chief Commissioner ✓

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

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

BOLZANO IS INCLUDED IN QUOTE REMAINING TERRITORY NOW UNDER ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNQUOTE PD

PAREN TO AMG VENEZIE REGION FOR DUNLOP FROM LUSH FROM HQ ALSOM CITE ACEXC PAREN

IT WAS THOUGHT UNDESIRABLE TO MAKE SPECIFIC MENTION OF THIS AND NO LOCAL PUBLICATION SHOULD BE MADE BY YOU

Copy to: Chief Commissioner ✓

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

2910

(60)

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

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

13DEC1015A

G/5487
13DEC1345
MOST IMMEDIATE

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER VENEZIA REGION

HQ AC ROME INFO PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER BOLZANO

SECRET

SECRET.

TO LUSH FROM DUNLOP.

TEXT OF ADMIRAL STONE'S LETTER TO DE GASPERI AS RECEIVED IN PRESS REPORT FROM ROME AND PUBLISHED THIS MORNING IN LOCAL PAPER ALSO ADIGE CONTAINS NO REFERENCE TO SPECIFIC CLAUSE AFFECTING BOLZANO. IF THIS CLAUSE WAS IN FACT INCLUDED IN TEXT OF LETTER TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT SUBMIT DESIRABLE WE BE AUTHORISED PUBLISH LOCALLY SOONEST POSSIBLE MC BRIDE CONCURS THIS TELEGRAM.

XXXXXXXXXXX END

AC DIST

ACTN: Exec Comm. 2
INFO: Chief Commissioner
File

SECRET

2909

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

RECEIVED DEC
EC1030

396

Translation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

29781/79

Rome, 7 December 1945

My dear Admiral,

I wish to send you, for your information and documentation, a photo copy of a note from the Bolzano section of the Volkspartei. From the said note, it appears that all young people, from 17 years on, can become members of the said party, regardless of their 'present' residence, and on the condition that 'they haven't been particularly conspicuous members' of the SS, SD or Gestapo. It therefore appears that the Südtiroler Volkspartei to increase the number of its members, and make them appear as very numerous, doesn't hesitate in enlisting people who formerly belonged to the SS and such specifically organizations as the Gestapo, as well as people who are now living abroad and probably acquired a foreign citizenship.

I shall greatly appreciate it if you bring this matter to the attention of the Allied Authorities concerned.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

H. Truman

AD INTERIM HILLENY W. STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
ROME

E.B. DIST - 11 Dec.
Action: C.A. Sec. (2)
Info: C.C.
E.C.

trans. G/C

2008

158 a

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

Translation

Südtiroler Volkspartei

Bolzano, 12 September 1945

To : Mr. Anton Aichner
Trento - Via Cervara 2b
(Villa Maria)

My dear Mr. Aichner,

with reference to your visit to the local S.V.P. committee, in Bolzano, Sernesgerstrasse, 14, we inform you that it is quite possible for you to become a member of the S.V.P.

All inhabitants of Südtirol, over 17, who haven't been conspicuous as members of the SS, SD or Gestapo can become members, regardless of their present place of residence. If possible, come personally to be registered, for you must sign the members list.

The Local Committee of the Südtiroler Volkspartei
for the town of Bolzano

trans. e/c

2007

(158)

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

Q 75
DEC 070822 A

G/6076
071030 A

ROUTINE

SECRET

60 SUB AREA

DISTWO

INFO : DISTHREE, 217 AREA, MMIA, ALCOM, NORTHMOVES, MOV BOLOGNA

GHQ CMF FOR GSD

SECRET.

Ref your SD1/2443 undated. Folgore now relieved of commitments and are ready to move. Details of dispersal points and detraining STNS will be notified after Reece completed. Strengths Mobile and non Mobile parties already in your possession.

AC DIST.

INFO ACTION : LAND FORCES SC

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EXEC COMMR 2

FILE 2

FLOAT

SECRET

2006.

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

C.C. 987

DEC 17 RECD
CC 1545

Translation

The Minister for Foreign Affairs
3/2196

Rome, 6 December 1945

My dear Admiral,

The Association of the Friends of Alto Adige asked this Ministry to forward to the Allied Commission a copy of the order of the day unanimously passed on November 16th by the above mentioned Association that met in Florence.

In its order of the day, the Association of the Friends of Alto Adige expresses its point of view regarding the present situation in Alto Adige. While forwarding the enclosed document, I bring to your attention the fact that also in this case, the Italian milieux concerned inspired themselves from democratic and liberal ideas tending to maintain a just frontier for Italy and at the same time make it possible for both populations of the said zone to live peacefully together.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Truly yours,

S. De Gasperi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

C/C/1/CC

E.C. DIST - 15 Dec.
Action : C.A. Sec. (2)
C.C.
Info : Pdad 'A'
" 'B'
20/15 C

c/c

157 a

Translation

Order of the Day

To settle the question of Alto Adige, unanimously passed at the meeting of November 14th, 1945, held at the seat of the 'Dante Alighieri' Society, (Palazzo dell'Arte della Lana) :

After hearing the report on the present situation of Alto Adige, the Association acknowledges and decides what follows:

1) The government of the Austrian republic does not seem qualified to present in the peace conference any proposal for the annexion of territories belonging by right to Italy. Italy didn't declare war on Austria, nor did she invade her territory or bomb her towns. Austria fought till the end for the German cause, and for this reason only, after the collapse of Fascism, the Italian army and Italian patriots found themselves compelled also to fight against numerous Austrians belonging to the Army of Kesselring. To have defended once independence doesn't imply being indebted to anyone, and still less to Austria.

2) The Austrian Government, in the person of its Chancellor, Dr. Renner, repeatedly and solemnly acknowledged that Alto Adige belonged to Italy.

3) When assigning the Brenner frontier to Italy by the S. Germain treaty, the Allied powers not only acknowledged the enormous sacrifices supported by our country during the First World War, but also reasserted that there could be no better natural frontier that the Brenner Alps between Latinity and Germanism. All Italian thinkers, poets and statesmen from Dante onward placed our frontier there. With Mazzini and Garibaldi, the great heroes of American democracy, from Lincoln to Wilson, and geographers of all nations including the Germans themselves acknowledged that our frontier was there.

4) Tyrol made during the late Middle Ages on the ridge of the Alps into a duchy didn't correspond to a real geographic region ; it was but an artificial construction, German at first, then Austrian, created to give the Germans a political and strategical upperhand on the Italian side, by giving them the natural gate leading to our country. Its reconstruction could but bring about new and graver conflicts, for it would facilitate and encourage the German tide towards the South of the Germanic tide. For two thousand years, it ceaselessly tried to reach the plain of the Po and the Adriatic, by crossing the chain of the Alps. Only a frontier that corresponds to the wall of Italy can succeed in separating and at the same time linking Latinity and Germanism.

[illegible] not a geographic region, but together with the Trentino, it [illegible] region of the Veneto region.

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

3) When assigning the Brenner frontier to Italy by the S. Germain treaty, the Allied powers not only acknowledged the enormous sacrifices supported by our country during the First World War, but also reasserted that there could be no better natural frontier that the Brenner Alps between Latinity and Germanism. All Italian thinkers, poets and statesmen from Dante onward placed our frontier there. With Mazzini and Garibaldi, the great heroes of American democracy, from Lincoln to Wilson, and geographers of all nations including the Germans themselves acknowledged that our frontier was there.

4) Tyrol ended into a duchy during the late Middle Ages on the ridge of the Alps didn't correspond to a real geographic region : it was but an artificial construction, German at first, then Austrian, created to give the Germans a political and strategical upperhand on the Italian side, by giving them the natural gate leading to our country. Its reconstruction could but bring about new and graver conflicts, for it would facilitate and encourage the breaking towards the South of the German tide. For two thousand years, it consecutively tried to reach the plain of the Po and the Adriatic, by crossing the chain of the Alps. Only a frontier that corresponds to the wall of Italy can succeed in separating and at the same time linking Latinity and Germanism.

5) Alto Adige isn't a geographic region, but together with the Trentino, it forms the Venezia Tridentina, which is a sub-region of the Veneto region. While the Trentino which has the largest population is completely Italian, Alto Adige is a bilingual zone, where in 1939, on a legal population amounting to 277.720 inhabitants,, the Italians amounting to 90.055 formed one third of the population.

6) The farming non Italian speaking population of Alto Adige is for the greatest part formed by the modification of the language of the neo latin, i.e. Italian stratus of the region. In large areas, as for instance the Venosta, the modification of the language took place at the beginning of the last century only. The Bolzano Province has a definitely Italian character, not only because the Alto Adige is geographically speaking an Italian land, but also because it is the result of the patient working of the land by many generations of our peasants, before the Germanization took place. Italian culture had a prominent part in the development of the civilization of Alto Adige. The old popular customs and traditions of our Italian Alps are still strong in the Alto Adige valleys. The contribution of our art has always been most considerable. Our language is as widespread now as it used to be during the last centuries.

7) Because of its economy and products, Alto Adige is only a supplement of the Alpine provinces of Austria, so that its annexion to the Austrian republic

(157)

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

would be of no practical use to the said republic, and would be most prejudicial to the Alto Adige region. The latter region completes the Trentino and neighbouring plains. For this reason, Austria had to abolish customs frontier towards the Lombardo Venetian region to make it possible for cisalpine Tyrol to live; this is why in 1861, the Bolzano Chamber of Commerce asked for the separation of Alto Adige from Tyrol and is being definitively linked to Trentino and the Venice and Po plains.

8) During the twenty five years that went by since the redemption of Venezia Tridentina, Italy, investing large funds, and working ceaselessly and methodically, turned Alto Adige, that was an almost exclusively agricultural region, into an important industrial country, perfectly connected with the great industry of Lombardia, from which it couldn't be detached without very serious consequences for the Bolzano Provinces as well as for our national economy. The industrialization of the Po valley depends in great part from the hydroelectric energy produced by the large Italian power plants established in the Venezia Tridentina.

9) Austria transported into the international field a matter which simply concerns our internal policy. We must remember that the Alto Adige problem is in many ways similar to that of other states on whose borders are German peninsulas. The Germans established at the East of the Oder were sent away from Poland towards the West, beyond their own frontier. In the same way, Cecoslovakia also got rid of 3.000.000 Germans living on her borders and considered as undesirable. To safeguard peace, and their powers with a democratic regime drove back, after the war, 10.000.000 Germans into German territory. In Alto Adige, about 200.000 German-speaking citizens, i.e., barely the fiftieth part of the Germans driven away from Poland and Cecoslovakia, voted for Germany in 1939, and therefore, and more logically so, Italy would now have the right to ask for the fulfilment of the pledges freely accepted by Germany, at a time when Austria was part of her, and on the basis of which Italy is entitled to demand that the people who voted for Germany leave the national territory. But faithful to our age-long democratic tradition, we don't want to demand this mass exodus; however, for international peace and for our internal security we consider it is indispensable to send away all those who might be a danger for good Austro-Italian relations and for the internal peace of Alto Adige. We state that we shall welcome all German speaking people who intend to respect the laws and the autonomous regime planned by the Italian Government.

10) Among the indesirable elements to be expelled must be included : a) the leaders of the local nazi movement, including the group leaders of the various districts, municipalities and country divisions. b) war criminals guilty of material and moral violence towards people or things, to the [illegible] prisoners of war, people deported for political

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

9) Austria transported into the international field a matter which simply concerns our internal policy. We must remember that the Alto Adige problem is in many ways similar to that of other states on whose borders are German peninsulae. The Germans established at the East of the Oderware sent away from Poland towards the West, beyond their own frontier. In the same way, Cecoslovakia also got rid of 3.000.000 Germans living on her borders and considered as undesirable. To safeguard peace, all their powers with a democratic regime drove back, after the war, 10.000.000 Germans into German territory. In Alto Adige, about 200.000 German-speaking citizens, i.e., barely the fiftieth part of the Germans driven away from Poland and Cecoslovakia, voted for Germany in 1939, and therefore, and more logically so, Italy would now have the right to ask for the fulfilment of the pledges freely accepted by Germany, at a time when Austria was part of her, and on the basis of which Italy is entitled to demand that the people who voted for Germany leave the national territory. But faithful to our agelong democratic tradition, we don't want to demand this mass exodus; however, for international peace and for our internal security we consider it is indispensable to send away all those who might be a danger for good Austo-Italian relations and for the internal peace of Alto Adige. We state that we shall welcome all German speaking people who intend to respect the laws and the autonomous regime planned by the Italian Government.

10) Among the indesirable elements to be expelled must be included : a) the leaders of the local nazi movement, including the group leaders of the various districts, municipalities and country divisions. b) war criminals guilty of material and moral violence towards people or things, to the damage of Italian citizens, prisoners of war, people deported for political reasons, Jews. etc.

11) We consider it is necessary to expel all the Germans, most of whom are former nazis or military people, residing in Alto Adige, and to exclude the most dangerous and active anti- Italian elements that can trouble internal order.

2603

12) We consider it is necessary to dissolve at once all political organizations and associations that are obviously branches of pangermanist or anti-Italian movements from across the border, according to the rules followed by the Allied Governments.

13) After carrying out this necessary and urgent operation, we consider it would be advisable to give to the German speaking inhabitants of Alto Adige full freedom of language in administration, justice schools and religious life, on the condition that our Ladin-Italian minorities, who must be protected against the danger of Germanization, will keep their rights.

14) With the decentralization of the Italian State, all tax facilitations, bureaucratic simplifications, communal and administrative liberties granted to Trentino must be extended to Alto Adige, keeping, as far as it is possible and compatible with progress, local administrative and jurisdical customs, deeply rooted in the life of the province.

157 a

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

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

SECRET

MMA/2443
DEC 050090A

G/4998
DEC 060925A

ROUTINE

DISTWO

ACTION: 60 SUB AREA INFO: DISTHREE, 217 SUB AREA, MMIA, AICCM, NORTHMOVES, MOV BOLOGNA, GHQ CMF FOR GSD

SECRET.

1. FOLGORE GP will move soonest to training area in Northern portion of DISTHREE to be selected by DISTHREE in consultation with Italian Ministry of War and MMIA.

2. Details of RECCE parties required from FOLGORE GP will be notified to you soonest.

3. Notify this HQ soonest details ~~##~~ of move of main bodies including dates ready to move and details of mobile and non mobile parties.

4. Move orders will be issued ~~by~~ by GHQ.

5. On arrival in training area in DISTHREE FOLGORE GP will come under control of Italian Government.

DIST

INFO ACTION: LAND FORCES S/C

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EXEC COMMISSIONER
C A SECTION
FILE

SECRET

2002

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

C.C.

DEC 6 REC'D

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 535/276/EC

5 December 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : G-5, AMZO

A

1. Further to our 535/264/EC of 24 November 1945, a conference was held in Bolzano on the above subject on 29 November 1945.

2. It was established that 7,460 aliens have registered to date. It is known that some have avoided registration, but the number is not thought to be large.

3. Approximately one hundred cases for failure to register have been dealt with in AMG courts. Sentences ranged from one to six months imprisonment, followed by compulsory repatriation.

4. The Separation Centre for Reich Germans started operating on 30 November, the first inmates being undesirables known to police agencies.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to:
G-2 AMZO
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Section

15-6

See also B

2001

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

DEC 5 RECD C/C.
CC1020

FX 55427
050150 A

C/4898
050840 A

IMMEDIATE

G (SD) GHQ CMF

ACTION MMIA DISTWO DISTHREE
INFO ALCOM NORTHWOVES

SECRET

SECRET.

1. Folgore Gruppo will move soonest to training area in Northern portion of Disthree to be selected by disthree in consultation with Italian Ministry of War and MMIA.

2. MMIA will notify direct to distwo details of Recce parties required from Folgore Gruppo.

3. MMIA in consultation with distwo will notify this H.Q. soonest details of move of main bodies including dates on which ready to move and details of Mobile and non Mobile parties. Move instructions will then be issued by this H.Q.

4. On arrival in training area in disthree Folgore Gruppo will come under control of Italian Govt. This H.Q. letter AC 091.711G (SD)-O of 2 November refers.

AC DIST.

ACTION : LAND FORCES SO 2
INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EXEC COMMR 2
FILE 2
FLOAT

SECRET

2000

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

6/4960/3152.

COPY

Rough Translation

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

16/29142/76

Rome, December 3rd, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

I thank you very warmly for your communication of November 19th, in reply to my letter, no. 905 Segr. Pol., dated October 25th, concerning the decision adopted as to the return to Germany of German citizens who are still in 'Alto Adige'.

On the subject, I shall appreciate it greatly if you will keep me informed on further developments in the matter also because it has been reported that such foreigners' assembling and departing, which were to take place during these days, have been postponed by order of the Allied Authorities.

Believe me, dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. ERMAS

12/Final

R.C. DIST - 10 Dec
Action - C.A. Sec (2)
Info - C.C.
R.C.

Admiral Ellery W. STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
ROME.

(154) a

1009

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

SECRET

FKII/350
DEC 011400

Q/4769
DEC 021705A
PRIORITY

AMG VENEZIA REGION

ACTION: HQ ALCOM CITE ACMAC

SECRET.

Reference your telegram3666 cite ACMAC and conversation McCleary Dunlop. Following position established at conference held Bolzano 29 November. Total aliens registered to date 7460. Known that some further have avoided registration but number NOT thought to be large. Approximately hundred cases dealt with AMG courts for failure to register sentences one to six months imprisonment followed by compulsory repatriation. Separation Centre commences operation 30 Nov commencing with undesirables known to Police Agencies.

1014/CC

DIST

ACTION: EXEC COMMISSIONER

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
MILE

SECRET

1008

157

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

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LOMBARDIA REGION CMA ATTENTION OF RPSO

8884 30 NOV 45 PRIORITY

UNCLASSIFIED
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF COMO QUESTURA RESIGNS TO-DAY PD
PAREN TO REGIONAL COMMISSIONER LOMBARDIA REGION CMA ATTENTION
OF RPSO FROM ALCOM CITE ACPSF PAREN
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR PROPOSES QUESTORS DI NICOLAIS CMA COSTANTINO
BE TRANSFERRED FROM BERGAMO TO COMO AND TO APPOINT QUESTORS
REVELLICMA DOMENICO NOW AT DISPOSITION OF THE MINISTRY CMA TO
BERGAMO PD
REPLY URGENT ANY OBJECTIONS PD

1007

(15-3)

Public Safety S/C
365

R.C. BOND. Major

J. G. LEONE
CWO USA
Asst. Adjutant

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

1752
292300A

G/4613
301200

ROUTINE

ACTPTP MILAN

ALCOM ROME FOR ACTPT

RESTRICTED.

PLEASE REFER MY 1684/M/TN2/M and reply from Lombardia Region R/2378 Re non appointment Major Chapman as Regional Transportation Officer. (To AIGOM Rome for ACTPT from ACTPT Milan signed Harris for Fiske.) To have an american Field Grade Officer report to and take orders from a Company Grade British Officer violates all military usages both Armies. Or does it. Please correct this situation immediately.

AC DIST

ACTION : TPTN SC (2)
INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ESTAB SC (2)
FILE (2)
FLOAT

1006

152

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

INCOMING MESSAGE

NOV 28 4 11 PM
S.D. To C.C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: O- 154 SECRET

Date/Time of Origin: 281050 A SECRET

SECRET

Message Centre No: G/4476

Date Time Rec'd: 28NOV 1055 A

Precedence: IMPORTANT

FROM: MMLA

TO : AFHQ AICOM DISTWO DISTHREE

SECRET.

REFERENCE YOUR FX 54297 AND FX 54298 BOTH DATED 24. VIEWS OF DISTWO, ALCOM AND ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR HAVE BEEN OBTAINED AND COORDINATED. AS REQUIRED BY LAST SENTENCE OF FX 54297, DETAILED APPRECIATION UNDER SIGNATURE C H I E F C O M M I S S I O N E R A E C O M FOLLOWS SOONEST

28 NOV 1945

AC DISTRIBUTION

INFO ACT: SO TO CC

INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EX COM. 2

POLAD

POLAD 3

CAS

FILE

1005

INFO - ACTION

SECRET

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

DEC 3 REGD

cc/025

COPY

ROUGH TRANSLATION

No 16/28145/74

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Rome, November 28th, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

I wish to express to you my best thanks for the letters No 8277/EC dated 13 November and No 8277/134/EC dated 17 November, which the Allied Commission has kindly addressed to me on the matter of the dislocation of Italian troops in Alto Adige, the subject of my letter No 16/25392/64 dated November 7th, 1945.

I am particularly grateful for the assurances received and for the interest evinced by the Allied Commission in realising how great is the Italian Government's concern in connection with the permanence of Italian units in Alto Adige.

Please accept, dear Admiral Stone, the expressions of my heartfelt greetings.

(signed) R. PRUNAS

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

1094

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

NOV 29
Le 0135

ROMAN TRANSLATION

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

3/2123

Rome, November 27th, 1945.

Dear Admiral Stone,

1476

With reference to my letter n. 3/2107, dated November 23rd, please find enclosed the draft of a provision in its final text as worked out by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The alterations from the former draft, which was forwarded to you by President Parri in his letter n. 3/2263, have been underlined in the enclosed text so as to facilitate comparison.

1462

I wish to confirm that this Ministry is at the disposal of the Allied Commission's competent offices for any possible further joint discussion of the provision in question. Signor Casardi, an official of this Ministry, has been named to this purpose.

Believe me, dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. PRUNAS

Admiral Ellery W. S T O N E
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R O M E.

A.C. DIST: - 29 Nov 45
Action : C.A. Sec
Info : C.C.
S.C.
Polad 'A'
" 'B'

Le 2 Gfc on 29/11/45

1003

1506

for further information see file PC/45/12/26

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

C O P Y

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/264/EC

24 November 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : G-5, AFHQ

1. Reference your letter of 22 October 1945 on the above subject, and your G-5: 383.7-45 of 15 November 1945.

2. The question of the repatriation of Reich Germans and Austrians from Bolzano has been discussed at length with Headquarters Nr. 2 District. Attached for your information is copy of a letter from General Staff Intelligence, 2 District, on the treatment of German and Austrian nationals. At para 3 (d) it is requested that AMG publish a decree re-enforcing the registration of all aliens in Venezia Region. We will communicate with you further on the results of this.

3. In the meantime the following action to repatriate Germans from this area is being taken:

(a) The employees of the 70 German firms brought into Italy during the war, and estimated as 5,000 will be repatriated.

(b) The wives and employees of German officers and men will be repatriated.

(c) Italians who opted for German nationality will await a decision as to their standing.

(d) Germans who were living before the war in the province will be repatriated, except those previously permanently domiciled in Bolzano who will be allowed to remain except when FSS/CIC object.

It is expected that 1,000 Germans a week can be received at the Camp at Bolzano, provided they can be received by Germany at that rate.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to: G-2 AFHQ
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Sec (3)

1014/C

1092

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

SECRET

EX 54297
NOV 241239A

G4298
NOV 251515A
IMPORTANT

AFHQ SIGNAL CALLED CITE FHQCT

ACTION: MMIA INFO: TWO DISTRICT THREE DISTRICT ALCOM

SECRET.

Reference TWO DISTRICT cable 301/2374 of 20 November and confirming verbal instructions already issued.

Para 1. Relief of Italian Gruppi from guard duties in TWO DISTRICT is being impeded by fact that sufficient accommodation for relieving troups does not exist unless on relief a proportion of Gruppi are moved out of TWO DISTRICT.

Para 2. It is approved policy that Italian Army which we are in process of returning to Italian Govt Control shall be raised to high state of efficiency as rapidly as possible. It will be appreciated that this can not be done as long as it remains largely employed on guard and other static duties not can it be considered as available for internalsecurity duties while so employed. Plans have therefore been made to relieve all Italian troups from guard duties.

Para 3. When returned to Italian Govt Control the five Italian Gruppi will form the Government's Strategic Reserve for Internal Security duties and should therefore be located accordingly.

Para 4. Bearing in mind the areas in which Internal Security operations are possible after the Northern Provinces have been returned to Italian Govt Control it is considered that the Gruppi should be located generally as follows.

(A) Three Gruppi North of the Appenines.
(B) Two Gruppi South of the Appenines.

Para 5. You are requested as a matter of urgency to obtain the agreement of the Italian Ministry of War to the general distribution of Gruppi shown in Para 4 above on receipt of which detailed move orders will be issued by this HQ. In the event the Italian Ministry of War does not agree you should forward their reasons and alternative proposals.

LIST

ACTION: LAND FORCES S/C (2)
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EXEC COMM (2)
POLAD (A)
POLAD (B)
C.A. SECTION
FILE

SECRET

Msg Note - Delayed, due to having to be serviced.

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

SO To PC

NOV 2 [illegible]

NOV 2 6 [illegible]

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: FX 54298

Date/Time of Origin: NOV 241244A

SECRET

SECRET

Message Centre No: G4299

Date Time Rec'd: NOV 251330A

Precedence: IMPORTANT

FROM: AFHQ SIGNED SACMED (ITE FAGOT

TO : ACTION: ALCOM FOR CHIEF COMMISSIONER INFO: MEDIA

150

SECRET.

Reference our FX 54297 of 24 November 45.

Para 1. We are anxious to settle the question of the GRUPPI on the lines suggested in out cable under reference.

Para 2. In the event that service advice does not achieve desired result request you assist by taking up matter with Prime Minister.

ACTION

22/11/45

[illegible] HEADQUARTERS
[illegible] NOV 45

DIST

ACTION: S.O. TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER

INFO: EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER (2)
POLAD (A)
POLAD (B)
C.A. SECTION
LAND FORCES S/C (2)
FILE

1090

SECRET

149

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

COPY

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/264/EC

24 November 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : G-5, AFHQ

1. Reference your letter of 22 October 1945 on the above subject, and your G-5: 383.7-45 of 15 November 1945.

2. The question of the repatriation of Reich Germans and Austrians from Bolzano has been discussed at length with Headquarters Nr. 2 District. Attached for your information is copy of a letter from General Staff Intelligence, 2 District, on the treatment of German and Austrian nationals. At para 3 (d) it is requested that AMG publish a decree re-enforcing the registration of all aliens in Venezia Region. We will communicate with you further on the results of this.

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(d) Germans who were living before the war in the province will be repatriated, except those previously permanently domiciled in Bolzano who will be allowed to remain except when FSS/CIC object.

It is expected that 1,000 Germans a week can be received at the Camp at Bolzano, provided they can be received by Germany at that rate.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to: G-2 AFHQ
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Sec (3)

1009

Lindbo
1014/cc

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

COPY

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/264/EC

24 November 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

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For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to: G-2 AFHQ
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Sec (3)

1008

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

COPY

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/264/EC

24 November 1945

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province

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For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to: G-2 AFHQ
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Sec (3)

1007

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

NOV 2 [illegible]

C/C.

SECRET

O- I54

281050 A

C/4476

28NOV 1055 A

IMPORTANT

MMIA

AFHQ AICOM DISTWO DISTHREE

SECRET.

REFERENCE YOUR FX 54297 AND FX 54298 BOTH DATED 24. VIEWS OF DISTWO, AICOM AND ITALIAN MINISTRY OF WAR HAVE BEEN OBTAINED AND COORDINATED. AS REQUIRED BY LAST SENTENCE OF FX 54297. DETAILED APPRECIATION UNDER SIGNATURE C H I E F C O M M I S S I O N E R A B C O M FOLLOWS SOONEST

AC DISTRIBUTION

INFO ACT: SO TO CC

INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EX COM. 2

POLAD

POLAD 3

CAS

FILE

SECRET

1086

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

C O P Y

FX 54297

NOV 241239A

G 4298

NOV 251515A

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGCT

IMPORTANT

ACTION: MMIA INFO: TWO DISTRICT THREE DISTRICT ALCOM

SECRET.

Reference TWO DISTRICT CABLE SDI/2374 of 20 November and confirming verbal instructions already issued.

Para 1. Relief of Italian GRUPPI from guard duties in TWO DISTRICT IS BEING IMPEDED by fact that sufficient accommodation for relieving troops does not exist unless on relief a proportion of Gruppi are moved out of TWO DISTRICT.

Para 2. It is approved policy that Italian Army which we are in process of returning to Italian Govt Control shall be raised to high state of efficiency as rapidly as possible. It will be appreciated that this can not be done as long as it remains largely employed on guard and other static duties nor can it be considered as available for internal security duties while so employed. Plans have therefore been made to relieve all Italian troops from guard duties.

Para 3. When returned to Italian Govt Control the five Italian Gruppi will form Government's Strategic Reserve for Internal Security duties and should therefore be located accordingly.

Para 4. Bearing in mind the areas in which Internal Security operations are possible after the Northern Provinces have been returned to Italian Govt Control it is considered that the Gruppi should be located generally as follows:

A Three Gruppi North of the Appenines
B Two Gruppi South of the Appenines

Para 5. You are requested as a matter of urgency to obtain the agreement of the Italian Ministry of War to the general distribution of Gruppi shown in Para 4 above on receipt of which detailed move orders will be issued by this HQ. In the event the Italian Ministry does not agree you should forward their reasons and alternate proposals.

DIST
Action: Land Forces S/c (2)
Info: Chief Commissioner
Exec Comm (2)
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Section
File

Msg Note--Delayed, due to having to be serviced.

1095

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

C O P Y

FX 54298

NOV 241244A

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGCT

G4299

NOV 251330A

IMPORTANT

SECRET

Reference our FX 54297 of 24 November 45

Para 1. We are anxious to settle the question of the GRUPPI on the lines suggested in our cable under reference.

Para 2. In the event that service advice does not achieve desired result request you assist by taking up matter with Prime Minister.

DIST

Action: SO to Chief Commr

Info: Exec Commr (2)
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Section
Land Forces S/c (2)
File

1004

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

334

C.A. Sec.

Translation

State Department

The Secretary General

3/2107

Rome, 23 November 1945

My dear Admiral,

I refer to the letter n. 3/2068 dated November 18th, sent to you by the President of the Council on the law decree, which is now being studied, about the citizenship of the German speaking inhabitants that voted for transfer to the Reich in 1939.

Meanwhile, the regulation has been approved on general principles during the Council of Ministers of the 21st, with a few small modifications, mainly in the drafting, to which the Legal Office is to give its final form. It should be ready within the next week, and considering its special international repercussions, the Presidency of the Council asked this Ministry to proceed to its examination with such organisms of the Allied Commission as are concerned in this matter. I hope this may take place within the next few days.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Truly yours,

S. Pruna

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

c/c

E.C. DIST. 24 (01)

Action: C.A. Sec. (L)
Info: C.C.
E.C.
Plaol (A)
" (B)

6/18

1093

Surplus

Y793/LG

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

State Department

The Secretary General

3/2107

Rome, 23 November 1945

My Dear Admiral,

I refer to the letter n. 3/2068 dated November 18th, sent to you by the President of the Council on the law decree, which is now being studied, about the citizenship of the German speaking inhabitants that voted for transfer to the Reich in 1939.

Meanwhile, the regulation has been approved on general principles during the Council of Ministers of the 21st, with a few small modifications, mainly in the drafting, to which the Legal Office is to give its final form. It should be ready within the next week, and considering its special international repercussions, the Presidency of the Council asked this Ministry to proceed to its examination with such organisms of the Allied Commission as are concerned in this matter. I hope this may take place within the next few days.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Truly yours,

s. Prunas

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

e/c

EC Dist 27 Nov.

ACTION: CA SEC (2)
INFO: CC
: EX COM
: POLAD A
: POLAD B

1002

Surplus

1014/00

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 559/60/EC

24 November 1945

SUBJECT: Interrogation of Inhabitants of Tarvisio

TO : G-5, AFHQ

1. Herewith an extract from a report received from the Regional Commissioner Venezie Region for your information and any action you may wish to take.

"(a) On the 4th October it is reported that representatives of the Allied Commission in Austria accompanied by a delegate of the Austrian Government, went to the Municipio at Tarvisio and requested information concerning the nationality of the local population.

(b) It is understood that the Commune furnished certain data of which neither I nor the CAO had been informed.

(c) It is also reported that the Commission contained a number of local people who had opted for Germany, and were still resident in the Mandamento of Pontebba, and further sought to obtain information of those who migrated to Germany on or after the German sponsered plebiscite in that area in 1939.

(d) Subsequently, it is alleged, the Commission interrogated Messrs Schoenberg Arture, Trou Giuseppe and Furlan Francesco, Austrian citizens now resident in Tarvisio, who had opted for Germany and acted as Propaganda agents for that cause."

2. It is felt you will agree that such a method of obtaining information without the knowledge and assistance of Allied Military Government of this region, or of the responsible Italian officials of the Province, is most irregular.

3. We would be grateful if, in the future, we could be informed when representatives of the Allied Commission Austria wish to visit Italy officially. Were such information made available it is considered that incidents such as that described would not occur.

For the Chief Commissioner:

C.R. BRAYBROOKE
Capt.
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to: COC XIII Corps
RC, Venezie Region
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Section

1081

148

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

331

CC

Translation

NOV 27 REC'D
CC 1715

State Department

The Secretary General

S/2107

Rome, 23 November 1946

146 b

My dear Admiral,

I refer to the letter n. S/2068 dated November 18th, sent to you by the President of the Council on the law decree, which is now being studied, about the citizenship of the German speaking inhabitants that voted for transfer to the Reich in 1939.

Meanwhile, the regulation has been approved on general principles during the Council of Ministers of the 21st, with a few small modifications, mainly in the drafting, to which the Legal Office is to give its final form. It should be ready within the next week, and considering its special international repercussions, the Presidency of the Council asked this Ministry to proceed to its examination with such organisms of the Allied Commission as are concerned in this matter. I hope this may take place within the next few days.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Truly yours,

s. Prunas

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

E.C. DIST - 27 NOV.
Action : C.A. Sec. (2)
Info : C.E.
E.C.
Poland A
1050 B

c/c

147 b

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

COPY INCOMING SIGNAL

FROM : DISTWO 20 1715 A

TO : AFHQ FOR CMF

INFO : AFHQ FOR CMF
DISTFREE
59 AREA
60 SUB AREA
55 ELU
NINTH AIR FORCE

REF : SD1/2374 CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT MOVE OF FUTURE (.) ONE (.) DISPOSITION NOW NEAPO AND CARIBALDI RETIEVED OF COMMITMENTS AND CONCENTRATED (.) ARTY WILL BE HAVE POSN BY ONE WEEK (.) TWO (.) GOC IN CHIEF EAGER TO AVOID/UNNECESSARY MOVE TO AREA BRESCIA AND REQUIRES YOU SIGNAL DESTINATION PLANNED IN DISTFREE AND DATE OF ACCEPTANCE ( ) THREE (.) FORCE ARTIES NOW BRESCIA AREA CAN MOVE TO NEW DESTINATION IMMEDIATELY

SD DISTRIBUTION:

ACTION : SD/43/1

INFO : A
Q (Two)

sb 21 Nov 45.

1079

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

NOV 2 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 585/6/EC

20 November 1945

SUBJECT: Political Editor of "Dolomiten", Dr. Heiss

TO : Allied Publications Board Representative
Bolzano

1. Please find attached letter No. 16/25910/66 of 8 November 1945 from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. We would be grateful for your comments on the journalistic past of this gentleman.

B. SAMPSON

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Encl: 1

Letter from Foreign Affairs

1078

147

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

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Rough Translation Copy

No. 16/25910/66

Rome, November 8th, 1945

Dear General Lush,

According to a confidential report, the new political editor of the newspaper "Dolomiten" of Bolzano Dr. Heiss, who is conducting a violent and intransigent campaign in favour of the annexation of Alto Adige to Austria, would not only be one of the German speaking elements who chose to acquire, of their own volition, the German citizenship and moved to the Reich, but would also have been an official of the Racial-laws bureau in Berlin.

I should be very grateful to you if you would have the above report checked. Should it prove correct, Dr. Heiss' situation - according to the Italian laws as applied to Italian journalists - would be absolutely incompatible with his present activities in the Press and in the political field. I feel I do hardly need to point out that, even in conformity with the Alto Adige Allied Military Government's ruling in the matter, persons who acquired German citizenship by naturalization and moved to Germany, are considered as being German nationals by full right and should as such be gradually evacuated from the region.

I shall greatly appreciate hearing from you on this subject and I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. PUNAS

Brigadier H.S. LUSH
Executive Commissioner
Allied Commission
Headquarters, Rome

1027

147

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

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
5/2068

Rome, 18 November 1945

My dear Admiral,

I have just now been informed by the Prefect of Bolzano that the Allied Commission ordered the electoral lists to be prepared in Alto Adige, indistinctly including all the people who voted for Italy and remained there.

About this matter, I should like to refer to your letter dated October 19th, (AC/45/12/LG) in which you spoke about the necessity of forming without delay a commission to examine and decide about the citizenship of a large part of the population in the Alto Adige region.

Obviously, such a matter could only be examined after fixing the criterions which were to inspire it. And my delaying in answering your letter is due to the fact that I first wanted to have the matter examined in its complex juridical and political aspects, as I already wrote to you on November 9th.

The Offices in charge drafted a plan which will be examined in the meeting of the council of Ministers of the 21st. inst.

I had issued instructions to these offices to contact the organisms of the Allied Commission to know beforehand their opinion on the said draft.

Unofficially, I Hereby forward a copy to you so that you may at once take cognizance of it.

Considering what I said in this letter, and believing that this matter is shortly to be solved, I shall greatly appreciate it if you give the necessary instructions to the authorities in charge to suspend the drafting of electoral lists in Alto Adige, to avoid the possibility of their being later on in opposition with the results of the enforcing of the planned law decree.

s. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

TRANS. F/C

1462

1076

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

Translation

Report for the Council of Ministers

The problem of the citizenship of the inhabitants of Alto Adige has been carefully studied in several meetings attended by the On. G.B. Boeri and the representatives of the Presidency of the Council and of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior and of Justice.

The solution has been made more difficult by the fact that it is impossible to make any prevision about the fate of the well known Italo-German agreements of 1939; that is to say whether we shall be allowed to a k for their being further carried on, asking for the transfer to Germany of those who expressed such a propose in accordance with the agreements.

First of all, we must ascertain what is, in relation with the laws issued up to now, the present position of the inhabitants of the Alto Adige for what concerns citizenship, and of this subject, start from the 1939 agreements.

The carrying out of such agreements took place in three phases: the option, the purpose of which was either to obtain German citizenship, or to transfer the residence to Germany; the issuing of naturalisation certificates by the German authorities; the transfer to Germany, with the ensuing liquidation of such property as may have been existing in Italy.

It is obvious that those who at that time removed themselves to Germany (about 70.000, as from ascertainment made on 1.9.43) and those who, without moving to Germany, obtained German citizenship (about 50.000 at the same date), must no longer be considered as Italian citizens. The former, even if they again transferred their residence to Italy at a later date, haven't been able rightfully to regain Italian citizenship, according to art. 9 of the general law on citizenship of 1912, for a regulation of the law of August 21st, 1939, art. 1241, explicitely re-confermed by the enclosed draft, precluded the enforcement of the said article n.9 in the case of the inhabitants of Alto Adige who lost Italian citizenship in accordance with the agreements.

It is also obvious that a simple option cannot bring about the loss of Italian citizenship. On September 1st 1939, the number of the people who had chosen to become Germans and were not yet through with the procedures to become German citizens amounted to about 50.000.

However, among these people, one category must be taken in particular consideration: those people as chose to become Germans and spontaneously put themselves at the disposition of the German authorities during German occupation. This group includes Italy's worst enemies, who remained in Alto Adige to carry on pro-German propaganda, and who, during German occupation after the armistice, actively co-operated with the authorities to acquipation, even in their most hateful activities. Strictly speaking, such people

146

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

haven't lost Italian citizenship, they haven't lost it in accordance with the 1939 agreements which didn't foresee such an hypothesis; they haven't lost it in accordance with the gereral law of 1912, for the said law, though deciding the loss of Italian citizenship for those who assumed a position with a foreign Government, or did military service for a foreign power, requires nevertheless for the loss of citizenship, an injunction by the Italian Government to give up within a certain lapse of time the said position or service. However, it is a fact that such people, by a series of actions, asserted their purpose to become citizens of another state, and what is more, a state that was at war with Italy. On the other hand, for what concerns the hypothesis foreseen in the 1912 law, the very existence of a state of war prevented the Italian Government from issuing the above mentioned injunction, while the wish of the Italian State that none of its citizens should put himself at the service of the enemy State was to be considered as implicit.

It therefore seemed preferable to include among such inhabitants of Alto adige as lost Italian citizenship the category of those who, having chosen German citizenship, then put themselves at the service of Germany, thus summing up in one hypothesis principles drawn from the 1939 Convention and from the fundamental law on Italian citizenship..

It is because of the existence of such a category that art. 1 has been drafted under its present form; for, in case it was considered advisable to suppress it, art. 1 might also be suppressed, and the draft would begin with the present n. 2, but for the ensuing modifications in formal order.

After identifing those who must no longer be considered as Italian citizens, we were faced with the problem of the cases and limits within which Italian citizenship may be ranted again.

It seemed before all that such people as have already transferred their residence to Germany, thus fulfilling the clause foreseen by the 1939 agreements, and have, most probably, liquidated what property they had in Italy, should not be able to recover Italian citizenship.

However, a few contrary opinions were expressed, objecting that the inhabitants of the Alto Adige, that had moved to Germany have been the least entusiastic supporters of Pan Germanism; beside, having made the experience of Germany, they might again become excellent Italian citizens,

A rather elastic system has been adopted for the two other categories mentioned in art. 1 : but for a few cases of obvious unworthyness, decisions about requests for regaining Italian citizenship are to be made by special commissions.

Every commission is formed by a magistrate, presiding over it, a Deputy Prefect, a representative of the C.L.N., and two Italian citizens of Alto Adige, who didn't chose to become German, one of whom is chosen, if possible, among the

[1462]

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

'sindaci' of the region.

The investigation of each case will enable to decide on a basis of specific and concrete elements, whether it is advisable to grant the citizenship anew.

Motives of definite exclusion are as follow:

a) - to have been a member of the Nazi party or of Nazi organizations;

b) - to have cooperated, after September 8th, 1943, with the German authorities, to promote enlistment in the army or in German formations, or to have somehow spontaneously cooperated with the German forces in the fight against Italy and the United Nations;

c) - to have been guilty, during German occupation, of acts of cruelty, robbery or looting to the prejudice of Italians, or of the populat on residing in Italy, or of people belonging to the armies of the United Nations.

A few doubts were expressed about the first category of exclusion, for it was objected that it would be exaggerated to have people excluded only because they were members of the Nazi party. Against that, it was pointed ut that such people spontaneously became members of the party and that their action had a political meaning, considering the state of war which was then existing between Italy and Germany.

art. 6 gives another function to the above mentioned Commission, and it is quite different from that of making discretionary decisions about requests for recovering the citizenship; this function consists in solving such contests as may arise - and it seems likely that there will be many - about the subsistence of the elements foreseen for the losing of Italian citizenship. The ascertaining that transfer to Germany really took place, the issuing of the naturalization certificate, spontaneous acts for the service of Germany, are not always peacefully acceptable; we thought that the intervention of the Commissions would be preferable, for in many cases, this may prevent legal appeal. Cross-examination will be held by the prosecutor.

The three last articles of the draft intend to solve the problem of such inhabitants of the Alto Adige as have remained Italian citizens, and are guilty of the most serious offences in favour of the Nazis, or, serving the Nazi party, fulfilled leading positions. It has been foreseen that they would be submitted to the same proceedings as have been established by the general law for politically dangerous fascists; the lectoral rights of Nazi gerarchi are to be suspended as those of fascist gerarchi.

trans. c/s

1073

(1402)

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

315

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
3/2668

Rome, 18 November 1945

My dear Admiral,

I have just now been informed by the prefect of Bolzano that the Allied Commission ordered the electoral lists to be prepared in Alto Adige, indistinctly including all the people who voted for Italy and remained there.

About this matter, I should like to refer to your letter dated October 19th, (AG/45/14/20) in which you spoke about the necessity of forming without delay a Commission to examine and decide about the citizenship of a large part of the population in the Alto Adige region.

Obviously, such a matter could only be examined after fixing the criterions which were to inspire it. And my delaying in answering your letter is due to the fact that I first wanted to have the matter examined in its complex juridical and political aspects, as I already wrote to you on November 9th.

The offices in charge drafted a plan which will be examined in the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the 21st. inst.

I had issued instructions to these offices to contact the organisms of the Allied Commission to know beforehand their opinion on the said draft.

Unofficially, I hereby forward a copy to you so that you may at once take cognizance of it.

Considering what I said in this letter, and believing that this matter is shortly to be solved, I shall greatly appreciate it if you give the necessary instructions to the authorities in charge to suspend the drafting of electoral lists in Alto Adige, to avoid the possibility of their being later on in opposition with the results of the enforcing of the planned law decree.

S. Ferruccio Parri

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

E.C. DIST - 20 Nov 45
Action - C.A. Sec. (2)
Info - C.C.
E.C.
Poland A
R

Trans. s/c

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

Translation

Report for the Council of Ministers

The problem of the citizenship of the inhabitants of Alto Adige has been carefully studied in several meetings attended by the On. G.B. Boeri and the representatives of the Presidency of the Council and of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior and of Justice.

The solution has been made more difficult by the fact that it is impossible to make any provision about the fate of the well known Italo-German agreements of 1939; that is to saywhether we shall be allowed to ask for their being further carried on, asking for the transfer to Germany of those who expressed such a purpose in accordance with the agreements.

First of all, we must ascertain what is, in relation with the laws issued up to now, the present position of the inhabitants of the Alto Adige for what concerns citizenship, and on this subject, start from the 1939 agreements.

The carrying out of such agreements took place in three phases: the option, the purpose of which was either to obtain German citizenship, or to transfer the residence to Germany; the issuing of naturalization certificates by the German authorities; the transfer to Germany, with the ensuing liquidation of such property as may have been existing in Italy.

It is obvious that those who at that time removed themselves to Germany (about 70.000, as from ascertainments made on 1.9.43) and those who, without moving to Germany, obtained German citizenship (about 90.000 at the same date), must no longer be considered as Italian citizens. The former, even if they again transferred their residence to Italy at a later date, haven't been able rightfully to regain Italian citizenship, according to art. 9 of the general law on citizenship of 1912, for a regulation of the law of August 21st, 1939, art. 12&1, explicitely re-confermed by the enclosed draft, precluded the enforcement of the said article n. 9 [illegible] in the case of the inhabitants of Alto Adige who lost Italian citizenship in accordance with the agreements.

It is also obvious that a simple option cannot bring about the loss of Italian citizenship. On September 1st 1939, the number of the people who had chosen to become Germans and were not yet through with the procedure to become German citizens amounted to about 90.000.

However, among these people, one category must be taken in particular consideration: such people as chose to become Germans and spontaneously put themselves at the disposition of the German authorities during German occupation. This group included Italy's worst enemies, who remained in Alto Adige to carry on pro-German propaganda, and wh , during German occupation after the armistice, actively co-operated with the authorities of occupation, even in their most hateful activities. Strictly speaking, such people

(46) b

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

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Every Commission is formed by a magistrate, presiding over it, a Deputy Prefect, a representative of the C.L.N., and two Italian citizens of Alto Adige, who didn't chose to become German, one of whom is chosen, if possible, among the

(14 b) b

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

'oindaci' of the region.

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Art. 6 gives another function to the above mentioned commission, and it is quite different from that of making discretionary decisions about requests for recovering the citizenship; this function consists in solving such contests as may arise - and it seems likely that there will be many - about the subsistence of the elements foreseen for the losing of Italian citizenship. To ascertaining that transfer to Germany really took place, the issuing of the naturalization certificate, spontaneous acts for the service of Germany, are not always peacefully acceptable; we thought that the intervention of the commissions would be preferable, for in many cases, this may prevent legal appeal. Cross-examination will be held by the prosecutor.

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trans. s/c

1089

(4.6)b

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

COPY RECEIVED ORIGINAL

FROM : DESTO

TO : MEA

INFO : MEA LO IN ITALY

REF : SD/1/2352

161710A

IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL.

REF YOUR ED 3058 OF 16 (.)

OPN (.) POLISH DIVISION ALLOTTED FOLLOWING AREA FOR ACOP (.) PROVINCE C R E M O N A AND PROVINCE B R E S C I A AS FAR NORTH AS B E R G A M O - B R E S C I A AUTOSTRADA AND THE B R E S C I A - PRESEGLIE LAKE ISEO RD WITH INCL TOWN B R E S C I A (.)

TWO (.) PROCS PARTIES NOW IN AREA BUT NO UNITS MOVED YET (.) ART CLOSE MOVE WILL BEGIN IN ABOUT TEN DAYS AND COMPLETED TWO WEEKS LATER (.)

THIRD (.) MOVE OF P R I U L I CAUSED BY LACK ACCOM SO THAT WHEN NO LONGER AVAILABLE FOR CDO THEY MUST MOVE TO ALLOW RELIEFS IN (.) DATES AND DESTINATIONS NOT YET (.)

CD DISTRIBUTION

ACTION : SD/43/1
INFO : SD/40/1
TAG : Q
Chief Commissioner A.C.

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

COPY

OUTGOING SIGNAL

FROM : MAIA

TO : DISTWO

REF : AD 3058

Date 16 Time A

CONFIDENTIAL

PLEASE CONFIRM F O L G O R E DIV MOVING FROM PRESENT LOCN TO QUERY AREA B R E S C I A - LAKE G A R D A , SHOWING DATE OF BEGINNING AND ANTICIPATED COMPLETION OF MOVE (.) INFORMATION REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY BY CHIEF COMMISSIONER FROM POLITICAL ANGLE (.) PLEASE ALSO PROVIDE ANY INFORMATION ON FUTURE MOVES F R I U L I DIV WITH DATES AND DESTINATIONS

PRECEDENCE E M E R G E N C Y O P S

AUTHENTICATED

INTERNAL : TRG
File : SD/43/1
SD/40/1

jc/16 Nov 45

1087

145 b

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

Ref: DEF/53/C-II(DP)

19 November 1945

My dear Prunas:

The situation which you describe in the "Alto Adige" district is one that has concerned us for some considerable time.

For that railway facilities are easier action is being taken to arrange the return of these Germans to Germany. They will be sent back at the rate of 1000 a week and I shall inform you when the move is completed.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Don Renato Prunas,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
Rome.

(146)

1966

A File

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

Ref: DPR/53/3-II(DP)

19 November 1945

My dear Pruna:

The situation which you describe in the "Alto Adige" district is one that has concerned me for some considerable time.

Now that railway facilities are easier action is being taken to arrange the return of these Germans to Germany. They will be sent back at the rate of 1000 a week and I shall inform you when the move is completed.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Don Renato Pruna,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
Rome.

1065

Surplus
101-1 | 1c

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

NOV 19 RECD

From: Lt Col F.H. McCleary, Chief Staff Officer.

Ref: 5277/134/EC /7 November 1945

143 c

My dear Dr Prunas,

143 b

I feel I should enlarge upon my letter 5277/EC of 13 November which was in reply to your letter 16/25392/64 of 9 November 1945.
7

As you are no doubt already aware it has for some time past been the intention to withdraw the Folgore Gruppo from the Bolzano area. This move was to take place on the 15 November and the Gruppo should now be on its way to the Brescia-Gardone area for training. It was, however, never intended that all Italian Forces should be withdrawn from the Bolzano area and guard battalions are being maintained in the Bolzano-Trento and Bressanno areas. In addition to these guard battalions, there will be also one combat battalion.

I trust that the above now makes the position quite clear. If there is any further information you require please let me know.

Very truly yours,

F. H. McCLEARY Lt Col
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Dott Renato Prunas,
Ministro Plenipotenziario,
Segretario Generale degli Affari Esteri,
Ministero degli Esteri,
ROME.

1064

Copy to: Land Forces S/C.

15/5/45

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

16 November 45

TO: Chief Commissioner

FOLGORE Division was scheduled to and started to move on 15 November to the Brescia-Gardone Area. Move ~~was~~ is scheduled to be completed in approximately two weeks.

Italian Forces left in Bolzano area:

The 505 Guard Battalion (Bolzano and vicinity)
508 " " (Trento and vicinity)
514 " " (Bressano and vicinity, due to arrive in area in ten days).

The above troops to be supplemented by one combat battalion to be selected by No. 2 District. Battalion strength (guard and combat) 800 men -- total troops, It, expected to remain in area: 3200.

FOLGORE Division strength, 9000.

Above information received from Lt Col Southby, MMIA.

145

Fronti ed Trattative

1063

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

COPY INCOMING SIGNAL

FROM : AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FWDCT

TO : DISTWO

INFO : AMIA ALCOM

REF : FX 53215

151639 A

RESTRICTED

IN VIEW YOUR G.O. 4114 OF 14 NOVEMBER OUR FX 52775 OF 11 NOVEMBER IS CANCELLED

SD DISTRIBUTION

ACTION : C/92
INFO : SD/43/1
Trg

jc/ 16/Nov 45

1082

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

COPY INCOMING SIGNAL

141545 A

FROM : DIST'O

TO : AFHQ CITE FHQCT

INFO : MMLA - ALCOM

REF : GO.4144

143a

ROUTINE

SECRET

REF YOUR FX 52775 OF 11TH NOV AND CONFIRMING CONVERSATION FOSTER - BROWNE (.) THERE IS NOW IN B O L Z A N O NUMBER 4 ITALIAN MILITARY TERRITORIAL COMMAND HQ AND ONE GUARDS BATTALION (.) REQUEST THAT THIS MAY COUNT AS THE ITALIAN UNIT WHICH YOUR SIGNAL REQUIRES TO BE LOCATED B O L Z A N O AS SITING OF ANOTHER HERE WILL CAUSE GREAT ACCOMMODATION INCONVENIENCE (.) THERE WOULD BE NO NEED TO PLACE IT UNDER OPERATIONAL COMD OF LOCAL ALLIED COMMANDER

ALCOM DISTRIBUTION

INFO-ACTION : LAND FORCES S/C
" " : PUB SAFETY S/C

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
FILE

"G" DISTRIBUTION

ACTION : G/92
Info : G (Two)
: G(Trg)
: GD/43/1

1061

sb 17 Nov 45.

144a

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

O

N 36.15
141645A

03668
161130A

PLUTO

ROUTINE

APHQ CITE FIDOT INFORMATION MEDIA ALCOM

SECRET

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ SECRET

Ref your FX 52775 of 11th NOV and confirming conversation FOSTER - BROWNE. There is now in BOLZANO Number 4 Italian Military Territorial Command HQ and one Guards Battalion. Request that this may count as the ITALIAN Unit which your signal requires to be located BOLZANO as siting of auther Battalion there will cause great accomodation inconvenience. There would be no need to place it under operational command of Local Allied Command.

DISTRIBUTION

INFORMATION & ACTION : LAND FORCES S/C
" " Pub Safety S/C

INFORMATION: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
FILE

SECRET

1060

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

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Rough Translation

N. 16/25392/04

Rome, November 7th, 1945

NOV 11 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

It is reported that units of British troops have been transferred to Alto Adige from other regions of Northern Italy. Such movements are probably connected with the recent departure from Alto Adige of some American formations. However, in certain quarters of that region the strengthening of British garrisons is being interpreted and explained as preliminaries to the removal of Italian troops now stationed there. The aims of such interpretation are obvious, just as it is obvious that it contributes to render still more acute the deplorable state of anxiety and restlessness, which I had the occasion to point out to you.

(Folio 1, Volume 1)

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is acquainted with the contents of a note the President of the Council of Ministers addressed to you on July 20th, 1945, to represent the advisability of replacing units of the "Folgore" division with other Italian troops. Since then, the "Folgore" regiment "San Marco" was replaced with another Italian formation. Such substitution did not alter, but rather stressed the principles already established by the Allied Authorities, right after the liberation, that Italian troops share in the various tasks entrusted to Allied units in Alto Adige.

While on the subject of these rumors which are spread by propaganda hostile to Italy, I take the opportunity to draw your attention to the importance that the Italian Government - mainly for reasons of a moral character - attach to the presence of formations of Italian troops in Alto Adige. I shall also appreciate it greatly if you will see fit to take up the matter with the Allied Forces Headquarters, so that, should movements of Italian units now stationed in Alto Adige be planned, the same be replaced by other Italian formations.

I shall be very grateful if you will let me know whatever information may be in your possession of the subject and the decisions the Allied Military Authorities will take in the matter.

Please accept, dear Admiral Stone, the expression of my friendliest regards.

Very sincerely yours
(signed) R. PRUNAS

(Original passed to Land Forces S/C with Exc. Comm. Office.)

(1430) See also (1436)

(Original in Italian)

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

NOV 14

8277/EC.

13 November 1945

(143)b

My dear Dr. Prunas:

In reply to your letter 16/25392/64 of 9 November 1945, the Chief Commissioner has asked me to say that he has been informed that certain British troop units are presently being transferred to the Alto Adige to replace American formations which have been in that area since the German surrender. The Commission is not aware as yet that any change has been made in the deployment of Italian troops presently in that area, but should some relief take place it is most probable that it shall be by other Italian formations.

I appreciate the importance that the Italian Government attaches to the maintenance of Italian formations in the Alto Adige at this time and assure you that it is not the intention of the Allied authorities to take any action which would prejudice the existing situation.

Very truly yours,

NORMAN E. FISKE
Colonel
Deputy Executive Commissioner

Dott. Renato Prunas
Ministro Plenipotenziario
Segretario Generale degli Affari Esteri
Ministero degli Esteri
Roma

See also (145)a

(143)c

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

COPY INCOMING MESSAGE

FROM : AFHQ SIGNED SACMED 111521 A

TO : DISTWO

INFO : MMIA : ALCOM

REF : FX 52775 CITE FHGCT SECRET

PARA 1 (.) THE IMMINENT WITHDRAWAL FOR TRAINING OF THE FOLGORE GRUPPO FROM BOLZANO COUPLED WITH RETENTION OF AMG IN THE PROVINCE HAS CAUSED SPECULATION AS TO FUTURE DISPOSAL OF BOLZANO AND MAY CREATE A FALSE IMPRESSION OF UNITED NATIONS INTENTIONS (.)

PARA 2 (.) YOU WILL THEREFORE ARRANGE WITH MMIA FOR ONE WELL DISCIPLINED BN FROM ANY OF FIVE GRUPPI TO BE ACCOMODATED IN BOLZANO (.) BN SELECTED WILL BE UNDER OPERATIONAL COMMAND OF LOCAL ALLIED COMMANDER AS LONG AS AMG IS RETAINED IN BOLZANO (.)

PARA 3 (.) IT IS TO BE EMPHASISED THAT ABOVE IN NO WAY PREJUDICES THE HAND BACK OF THE 'INTERIM' ITALIAN ARMY TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CONTROL (.) THE BN SELECTED WILL BE REGARDED AS ON LOAN TO AFHQ AND MAY BE RELIEVED FROM TIME TO TIME

"G" DISTRIBUTION

Action Copy : G/S2
Info : SD/43/1
Trg

IMMEDIATE

1057

abc 12 Nov 45.

(143) a

SECRET.

CC

NOV 7

Ref: 585/244/SC. 5 November, 1945.

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in BOLZANO Province.

TO : Regional Commissioner,
VENEZIA REGION.

1. On receipt of your RCCI/G24.111 of 1 Oct 45, with enclosure, I recommended to G-5, AFHQ that only those Reich Germans who constituted a menace in BOLZANO Province should be immediately interned and deported: I envisaged similar treatment for the remainder less dangerous Reich Germans at some future date.

2. Since then, and before AFHQ have given their views, representations have been made by the British Political Adviser and the Italian Government, that all Reich Germans living in BOLZANO Province should be interned. They are, as the Prime Minister says in his letter, copy of which is attached, probably the only Germans not in the Reich who are now at large.

3. I should be glad to have your immediate comment. If you agree with total internment, please add your practical suggestions as to how this should be done.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M S. [illegible]SH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MSL/JG.

Copy to: Poland (A)
Poland (B)
G-5, AFHQ
CA Section

1868

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

which is attached, probably the only [illegible] at large.

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For the Chief Commissioner:

M S. [illegible]ISH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MSH./JC.

Copy to: Poland (A)
Poland (B)
C-5, AFHQ
CA Section

1056

(143)

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

NOV 6 PEJ

CC

Ref: 609/61/EC

3. November 1945

SUBJECT: Movement into Venezie Giulia

TO : SCAO Venezie Giulia

1. I note the degree of movement mentioned in your 130/AMG/20/41 of 25 October 1945.

2. I do not agree that restriction of emigration would be contrary to terms of Appendix H. This appendix refers to free movement but movement is different from emigration which involves moving in and staying in. Do you imagine for one moment that the Yugoslavs would permit the immigration of a number of Italians to Zone B. Moreover we must ensure that the economic equilibrium (if that is not too stable a word to employ) is not upset by emigration on a large scale.

M. S. HUSH

MSH/KR

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

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

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M. S. LUSH

MSL/KR

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

1055

(14)

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

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

AFHQ FOR G-5

7588 23 Oct ROUTINE

RESTRICTED FD

IN YOUR TELEGRAM FOX FOUR NINE SIX ZERO ONE OF TWO ZERO OCTOBER YOU CONTEMPLATE FURTHER DELAY IN TURN OVER OF NORTHERN REGIONS FD IN YOUR TELEGRAM FOX FOUR NINE FOUR THREE TWO OF SAME DATE YOU CONTEMPLATE THAT ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT WILL CEASE TO FUNCTION IN BORDER PROVINCES ON NOVEMBER ONE FIVE FD

PAREN TO AFHQ FOR GEORGE DASH FIVE SECTION FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ACSKO SIGNED STONE PAREN

AM I TO TAKE THIS DATE AS DATE OF TURNOVER AND TO SET MACHINERY FOR TURNOVER IN ACTION

Copy to: G5 Sec
Room Sec

Executive Commissioner
343

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner

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

C.C.

Ref: 8277/12[illegible]/SD. 13 October 45.

SUBJECT: Polgrave Division.

TO : Poland (A)
Poland (B)
WT, Civil Affairs Section,
GOC, Land Forces G/S(SCIA)

Reference 505/SD dated 3 October and 8277/117/SD dated 13 October 45.

Copy of letter from GOC No. 2 District, Ref. 2045/G(Ops) dated 12 October 45 is passed to you for information.

1014/45

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Executive Commissioner.

Encl.

140

Noted by C C [illegible]

1053

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

OCT 20 FILED
C 095-5-

COPY.

SECRET.

SUBJECT: Situation in and around BOLZANO.

HQ No. 2 District, CMF.
2015/C(Ops).

12 October 45.

Executive Commissioner,
Headquarters, Allied Commission.

Ref your letter No. 585/80 dated 2 Oct. 45.

1. I have just had a long talk with Brigadier DUNLOP and we are both in complete agreement regarding the BOLZANO situation. I have had this matter under consideration for some time and since my recent visit there have arranged for the following to take place:

(a) 60 Sub Area from GENOA will proceed immediately to BOLZANO and take over all military responsibilities in VENEZIE TRIDENTINA.

(b) I am sending up to that Region, the following additional troops:-

1 Bn Brit Inf
2 Regts Arty
1 Coy Pnr (available for gd duties)
1 FS Sec.

2. I am in full agreement about the FOLGORE Div and have spoken to Gen. WARD, Deputy Chief of Staff, on the subject. The FOLGORE Gp do not wish to leave BOLZANO Area for various reasons, political and otherwise, and I feel certain that the best way to have them removed is to say that they should be concentrated for retraining so as to be under the closer observation of their Commander. Unfortunately, before they are withdrawn, I must either take over the guarding of the 150 dumps which they are now guarding or remove from the dumps all articles of value which are required by the British Army and destroy all the German weapons therein. These two matters are being attended to as rapidly as possible, but will certainly take some time. I hope that the British troops available will be able fairly rapidly to take over the most important dumps from the FOLGORE Gp and free the greater portion of that Group.

3. I understand that Brigadier DUNLOP is writing to you fully on the subject. I am certain that Colonel PURVES, OC 60 Sub Area, and the new Regional Commissioner, Colonel MILLER, will work in close concert, as they had a long talk together in my office this morning.

1052

(signed) C. A. Heydeman

Major-General,
Comd. No. 2. District.

140

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

120 RECD C, C, A

SECRET.

Ref: 8277/122/32. October 45.

SUBJECT: Situation in and around BOLZANO.

TO : C.C.C.,
No. 2 District.

1. I have noted the contents of your 2045/G Ops) dated 12 October 45 and am grateful to you for the action taken in sending Allied Troops to BOLZANO and arranging to transfer the Folgore Division to an area more suitable for training.

2. We will try to take care of any reactions on political grounds which may arise with the Italian Government when the transfer becomes known to them, but my impression is that they will be entirely favourable. In fact, some months ago the Prime Minister himself asked for the removal of the Division. The Minister for War may not be so amenable, but C.C.C. Land Forces Sub-Commission (M.M.L.A.) will, I am sure, make satisfactory explanation to him.

For the Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: C.C.C. Land Forces Sub-Commission (M.M.L.A.)
Regional Commissioner, VENETO Region.

1051

139

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

AG/45/12/LG

19 October 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

You will recollect that I wrote to you on 20 August 1945 as to the proposal to appoint a Special Commission for the Province of Bolzano and neighboring territories for the examination of doubtful cases of citizenship, in connection with the preparation of the electoral lists. I wrote to you again on 21 September, pointing out the urgency of a decision, but I have not yet had any reply from you.

From reports submitted to me, it appears that the authorities in the areas in question will shortly reach the point at which they will be unable to make any further progress in the preparation of electoral lists, because of the unsettled problem of the citizenship of many of the inhabitants. Moreover, the nature of the duties which the Special Commission itself will have to perform is such as will require time. There is accordingly a danger that the electoral lists for Bolzano and the neighbouring areas may not be completed until a date considerably later than the rest of Northern Italy. Such a situation might in turn raise serious problems as to the date of the holding of elections.

The Allied Commission therefore considers that the Special Commission ought to be appointed and begin its labours immediately.

As an alternative to the appointment of the Special Commission by the Italian Government, it would be within the power of Allied Military Government itself to appoint the Special Commission and to define its functions and to ensure that it discharges its duties with all possible speed; and its acts would, of course, be binding on the Italian Government. It is much to be preferred that the Commission be constituted by the Italian Government with the approval of the Allied Commission. If, however, the Italian Government is not able to establish the Special Commission in the immediate future, it may be necessary for the Commission to be appointed and set in motion by the Allies. In my letter I also drew attention to the desirability of your Government making as full a statement as possible on its intention in respect of the Upper Adige.

I trust that the Italian Government will take immediate action in these matters and that you will reply to my letter very shortly.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

1050

cc: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Poleds (A) & (B)
Regional Commissioner, Venezie Region (Copy for Provincial Commissioner, BOLZANO)

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

AG/45/12/LG

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Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

cc: Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Polads (A) & (B)
Regional Commissioner, Venezie Region (Copy for Provincial Commissioner, BOLZANO

1019

Apart

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

OCT 20 RECD

Ref: 535/225/EC 19 October 1945

SUBJECT: Registration of Germans in Bolzano Province

TO : G-5 Section,
AFHQ

1. Reference verbal enquiry from Brigadier Parsons as to the registration of Germans in Bolzano Province.

2. Please find attached Regional Order No.17 relative to the registration of Aliens.

3. The publication of this order was completed throughout Bolzano Province on 22 August 1945, the latest date for completion of registration was 7 days after the publication of this order (Article 1, Section 1).

For the Chief Commissioner:

P. H. McCLEARY

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

138

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

CCA

SECRET.

Ref: 8277/423/BD.

19 October 45.

SUBJECT: BULGARIA - Bulgare Division.

TO : Regional Commissioner,
[redacted] Region.

136/13

1. The contents of your [redacted]/850.12 dated 13 October 45 are noted with satisfaction. I have since received Gen. [redacted]'s letter 2015/G(Ops) dated 12 October 45, copy attached, and AFHQ order for the transfer of the BULGARE Division.

2. I appreciate your pertinacity and tact in handling this matter.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

H101

Pee

1017

Copy to: C.O.C. Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA)

E 137a

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

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

AC/45/12/LG	Stone	19 Oct 45	Parri	Appointment Spec. Com for review of doubtful cases citizenship in Bolzano.

SEE 204/CC Local Gov't Elections, Italy.

1946

(137)

Copy/

CC

VENEZIA PROVINCE

VENEZIE REGION

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

APO 394

SECRET

13th October 45

To: Headquarters, Allied Commission.
(Attn. Executive Commissioner)

Subject: Bolzano, Folgore Division.

File No. : RXII/850.12

1. My 850.12 of 10th October 45 told you of my intention to proceed to Milan the following day. The opportune arrival of Colonel Miller, Provincial Commissioner designate for Bolzano, enabled me to take him with me on the visit to HQ 2 District.

2. We had a series of meetings with Major General Heydeman and Officers of his Staff, yesterday morning, Friday 12th October. The results I hope, you will consider very satisfactory.

3. Immediately on his return from his tour in the Bolzano Area last week end - I had already reported to you our meeting in Bolzano - Major General Heydeman, took definite and most helpful action.

4. (a) He is sending to Bolzano HQ 60 Sub Area (Colonel Purvis) advance party arrives there tomorrow, Colonel Purvis himself on Monday. Colonel Purvis was present at our conferences and has already had valuable discussions with Colonel Miller.

(b) He is sending into the area (under command 60 Sub-Area) the following British Troops:-

Two Regiments Field Artillery
One Battalion (D.L.I)
One Pioneer Company (7 Officers and 180 men)

1014/45

1945

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

of Colonel Miller, [illegible]
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(b) He is sending into the area (under command 60 Sub-Area) the following British Troops:-

Two Regiments Field Artillery
One Battalion (D.L.I)
One Pioneer Company (7 Officers and 180 men)

(c) He is also sending up an F.S. section and S.I.B.

5. The above mentioned Regiments are fairly weak, you will see however that they do constitute a very substantial assistance.

6. As you will also see, none of the above moves affect the 6th (British) Armd Division which therefore remains a mobile reserve.

7. Major General Heydeman has made up his mind that Folgore must be withdrawn. He is certain that they will resist strongly the order to withdraw, ostensibly on grounds of loss of prestige. He feels that they will receive some support from the Italian Government, on this score of prestige.

8 He asks for all possible support from HQ AC should the matter be raised on a political level. I have already represented to you my views on several occasions. There are two arguments, in ascending order of gravity.

(a) That, from the point of view of the future of the new Italian Army Nothing could be worse than to keep Folgore in its present scattered state among a resentful population.

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

(b) That from the point of view of the Foreign Relations of the Italian Government nothing could be worse than to keep Folgore in the South Tirol.

9. Colonel Miller proceeds to Bolzano today, Colonel Purvis goes there, as I have reported above on Monday. I propose to go to Bolzano myself on Wednesday to stay two nights, I shall report to you again thereafter.

(sgd) J.K. DUNLOP
Brigadier
Regional Commissioner
Venezie Region.

Copy to: HQNo. 2 District,
Provincial Commissioner,
Bolzano.

1011

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

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

10/14

375

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 385/22k/30. 13 October 45.

SUBJECT: Reich Germans in Bolzano Province.

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

1. Reference is made to your G-5/691.11/-75 dated 12 September 45, on the above subject.

2. There are at present in Bolzano Province a recorded total of 5,567 Reich Germans, although when the process of registration is completed it is thought that the figure will be at least 30,000.

3. Very few of these registered Germans are actively or potentially dangerous to internal security, and their immediate repatriation to Germany is not considered necessary. However, many of them are the main supporters of the black market, and it is felt that they are not a good element, politically, to hold within Bolzano for an indefinite period. Eventually of course they should be returned to Germany, but there is no immediate need for this action.

4. Those Reich Germans who do constitute a menace to internal security are the S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters who took to the hills at the surrender and are still at large. There is also a number of unregistered Reich Germans who went to Bolzano towards the end of the war, and do not wish to declare themselves for personal and political reasons. They are dangerous from the political and public security angle.

5. The S.S. and Wehrmacht deserters when they are captured will of course be dealt with as prisoners of war and sent to appropriate camps and cages.

6. As regards the unregistered Reich Germans whose presence constitutes a sufficient menace to internal security to justify their repatriation to Germany, it is recommended that they should, as and when they are discovered, be placed in concentration camps where the necessary action for their repatriation can be undertaken.

For the Chief Commissioner:

1073

A. C. [illegible]
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: G-2 Section, A.F.H.Q.
Regional Commissioner, Venezia Region.

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

FOR ACTION AFHQ FOR FEGEG R/TD FOR INFO USFA MAIN CITE GENERAL COLLINS CG LAND MILITARY GOVERNMENT SALZBURG AUSTRIA R/TD BTA ACABRIT VIENNA

6790 9 OCTOBER 1945 PRIORITY

RESTRICTED FD

SUBJECT IS BARTER TRADE BETWEEN SALZBURG AND BOLZANO REGION FD

PAREN TO FOR ACTION AFHQ FOR FEGEG R/TD FOR INFO USFA MAIN CITE GENERAL COLLINS CG LAND MILITARY GOVERNMENT SALZBURG AUSTRIA R/TD BTA ACABRIT VIENNA FROM HQ AICOM CITE ACCCE PAREN

YOUR TELEGRAM CHARLIE TWO FIVE TWO ZERO ZERO OF FIVE OCTOBER REFERS FD

PARA ONE FD NO OBJECTION TO PRINCIPLE OF TEMPORARY BARTER TRADING BUT OUTLOOK NOT PROMISING FD

PARA TWO FD FOOD SUB COMMISSION CONSIDER SALT IS NOT REQUIRED FOR CIVILIAN FOOD FD

PARA THREE FD UNDERSTAND THERE IS URGENT NEED OF SALT FOR INDUSTRIAL USE FD IF SALT IS IMPORTED IT SHOULD NOT BE HANDLED BY PRIVATE TRADERS AS SALT RETAILING IS STATE MONOPOLY FD INDUSTRIAL SALT COULD BE HANDLED BY COMITATO CHIMICO FORO BUONAPARTE 35 MILAN FD

PARA FOUR FD AFLRS HAVE RECEIVED COMPLAINTS THAT EXTENSIVE FRONTIER TRADE HAS ALREADY DEPRIVED FORCES OF FRESH VEGETABLES FD

1042

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

PARA FIVE PD SUGGEST THAT VENEZIE REGION FOOD OFFICE SHOULD ASCERTAIN AND REPORT TO THIS HEADQUARTERS PRESENT AVAILABILITIES OF FRESH VEGETABLES. PD

PARA SIX PD WE ARE TAKING NO OTHER ACTION ON UNCLE SUGAR FOX ABLE TELEGRAM UNREFERENCED OF FIVE OCTOBER ON SAME SUBJECT PD

CC: Economic Section
Food S/C
AFLRS

CORRESPOS S/C

476192

(MAJ. GREEN) Major

G. J. LEONE
CWO, USA
Asst. Adjutant

1041

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

SEP 28 HCD

EC

Ref: 585/EC

27 September 1945

SUBJECT: Incidents in South Tyrol

TO : Regional Commissioner, Venezia Region

1. Attached is a copy of a report left at Allied Commission Headquarters by a South Tyrolean priest by name Michael Gamper.

2. Please have these incidents investigated and a report submitted.

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

1 Incl:
as above

1040

135

5

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

COPY

Grave incidents in South-Tyrol

According to a publication of the "Ansa" and the "Giornale del Mattino," Sept. 14, 1945, De Angelis, prefect of Bozen, announced that South Tyrol would be shortly released from the control of the Allies and given over exclusively to the Italian administration. This announcement contradicts a recent allied publication that the provinces of Bozen as well as of Trent, Belluno and Udine would remain under allied control even if in the other North Italian provinces it would end in the near future. The statement of the prefect caused serious alarm in South-Tyrol. It is the unanimous opinion of the population that the recent bloody attacks of Italian soldiers on South-Tyrolese citizens imperiously call for the maintenance of allied control.

(1) Alpini invade a popular festival

Since more than two and a half centuries, at Lana near Meran, St. Mary's birthday is celebrated with a religious procession in which participate not only the inhabitants of this important rural community, but also visitors from the neighbouring villages. The festival also attracts many visitors from the farther neighbourhood and offers, on account of the partakers' picturesque rural costumes, a folkloristic-interesting spectacle. This time also, September 9th, numerous allied soldiers arrived, who manifested a sincere rejoicing of this genuine expression of Tyrolese life. There gathered also from different places Italian soldiers who regarded the festival as a political manifestation of aboriginal customs and therefore decided to disturb it. With this obvious intention, in the afternoon of the holiday, they broke into a traditional popular festival that followed the procession. To the peaceful native partakers and to the present american soldiers the Italians pretended that only they were the masters of the country, having fought for it six years. Finally they struck with stools the partakers of the garden-festival who defended themselves equally. Meanwhile more numerous Alpini came up with fire-weapons and began to shoot into the assembly. The wounded partakers were put away by the Italians. At the writing down of this report, Sept. 10th, the number and kind of the woundings could not as yet been assured, as well as the whereabouts of the wounded - which greatly alarms the population. Of nearly a hundred partakers who were arrested with drawn revolvers most of them were released during the following night, twenty were yet in arrest the following day, when this statement was written. Two days before, the prefect of Bozen requested the political parties to conclude a pact of pacification, which they actually did. According to the parties bound themselves to cooperate at the pacification of the population, eventual disturbances had to be considered and condemned as an "expression of a remnant of fascist and nazist mind." The Allies participating at the festival are insuspectable witnesses that Italians broke into a peaceful popular festival, therefore it is easy to state, where the "remnant of fascist mind" has to be looked for.

1669

135

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

(2) A tragedy of kidnapping at Gröden

From Bozen the following mysterious case was announced August 24th. In the early morning of May 15th, 1945 a gang of partisans went from Belluno to St. Cristina (valley of Gröden) and pulled out of his bed the schoolmaster Ploner, arrested him, nearly unvested, and threw him into an autocar. The same occurred to Adolf Senoner; Kosel Demetz was arrested about 11 a.m. when he was occupied at the office of rationing and thrown upon an autocar, the same occurred to Riffeser Gabriel whom they bound, from backwards, with wire, likewise Pitscheider Joseph. Then the prisoners were transported to Corvara, where they were seen by ocular witnesses. Kosl Demetz was bound with wire to a column, he must have been much mistreated because his face was mutilated. Riffeser was hanged up on a wire; when he was nearly unconscious the partisans let him drop and threw him, hands bound backwards, down a stair. Then all the prisoners were transported (by auto) elsewhere. It is not exactly known, where they had been put to death. Rumor goes that yet living, they were wetted with petrol and burned. Fact is that the kidnapped were not seen anymore. The victims were: Senoner Adolf, mayor and merchant in Wolkenstein, father of four children, Ploner Engelbert, teacher in St. Cristina, father of two girls and two boys, one of them killed in action and the other one missing. Riffeser Gabriel, married, his son perished in an accident. Pitscheider Joseph, assistant teacher, father of three children.

(3) A Tyrolese peasant murdered by an Italian soldier

Stecher, parish priest of St. Valentin auf der Heide (Vinschgau, near the border of South-Tyrol and Switzerland) reports, July 4th, 1945, as follows: Joseph Eberhard, 50 years old, dwelling in St. Valentin auf der Heide (Vintschgau, on July 3rd 1945, at 19.30 p.m. was knifed and killed by a soldier of the Italian garrison, division San Marco.

The man went to the peasant and asked from him a hen. The peasant refused, stating that he had only five hens, all laying eggs which he needed in his housekeeping. The soldier answered that he would take the hen himself and went into the stable; the peasant followed and tried to hinder him, whereas the soldier pulled out his knife and killed him with two stabs. The murdered man was father of five little children. The foul deed caused general alarm and indignation in the whole region.

Only the presence of allied forces of occupation (the more the better) is considered by the population as a guarantee against an increase of such brutal aggressions. Therefore it is the population's fervent desire, that the allied control might be continued in South-Tyrol, and they repeat the prayer (already submitted to the Allies) that South-Tyrol as well as the other contested Italian regions (Venezia Giulia, Val d'Aosta) be exclusively occupied by allied forces and that the Italian troops be removed from the country.

1928

Rome, Sept 15th 1945

125

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

AC/45/12/16

2 / September 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

116

I refer to the letter I wrote to you on 20 August, setting forth the views of the Allied Commission as to the proposal to appoint a Special Commission to examine doubtful cases of citizenship in connection with the preparation of the electoral lists in the Province of Bolzano and in neighboring areas. I do not appear to have had any reply to this letter.

I feel that if such a Special Commission is to be set up, it is important that it be appointed and set to work an quickly as possible, as otherwise the embarrassment of all concerned in the preparation of the lists increases from day to day. May I ask you to let me know at an early date whether you agree with the views expressed in my earlier letter?

Yours very truly,

/s/ Hilary W. Stone

HILARY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

1027

134

1-1-5

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

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

Ref: 13C/AMG/208

18 September 1945

SUBJECT: Jugoslav Propaganda

TO : Executive commissioner
Hq Allied Commission

1. I have your 591/102/EL of 10 September, enclosing copy of letter 3/1568 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy. You request my comments.

a. First paragraph - There is no question that someone is circulating petitions of the type mentioned, and that these are, in the aggregate, referred to in the opposition newspapers as a "plebiscite," which of course they are not.

In spite of constant vigilance and investigation, we have been unable to connect this effort, in our part of Venezia Giulia, with the "Jugoslav authorities." If Signor de Gasperi has evidence of such connection, I think he should use it as a basis for protest through diplomatic channels. The Italian Government has, on the whole, been much less diligent in asserting its rights in matters of this kind than has Jugoslavia. After all -- Tito is also a "trustee" and "stakeholder."

b. Second and third paragraphs - These techniques are probably used in some cases. It is noted that this portion of the letter relates solely to Jugoslav -occupied Venezia Giulia. I have, of course, no knowledge of what occurs on the other side of the line, and if I had would not of course in any event comment officially.

c. Fourth paragraph - There is of course, no reason why, under a democratic regime, any person may not, peaceably and without violence or duress, circulate any petition he pleases. We have heard that methods of the type described in this paragraph have been used, and I have repeatedly urged Civil Affairs and Police Officers to make arrests whenever any evidence, however slight, could be discovered of the use of such methods.

Unfortunately, not one Italian in a hundred has the courage to raise a finger or name a name. Several arrests have been made, but none have revealed circumstances approaching those described in the Minister's letter.

926

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

We have as yet, due not entirely to our own fault, no civil police, as such, here. The Military Police are inadequate in number to cope with the situation in each small village. As a result, we are forced to rely on the courage of the local inhabitants in coming forth and making accusations. In general, a people without such courage are difficult to save, but we keep on trying.

d. Fifth paragraph - This constitutes the conclusion of the writer which is sound if the facts can be substantiated. Signor de Gasperi should, in his position, have access to sources of information difficult for us to obtain. He may be assured that if we are furnished with information as to where to get evidence of unlawful, violent, and subversive acts of the type described, we shall act as promptly and forcefully as possible with the means at our disposal.

/s/ Alfred C. Bowman
ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

1625

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

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

Ref: 13C/AMG/208

16 September 1945

SUBJECT: Jugoslav Propaganda

TO : Executive commissioner
Hq Allied Commission

1. I have your 591/102/EC of 10 September, enclosing copy of letter 3/1568 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy. You request my comments.

a. First paragraph - There is no question that someone is circulating petitions of the type mentioned, and that these are, in the aggregate, referred to in the opposition newspapers as a "plebiscite," which of course they are not.

In spite of constant vigilance and investigation, we have been unable to connect this effort, in our part of Venezia Giulia, with the "Jugoslav authorities." If Signor de Gasperi has evidence of such connection, I think he should use it as a basis for protest through diplomatic channels. The Italian Government has, on the whole, been much less diligent in asserting its rights in matters of this kind than has Jugoslavia. After all -- Tito is also a "trustee" and "stakeholder."

b. Second and third paragraphs - These techniques are probably used in some cases. It is noted that this portion of the letter relates solely to Jugoslav -occupied Venezia Giulia. I have, of course, no knowledge of what occurs on the other side of the line, and if I had would not of course in any event comment officially.

c. Fourth paragraph - There is of course, no reason why, under a democratic regime, any person may not, peaceably and without violence or duress, circulate any petition he pleases. We have heard that methods of the type described in this paragraph have been used, and I have repeatedly urged Civil Affairs and Police Officers to make arrests whenever any evidence, however slight, could be discovered of the use of such methods.

Unfortunately, not one Italian in a hundred has the courage to raise a finger or name a name. Several arrests have been made, but none have revealed circumstances approaching those described in the Minister's letter.

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

We have as yet, due not entirely to our own fault, no civil police, as such, here. The Military Police are inadequate in number to cope with the situation in each small village. As a result, we are forced to rely on the courage of the local inhabitants in coming forth and making accusations. In general, a people without such courage are difficult to save, but we keep on trying.

d. Fifth paragraph - This constitutes the conclusion of the writer which is sound if the facts can be substantiated. Signor de Gasperi should, in his position, have access to sources of information difficult for us to obtain. He may be assured that if we are furnished with information as to where to get evidence of unlawful, violent, and subversive acts of the type described, we shall act as promptly and forcefully as possible with the means at our disposal.

/s/ Alfred C. Bowman
ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

1093

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

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
13 CORPS

Ref: 13C/AMG/208

18 September 1945

SUBJECT: Jugoslav Propaganda

TO : Executive commissioner
Hq Allied Commission

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a. First paragraph - There is no question that someone is circulating petitions of the type mentioned, and that these are, in the aggregate, referred to in the opposition newspapers as a "plebiscite," which of course they are not.

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/s/ Alfred C. Bowman
ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

1031

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

SEP 24 REC'D
CC 1205
CC FILES

Translation

State Department
The Secretary General
15/19940/52

Rome, 20 September 1945

Dear Admiral,

I have been informed that the Allied Commission for Italy, (Education Sub-Commission), directly contacted a Bern bookseller (Mr. Hubert Lang, member of the Superior Council for Education of the Bern Canton) to ask for school books in German for the Alto Adige schools.

As you doubtless know, my dear Admiral, the Council of Ministers approved last week a decree on elementary instruction in Alto Adige, which takes in particular consideration the schools where teaching takes place in German. Not to lessen the importance of this regulation, which is the first that the Italian democratic Government has issued in regard with the particular problems of Alto Adige, I think it would be advisable to leave the choice of the books for the German speaking schools to the Italian and German education authorities appointed by the Government, and which have, I know, already assumed their functions.

I also want to draw your attention on the fact that the books of the Bern schools might not be quite fit for the German schools of Alto Adige, because of the great difference in culture and religion which exists between the two regions.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

S. R. Prunas

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

ED DIST 24 Sept 1945

Action : C.A. Sec (2)
Info : Chief Commr
Exec Commr

trans. e/c

133

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

4/45.A/CA

13 September 45

My dear Dr. De Gasperi,

1038

I am anxious to assure you that every effort is being made to investigate the report which you brought to my notice in your letter of 9 Aug 45, stating that the municipal authorities in the Merano Region have received orders to be ready to receive 8,000 persons, originally from that district and who emigrated to Germany in conformity with the 1939 agreements.

You can rest assured that the Allied Military Government is in entire agreement with the Italian Government that citizens of Italy who opted for Germany and actually left for Germany, have automatically lost their Italian citizenship.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

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

Dr. Alcide DE GASPERI
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
ROME.

1039

132

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

AC/4187/3/L. /rlp.

5 September 1945.

My dear Dr. De Gasperi:

(122)

Further to my letter of 22 August 1945 I have now received the answer to my enquiries into the letter written by Capt. Earl to the Sindaco of Merano on the question of the status of Roman PRINOTH.

I am informed by the Provincial Commissioner of Bolzano that so soon as he heard of Capt. Earl's letter, he instructed Capt. Earl to inform the Sindaco of Merano that a mistake had been made and that Mr. Primoth had lost his Italian citizenship.

I hope this information will prove satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Italian Government
Rome

10[illegible]8

(131)

CONFIDENTIAL

SEP 17 RECD

NOTES ON TOUR NORTHERN ITALY - VICE PRESIDENT

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Sept. 4 - Sept. 11, 1945

RETURNED

1 GENERAL

(a) Organisation. No opportunity was afforded of discussing personally with the GOC XIII Corps the question of the nomenclature to be used in connection with Col. BOWMAN's appointment. The matter, however, was discussed with the BGS who stated that the GOC was not in favour of making any change in the existing nomenclature.

(b) Report required on certain territory. This matter was discussed with the SCAO and BGS. The GOC XIII Corps had not received any definite reply to his D/O Letter in which he suggested that the matter should be dealt with by the Special Committee set up at AFHQ, but it was understood that the suggestion was still under consideration.

Instructions that the report was to be prepared by HQ AC were received on 7 Sep 45 and immediately handed to SCAO, who referred the matter to HQ XIII Corps on the morning of September 8th. SCAO considered that XIII Corps would require a much more detailed questionaire to assist them in providing the information.

It is understood that this matter has now been settled by the dispatch of officers from this Headquarters to obtain the necessary information from XIII Corps HQ.

(c) Fraternisation. During a visit to BOLZANO (where the A/PC was seen, Lt. Col. MacBRAYNE, the PC, being away) it was reported that the local Military Authorities had received instructions from higher authority as regards fraternisation between German POWs working on the railways, etc., and civilians and fraternisation between Allied personnel and Reich, German-speaking civilians. The situation was now considered to be satisfactory.

(d) Italian Troops, BOLZANO - Discipline. The A/PC was of the opinion that incidents were decreasing and that the situation had improved.

(e) Return of Deported Italians to TRIESTE. As regards Italians who had moved or been deported into Yugoslav territory and the agreement made

1014/

1029

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

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(d) Italian Troops, BOLZANO - Discipline. The A/PC was of the opinion that incidents were decreasing and that the situation had improved.

(e) Return of Deported Italians to TRIESTE. As regards Italians who had moved or been deported into Yugoslav territory and the agreement that they should be returned to VENEZIA GIULIA - HQ AMG said that none or very few had so far returned to their families. Constant applications were received at AMG HQ VENEZIA GIULIA regarding their return. HQ AMG VENEZIA GIULIA considered that the strongest possible pressure should be brought to bear on the Yugoslav authorities to implement the agreements made.

2 PUBLIC SAFETY

(a) Special Police Force - VENEZIA GIULIA. This matter was discussed with GOC XIII Corps, SCAO, Provost Marshall and Lt. Col. RIDGARDSON. Those concerned have all the necessary details as regards CC.RR. rates of pay and they also have a competent Carabinieri Officer to advise them. What they did require was the assistance of a Finance Officer in the compilation of the scales of pay, allowances, etc., which they were endeavouring to draw up. A telegram was dispatched from HQ AMG VENEZIA GIULIA recommending reinforcement of one or more Finance Officers. I will pursue this with the Finance Sub-Commission.

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

The prospects of obtaining clothing and equipment for the force had very much improved and the GOC XIII Corps was satisfied with the present position.

It was understood that authority for the formation of this Special Police Force was still awaited from CCS.

As regards enrollment - 190 applicants were under training. Beyond this number there were 2,000 other applicants, 900 of whom had already been finally passed and another 600 passed but not yet screened.

(b) VENETIE REGION - Auxiliary Police. The question of their future when AMG was withdrawn was discussed with the PC. It transpired that the strength of these auxiliary police is approximately 3,000. They were formed from ex-Partisans and while they come under the Questore they have not been absorbed into the normal police agencies as was the policy laid down for other regions in the North.

They have, it seems, been authorised by Prefect's decrees - in the case of PADUA Province alone a Prefect's decree exists authorising an establishment of auxiliary police of 1,000. The PC showed me a draft letter which he proposed sending to Prefects, telling them that the matter was one to be settled between Prefects and the Italian Government. I gave, as my view, that as the territory was under AMG and these auxiliary police had been authorised under decrees approved by AMG, some other solution should be attempted at this stage. The Italian Government have already informed HQ AC that they cannot authorise these auxiliary police forces in the Provinces.

(c) Questori - LIGURIA Region. Regional Public Safety Officer reported that 3 new Questori and one Vice-Questore had been asked for and were expected very shortly. Since the original application, a request has been made for a new Questore for SAVONA Province which would mean new Questori in all 4 provinces in LIGURIA.

A new Questore for LA SPEZIA was reported to have arrived there on Saturday, 8 Sep 45. He came from MODENA and was 60 years old. He was asked to report to Provincial Headquarters the following Monday, 10 Sept. but it was stated that he had gone off to ROME as he did not like the look of the situation. Public Safety Sub-Commission to pursue.

(d) Generally, Public Safety conditions in the North appeared to be improving. This is probably mainly due to the arrival of fresh Allied troops and the support which is being given by these troops to the Carabinieri whose morale in many places is improving. This brings out the importance of getting the Carabinieri and other Police Agencies efficiently armed and equipped at this stage if possible so that as and when Allied troops are withdrawn, the reaction is not too

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

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1025

3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND EPURATION

(a) BOLZANO. Discussed with A/PC the situation as regards compilation of Electoral Rolls. The President of the Commission to determine facts in cases of doubtful citizenship had spent a few days in BOLZANO and was now in ROME. It seems urgent that the Italian Government should give a ruling as to the legal position in regard to citizenship of those who opted to go to Germany under the Hitler-Mussolini Agreement. Until such ruling is given, the Commission cannot get to work. Local Government Sub-Commission to pursue.

(b) As regards Epuration in BOLZANO Province, the Provincial Legal Officer still considered that an amendment to DL 159 to cover any Nazis holding office was still advisable. It was admitted that under G.O. 35, and the amending Provincial Orders, Nazis holding higher offices could be dismissed if they were German citizens but they would defend on the grounds that they were not German citizens. In this connection, the ruling of the Italian Government referred to in the previous sub-para is also required. The Legal Officer felt that there might still be some outstanding cases of Nazis to be dealt with after AMG was withdrawn and that DL 159 should be amended.

(30) a

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

Spuration was making very slow progress. It was estimated that, under the first two categories, 5.000 schede should be filed. Only 600 had been received and so far the result had been one suspension.

(c) VENEZIA GIULIA. The directive from CCS that the Italian system of Government must be introduced in VENEZIA GIULIA and Government by National Councils eliminated was discussed with the GOC XIII Corps and the SCAO whose general opinion was that the position was covered by G.O. 11. A reply to this effect had already been sent to AMG Q or HQAC. Local AMG opinion was strongly opposed to any introduction of Italian nomenclature at this stage.

(d) I attended a meeting of Area Commissioners regarding the implementation of G.O. 11 and possible non-co-operation on the part of the Slovenes. The Area Commissioners were all of the opinion that the Slovenes would co-operate, generally speaking, were it not for the directions which were being given to them from above.

I later listened in at a meeting between the Deputy SCAO and Mr. BEVK who is President of the Yugoslav National Committee at TRIESTE. BEVK stated that the Slovenes would co-operate but not under G.O.11. He asserted that this was a decision taken by himself as President and his Local Committee and that he had not received any instructions in the matter from higher authority nor had he issued any orders to Yugoslav adherents in VENEZIA GIULIA not to co-operate. In making these statements it is very doubtful whether he was telling the truth.

The Deputy SCAO stated that G.O. 11 would be implemented without Slovene representation but BEVK was informed that Councils might be re-shuffled later if Slovenes decided to co-operate. In Communes which were entirely Slovene and where the appointment of communal councils would be impossible, direct Military Government would be applied if necessary.

(e) Compilation of Electoral Lists. This matter was discussed with GOC XIII Corps and SCAO. No letter had, at that time, been received from AFHQ or AC HQ, on the subject. In general, the GOC was not opposed to all the preliminary work being put in hand at this stage but he was not in favour of actual compilation commencing at once. He agreed that compilation of the rolls must be under AMG order which would be based on Italian legislation. He felt, however, that some provision must be made for inclusion in the rolls of non-Italian subjects who were normally resident in VENEZIA GIULIA.

In this connection a registration was no[illegible]

Why wait?

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

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Why note?

1025

In this connection a registration was now being carried out of every person who was a resident in VENEZIA GIULIA on 1 May 45 and still in VENEZIA GIULIA. The registration was to be divided into 3 categories, i.e. normal residents, Yugoslavs normally not resident and Italians normally not resident.

4 LEGAL

(a) Special Assize Courts - BOLZANO Province. Provincial Legal Officer reported that the Italian Government amending decree to enable these courts to try Nazi and well as Fascist collaborators was still awaited.

5 Matters of more detail have been put direct to Sections or Sub-Commissions concerned.

MC.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief Commissioner,
Executive Commissioner,
Polad (A),
Polad (B),
Chief Legal Advisor,
Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Local Government Sub-Commission.

130 a

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

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

SEP 4

Tel: 735

Ref: 585/166/RD. 4 September 1945.

SUBJECT: Electoral Lists and Education - BOLZANO.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

(115)

1. With reference to the American Embassy letter dated 20 August 1945 on the above subject, addressed to Chief Commissioner with copies to Civil Affairs Section, the Political Adviser (B) has made the comments attached.

2. Will you please prepare a letter to the Prime Minister, for the Chief Commissioner's signature and see that the Sub-Commissions concerned take appropriate action.

R. W. KEMSLEY

Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.

1024

Encl:
as above

(130)

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

COPY

MINUTE FROM POLITICAL ADVISER (B).

"As regards education I agree that the Italian Government could be asked to do more. I thought that the Government had already published a decree for "de-nazification" which was then implemented by A.M.G. in Bolzano. But if they have not done so they must certainly be told to do so before the territory can be handed back."

27 Aug 45.

130

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

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Cbl Hq AC 4741 from Stone 3 Sep 45

To: AFHQ for SACMED

TRANSFER OF BOLZANO PROVINCE TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Reference NAF 1069

FOR DOCUMENTATION,

SEE CC FILE 2603, "Transfer of Territory".

1922

129

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ee

SEP 1 RECD

Tel : 473603

31 August 45

Ref: 9268/30/30.

SUBJECT: Press Censorship - BOLZANO.

TO : Regional Commissioner, VENEZIA Region.(2)

1220

1. Reference is made to the subject of Press Censorship in BOLZANO, mentioned in para 7 of the Executive Commissioner's Tour Notes, reference 806/V/30 dated 23 August 45.

2. The Director Public Relations Branch states that his attention has been drawn to this matter by the Chief Press Officer in North Italy. He states further that the German language newspaper is edited by a rather strong minded and forceful individual who expresses himself rather freely. As a consequence he has been in occasional difficulty with the censors. Apparently he is a rather popular editor and the Press Officer for Bolzano has been reluctant to remove him.

3. It is considered that this is a matter which should be left to the Italian Government to sort out when it takes over jurisdiction in Bolzano. Apparently there seems to be no way in which Allied censorship in Bolzano can be continued after AMG ceases to operate there.

For the Chief Commissioner :

M. PROBY

1021.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

CC 1600

27 Aug 45.

Ref: 806/101/EC

SUBJECT: Notes - Executive Commissioner's Tour.

TO : Chief Commissioner.
Deputy Ex. Commissioner,
VP, CA Section
VP, Est Section
VP, Econ Section.

PIEMONTE REGION.

1. I met Colonel Thomas who had just taken over from Col.Marshall and seems well in the picture. I impressed upon him and Col.Selby in LIGURIA the desirability of maintaining close personal contact with MILAN, particularly on the economic side. RC or his Deputy in both Regions will visit MILAN once a week to maintain this contact. I also impressed on Col.Thomas the necessity of clarifying representation of PIEMONTE on the Industrial Council in MILAN. This is not satisfactory at the moment.

2. I also met Brig. Graham, Commanding A.G.R.A., Allied troops on the French frontier and as far back as IMPERIA. He is most enthusiastic with regard to assistance to the CC.RR and police agencies and is doing all in his power, not only to help them in operations but in general training. He is prepared to provide them with 3000 rifles at once, is training them in armoured car and radio duties, and is generally most helpful.

LIGURIA REGION.

3. IMPERIA. PC is concerned about public order. In the towns it is improving but there is a very considerable amount of banditry and killing going on in the hills. This area has always been disorderly but with the help of A.G.R.A., the PC and PSO hope to do a considerable amount of cleaning up before the turnover.

4. The French representative, Lt.Col. Raimonette, is still in office in VENTIMIGLIA. This is contrary to the agreement made between General Nares and General Doyen and he should be removed. With this exception there is little ostensible evidence of French infiltration and the PC was fairly satisfied with this point.

1620

5. GENOA. Colonel Selby reported progress in public order in that several arrests of murderers have been made recently, particularly with regard to the killing of 3 CC.RR and the accused will go before the AMG Courts this week. This is a very hopeful sign and there is evidence of greater confidence amongst the public which will be improved when these accused are brought to trial.

6. Colonel Selby reported that the public works programme was a good deal behind chiefly owing to the fact that there had been no PW & U representative in LIGURIA. Lt.Col. Lee, however, has now arrived and is working on a public works programme as fast as possible. There is a tremendous amount to be done and it looks as if the PW & U liaison officer will have to remain in GENOA for some time.

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GENERAL.

7. Turnover to the Italian Government. Throughout my tour of the North I gained the impression that officers were convinced of the political desirability of turning over to the Italian Government at an early date, although administratively they felt that they would turn over a half finished job. I was extremely impressed by the determination on the part of all officers to hand over as tidy a job as possible. In every field of AMG work officers are getting hold of the loose ends and trying to tie them up so that the Italian Government will have a moderately clean start. It is only fair on them that we should give them as early notice as possible from HQ and put them out of this state of uncertainty which, although it is not affecting their work, is definitely bad for the individual officers. We must do what we can to see that the futures of officers are assured as far as it is possible to do so here. This will need a great deal of sympathetic handling on the part of Establishment Section.

M.S.L.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MSL/JG.

1019

(127)

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

CONFIDENTIAL

FX 38559
AUG 261338B

F/5394
AUG 261530B
PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGAB
ALCOM INFO DISTWO

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref measures suggested in ALCOM signal 3777 of 16 August para 2.

1st. Not considered practicable to enforce in province of BOLZANO rules applicable to Allied personnel in GERMANY or AUSTRIA in view of difficulty of identification and fact that the province is Italian territory.

2nd. Separate instructions are being issued.

Dist

Action - CA Sec
Info - Chief Commissioner
File 2
Fleet

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RESTRICTED

GXII/LA/107.02 F/5247

AUG AUG 2514303

IMMEDIATE

HQ VENEZIE REGION AMG FROM LABOR FROM CIAMARCO

HQ ALCOM LABOR SUBCOMMISSION

RESTRICTED.

Reference your wire number 3691.

PC BOLZANO Province asserts that on workers participation nothing has been or is being done and that he will stop definitely any such proposed action.

All PCS and Prefects being advised accordingly.

DIST

ACTION: Labor SC
INFO: Chief Commissioner
Econ Sec 2
File 2
Flost

1017

RESTRICTED

CONFIDENTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION.
AFO 394.
Office of the Executive Commissioner.
****

AUG 25 PM 1700

24 Aug 1945

Ref: 806/98/EC

SUBJECT: Notes on Tour - MILAN.

TO : Distribution below.

RETURN TO

1. Allied Commission Economic Section Representation, MILAN. Before visiting the AC building in MILAN I gathered from Colonels Poletti and Hancock that they felt grave concern at the attitude of the group with relation to the Industrial Council and the Industrial Committees. I was told that the Industrial Council had not yet been fully formed and that the recommendations of the Price Committee had received little or no attention and in any case had not been put into operation.

Lt.Col. Glendinning who has just replaced Lt.Col. Maskery confirmed much of this. He told me that the Industrial Council had not been shown the Chief Commissioner's letter on the setting up of the committees and that in fact it had not been fully constituted. It was, however, meeting this afternoon and he hoped that it would begin to function effectively. He himself was most anxious that both the council and the committees should be allowed full scope and that intervention from the Sub-Commissions in MILAN should be reduced to the minimum. I find, however, to my concern that Lt.Col. Glendinning has been sent merely as representative of the Industry Sub-Commission and with no mandate to coordinate matters. There is undoubtedly lack of coordination as has been expressed on all sides and this must be put right. Glendinning agrees that Colonel Poletti's letter RO507 of Aug 7th addressed to General Macfarlay will serve as a very adequate basis on which to work. It is a pity that it has not been applied before.

I afterwards saw Mr. Schauffer of the Price Control Office. He told me that the price committees' recommendations for releasing control of prices on certain materials would be before the council this afternoon. He was trying to work out a system by which the price committee's decisions could be made effective in the Regions. I told him that the proper way to do this was for the price committee to set up the order in a form which I understand they had already arranged to do and for a representative of the AC to endorse this order in the name of the CAO and to send the orders to the RC's. Directly after endorsement the price committee could then send their [illegible] to the people concerned. There has undoubtedly been delay in this [illegible] of the committees and the council.

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not been [illegible]

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1016

Lt.Col.Glendinning said that Public Works representation is badly needed for the allocation of coal for gas.

Telephone communication with ROME is extremely difficult and apparently the office cannot use the direct line to ROME. This should be remedied as soon as possible.

I find that the staff on the directorate consists of no less than 11

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officers, only one of whom was British. We cannot possibly maintain such a large staff on the directorate and it should be reduced to six with Anglo-American parity. I should like to know exactly what are the functions of Colonel Falcke(A), Captain Barber, and Major Young.

2. Visit to No.2 District. I met General Mures, Commanding No.2 District and General Heydeman, his successor, this afternoon and read to them the Chief Commissioner's telegram on the turnover to the Italian Govt and also explained the recommendations which had been made regarding the handover of the Italian Army to the Italian Government.

I found that the Allied troops available in Northern Italy would consist of 1G Indian Division in the PIACENZA-ALESSANDRIA area for three months, 6 Armoured Division in PADOVA-VERONA area, and five or six chiefly artillery regiments in the TURIN and PIE ONTE area, MILAN and GENOA. 6 Armoured Division is AFHQ reserve and not immediately available to No.2 District.

Both the Generals expressed concern regarding the handover of the Italian Army particularly with regard to the guarding of German loot throughout the area. They asked what the policy regarding this loot was to be and who was to guard it. They expressed some concern also regarding the eventual responsibility for maintenance of law and order which might fall upon Allied Commanders but we all agreed that the assumption of this responsibility should only be taken in the very last resort.

The Generals agreed with the proposals for the Liaison Groups and seemed particularly gratified that Public Safety Officers were to be included. But they both felt that the turnover to the Italian Govt. from the military point of view was premature. General Heydeman particularly expressed the view that there was an undercurrent of discord and that strong propoganda was being put out against the CC.MR.

General Heydeman wishes to move HQ. No.2 District into MILAN as soon as possible and will require the building now occupied by AD which contains the only signal equipment suitable for HQ. I understand that Colonel Fiske has already been approached on this subject and does not feel very strongly and I have therefore told Major Cunliffe to look round for a new building.

M.S.C. 1615
Brigadier,

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

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M.S.L. 1015
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MSL/JG.

DISTRIBUTION: Chief Commissioner.
Deputy Executive Commissioner
VP, Economic Section
VP, Civil Affairs Section
VP, Establishment Section
File
Float

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

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

Ref: 585/121/HC.

24 August 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

With further reference to your letter number 557 of 20 July 1945, on the subject of the misbehaviour of the Folgore Gruppo in the Alto Adige and your request that they be removed from that area, Allied Force Headquarters have now asked for a report on any specific incidents of misbehaviour of the Folgore Gruppo.

I should be grateful, therefore, my dear Mr. Prime Minister, if you would send me any such details you can obtain or have at your disposal so that I may forward them to Allied Force Headquarters.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

1014

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

CONFIDENTIAL.

AUG 25 RECD

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION,
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner.

c.c.

Ref: 8040/EC

23 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Notes on Executive Commissioner's Tour - VENEZIE REGION.

TO : Distribution below.

I attended the Provincial Commissioners' meeting at SAN VITO on August 20th. The meeting was concerned chiefly with preparing the Region for a tidy turnover to the Italian Government with the assurance of continuity in policy after the turnover. The following points arose:

1. Turnover. Regional Commissioner explained the plan for the turnover to the Italian Government. As was to be expected great concern was expressed at the future of both British and American officers. We must see to it that this very reasonable concern is treated most sympathetically at HQ and I propose to institute a committee under my own chairmanship to deal with matters of principle and individual cases connected with this.

Civil Affairs.

2. Political. The Region reported that there was undoubtedly more stability and more confidence among the public, CC.RR and particularly the Prefects who had recently attended a meeting with the Regional Commissioner and were far happier than five or six weeks ago. The Christian Democrats were obviously out to increase their publicity campaign and were not content to leave this entirely to the Communists. The Action Party seemed to be swinging to the right, while the Communists were trying to impress their respectability on to the public.

3. CC.RR. The usual problems arose over the CC.RR who are short of trucks, clothing and equipment. I was assured that there is no clothing or equipment hoarded in depots and it really seems as if the supply from [illegible] has broken down, for AMGA in ROME have made it quite clear to me that if indenting is done in the proper way, clothing is available. I told the meeting of the new attitude taken by AFHQ and MGIA with regard to CC.RR priorities. It is clear that a priority on POL must be established.

4. Questura Agents. RC pointed out the problem of replacing the Questura agents for vacancies that occur. Under Italian regulations Prefects cannot replace these nor even budget for them until they have been screened and appointed by the Ministry of Interior. It is essential that these vacancies should be filled, if possible before the turnover. A similar

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problem has arisen for financial provision for auxiliary police numbering some hundreds appointed by AMG and for whom no budgeting provision is made by the Italian Government. Public Safety Sub-Commission should take this up.

5. Political Prisoners. The Region is releasing a great many political prisoners, some Provinces at the rate of 10-12 a day. We should do our utmost to make the [illegible] concentration camp available as soon as possible.

6. Elections. Excellent progress is being made even in towns such as VENICE where the electoral records have all been burned. BOLZANO is a separate question but there should be no anxiety on this score.

7. Duration. In order to ensure continuity after the turnover Mr. ROSSI from the Italian Government proposes to visit the Region. His visit should be hastened. Special provisions are being made for BOLZANO.

Economic Section.

8. CLNAI Economic Committees. Provincial Commissioners are still not happy with regard to the over-riding authority of the CLNAI Economic Committees. Although I was assured that the regional representation was sufficient there is obviously not yet enough liaison between the Committees and the Regions to get over the natural parochial instinct of the Prefects and Provincial Commissioners. This is a matter which the CLNAI Committees should study. The Region, however, accepts the fact that the CLNAI Committees have power to release materials within the Provinces and the Regional Commissioner took the line that the Provincial Commissioner ceased to have responsibility for the economic problems dealt with by these Committees and that this was a matter now for the local Chambers of Commerce in the Provinces. The point, however, was made that the CLNAI Committees must offer consumer goods to agricultural producing centres if they are to expect the latter to export their local produce.

9. Block in Materials. Another important point made was that the block on materials established in the BOLZANO area acts as a brake on all economic progress.

10. Amassi. The amassi is going well but at TREVISO has lost 20,000 tons of corn (L.80,000,000) owing to damage by storm which ravaged the whole of the Venezie Region.

11. Compensation for Damage in Villages. The problem of financial compensation in cases where villages were totally destroyed by the Germans in retaliation for patriot activities was discussed. This is different from the bomb damage scheme and needs sympathetic handling.

12. Timber. AFHQ apparently wishes to control all sales of wood. The result is complete chaos and Provincial Commissioners are unable to carry out the instruction. This seems to be centralisation at its worst. There are also complaints that the price of wood taken by FSS (L.1800) is far too low. This, however, are not in spite of the fact that 13 Corps agreed to take the same type of wood at an all-over price of L.6000. Clearly there is lack of coordination here which AFHQ might well see to through the Local Resources Board.

1012

13. Exports. I was asked to take up with the Chief Financial Adviser the question of provision of funds for the financing of exports of local resources to AUSTRIA and GERMANY. A considerable export trade in nor being handled, particularly in fruit, and unless a financial scheme can be made available the present procedure

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of pure barter will continue. Colonel HOWELL asked that this should be taken up as a matter of urgency.

14. Salt. The release of salt has been slow and the Region is inclined to place the blame on Economic Section. It seems that transportation is not the difficulty but some delay at HQ. In a corn-eating Region salt is very necessary to prevent scabies.

15. Silk. A strong recommendation was made that the local filature industries should be allowed to process the cocoons before export. This would give a fillip to local industry, reduce freight, and they were quite willing to release the filatured silk for export or other purposes afterwards.

M S Lloyd
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MSL/JG.+

Distribution: Chief Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
RO, Venezia Region
Establishment Section
Civil Affairs Section
Economic Section
File
Floot

1911

123a

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00 EC

TO: HQ VENEZIE REGION

4081 2[illegible] August 1945 ROUTINE

SECRET PD

PREFECT OF BOLZANO HAS COMPLAINED TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF LACK OF

DECOLLETAGE OF FOLGORE GRUPPO PD

PARRI TO AMG VENEZIE REGION FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER FROM HQ ALCOM

CITE ACMIC PAREN

PLEASE SEND SECRET REPORT ON ANY SPECIFIC INCIDENTS OF MISBEHAVIOUR

OF FOLGORE GRUPPO

Copy to:
Land Forces S/C (MMLA)

Office of Exec. Comm.

204

JCA

R. W. KEMSLEY

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

SUPPLEMENTAL. AUG 25 REC'D

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner.

Ref: 806/MLC

23 Aug 1945.

SUBJECT: Notes on Executive Commissioner's Tour - BOLZANO.

TO : Distribution below.

1. Elections. I spoke to Lt.Col. McGrattney on the question of electoral lists and he seemed quite satisfied with the decision made in AFHQ. He was, however, anxious that whatever order should be made regarding the setting up of an Italian Commission should be in the form of an Italian decree and not, as the Prefect had suggested, a Regional or AC order.

2. Alien Registration Order. Regional Order No.17 has just been posted and Col. McGrattney hopes to trace a number of Germans by this system. He assumes that non-resident Germans, ie, those who have entered Italy since the war and particularly since the armistice, will be regarded as displaced persons and transferred to Germany. I told him that I agreed with his assumption and would confirm after consultation in AFHQ. We want to get quite clear in our minds as to what to do with these Germans who are non-residents. In this connection the closing up of No.23 Displaced Persons Camp may have to be delayed. Col. McGrattney suggested that it may be necessary to arrange for AMG officers to carry on with the registration of these Germans if it was not finished by the turnover. He personally thought it would take two months.

3. Polgore Division. Col. McGrattney disagrees entirely with 5 Army and if Italian troops are necessary, would rather have any division than the Folgore. At the same time he would rather dispense with Italian troops altogether and use CC.RR. I told him that PARRI had raised the same question and that AC had suggested finding CC.RR from SICILY and SARDINIA.

4. Prefect. I spoke to the PC about the Prefect, DE ANGELO. Col.McGrattney said that the man wanted to relinquish his job as soon as possible but he thought it would be politic if the Italian Government retained him for at least 2 months after the turnover. DE ANGELO he thought was aspiring to some ambassadorial appointment. Obviously the choice of the new Prefect will have to be made very carefully and if some form of regional autonomy is to be given, it might include the freedom to elect a Prefect.

5. Turnover. Col. McGrattney, who is anxious to go to the United States some time after the end of September, strongly urged that the AC LO for BOLZANO should have at least a fortnight with him (Col. McGrattney) before taking over. I agree.

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6. Press Censorship. Col. McBrattney raised the important point of press censorship. At the moment he is able, he says, to keep the peace between the papers by applying a fairly rigid censorship. After the turnover this will disappear and he fears that press polemics will create disorder. I told him that I thought we must leave this to the Italian Government but would consider it.

7. Transport for D.P.R. Major GIDDES appeared to have a good organisation running but he is most anxious that alternative transport should be provided in the event of the Brenner line breaking down. He mentioned the existence of 200-300 German trucks now lying idle. I should like to know from D.P.R. what alternative means of transport is being considered.

H S Lush
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

HSL/JC.

DISTRIBUTION: Chief Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
PC, DCMZA/G, thru HQ Venezia Region.
Ext Sec
CA Sec
Econ Sec
File
Flout

1008

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

AC/4187/3/L. /rlp.

22 August 1945.

My dear Dr. De Gasperi:

I thank you for your letter of 12 August 1945 in which you draw my attention to the case of Roman PRINOTH of Merano and to the letter written by Capt. Earl to the Sindaco of Merano on the case.

I am making enquiries into the case in order to find out the circumstances in which Capt. Earl's letter was written.

I wish to assure you, however, that the Allied Military Government is well aware that any question of Italian citizenship is a matter for determination strictly in accordance with Italian law and that we have no intention of interfering in any way with the provisions or the operation of the Italian law on the subject.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

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

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Italian Government, Rome

See 131

1007

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

22 August 1945.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

(113)

Thank you for your letter of 20 August 1945 informing me of the views of the Department of State regarding the preparation of electoral lists in the Province of Bolzano and the Italian Government's position with respect to those residents who may be eligible for registration.

The views of the Department of State will be made known to the Italian Government, and at the same time it will be pointed out that present discussions on this subject are without prejudice to the final disposition of this Province.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

1006

The Honorable Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

(121)

cc Eyes Comm.

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

Chief Commissioner

22 August 1945

Executive Commissioner:

Reference attached letter of 20 Aug 45 from American Ambassador, the Chief Commissioner requests that you please check with the Political Adviser (B), and if he concurs prepare letter (for CC's signature) to the Prime Minister and see that appropriate action is taken by Education Subcommission and others concerned.

/s/ L. W. Stearns

L. W. STEARNS
Major, AGD
SO to CC

1905

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

22 August 1945

Subject: Transmittal of Letters re Bolzano Province

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

Enclosed for your information are copies of two letters dated 20 August 45, which have been received from the American Ambassador.

L. W. STEARNS
Major, AGD
GO to CC

2 Incls.

cc: EXEC. COMMR.
CA SEC.
POL. ADVSR. (A) & (B)
CC FILES

1904

W9

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

22 August 1945.

SEE FILE 2603/c

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 20 August 1945 informing me of instructions received from the Department of State regarding the interim administration of Bolzano Province.

It is hoped that modification of FAN 536 will be received shortly in order that the Province of Bolzano may be returned to the jurisdiction of the Italian Government along with other northern provinces in September, in which case the Italian Government will be informed that this return is without prejudice to the final disposition of Bolzano Province by peace treaty.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

1003

The Honorable Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

cc. Exec Comm.

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

CONFIDENTIAL/

AUG 21 RECD
1815

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Padua 20th Aug 1945

My dear Ellery,

I have had two good days in Florence and Bologna and am now in Padova and hope to attend Dunlop's Provincial Commissioners' meeting tomorrow morning. I shall then go to Bolzano and put into Milan on Wednesday whence I will ring you on Thursday morning.

I have been interesting myself a great deal in displaced persons on the way up and you will see the notes in the memorandum I have written. There is no question but that the Jewish Brigade, particularly their transport companies, have been dealing quite illegitimately with this Jewish question and I think have produced a problem which needs decision, and a quick decision, at a high level. The fact is that the displaced persons department in Austria were pretty lax in allowing the Jewish Brigade to operate and the question now arises as to whether in fairness to the individuals who have been removed to Italy, we should follow the present decision to return them to Austria whence they came. One important point is that they will probably be better fed in Austria than here (at least so I am told by an Austrian Commission officer).

I have sent down to Hopkinson a ~~formal~~ forward memorandum by Dunlop on the educative side of Allied responsibilities in this country. I found at your RCs meeting the other day that there was no full appreciation of the great value of Provincial officers and Provincial Commissioners in the educative side of their personal contacts with the Italians from the prefects downwards. That ought to go on in some way or other. If we have an Allied mission and continue the liaison groups, all well and good. But if there is to be no allied mission then we must, I think, consider whether the embassies are going to take this on or whether on the analogy of the Civil Affairs Office of the Florence City Command, we should not think in terms of continuing the good work by having civil affairs sections with the military formations which remain. These, of course; would be chiefly 13 Corps, Nos:2 and 3 Districts, PBS, and so on. This is all very nebulous and I will have something more definite to submit when I get back.

Arch Hamblen and Bowman had a very uncomfortable time yesterday and got down on the Lido with a very few gallons to spare. I hope to talk to Bowman in a few moments for he has suggested I might go over to Trieste. Unless there is anything urgent I shall

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

ask leave to do that next week.

I hope you are well and not too hard worked

Yours sincerely

Jacinta Burke

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

1901

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

AD/45/12/14

20 August 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

With reference to your letter of 23 July, the views of the Allied Commission can now be stated with reference to that part of it which deals with the preparation of the electoral lists in this Province.

The Allied Commission agrees:

(a) that the preparation of electoral lists in Bolzano Province which was ordered to commence on the 15th July, continue:

(b) that a Special Commission be set up to examine doubtful cases of citizenship. The proper authorities can therefore immediately inscribe in the electoral lists:--

(i) persons of Italian citizenship who were never affected by the Italo-German Accords:

(ii) those who opted for Italy under the Accords.

With regard to para 2(b) above, it is considered essential that the duties of the proposed Special Commission be confined only to examining and establishing the facts of citizenship based on the existing Italian law. It is considered highly undesirable that the Special Commission should be charged with the further duties of hearing fresh options until such time as the Italian Government has determined its future policy with regard to the province: for until the policy of the Government in this respect is made known, the population cannot have the material upon which to found a reasonable decision as to the citizenship they desire to adopt.

From the viewpoint of Italy, the desirability of making as full a statement as possible as to your Government's intentions in respect to the Upper Adige and of issuing a pronouncement thereon as soon as possible would appear to be obvious in order to prevent any apprehensions that might otherwise arise among the population affected.

The Allied Commission further agree that the work of the proposed Special Commission as described above can be carried out contemporaneously with the preparation of the electoral lists. In order that its functions may not unduly delay the work of the preparation of the lists, the Allied Commission will be glad to receive at an early date the names of the proposed members.

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The Special Commission should also be empowered to examine the cases of doubtful citizenship of persons residing in the provinces of Trento, Belluno and Udine who were affected by the Hitler-Mussolini agreements.

Although the provinces affected are at present under Allied Military Government, it is considered that the Special Commission should be appointed and its duties defined by means of a decree of the Italian Government which the Allied Commission would render executory in the provinces in the usual way. The Italian Government is accordingly invited to prepare a draft of such a decree and send it to this Headquarters so that its contents may be agreed with the Allied Commission before publication.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferrucio Parri
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

RRC/pec

1509

Distribution:

Polad (A)
" (B)
RC Venezie (2)
No. 2 District (2)
Chief Commissioner

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

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

AUG 22 HECD
CC 0921

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, August 20, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

Regarding our various conversations concerning preparation of electoral lists in the Province of Bolzano and the Italian Government's position with respect to those residents who may be eligible for registration, I am happy to inform you of the views of the Department of State which I have just received. The Department is of the opinion that we should accept the Italian proposal concerning those persons in Bolzano who may be inscribed in the electoral lists but that the Allied Commission should bring to the attention of the Italian Government that expulsion of persons from the province who opted for Germany, emigrated and subsequently returned to Bolzano, should be effected only after agreement with Allied authorities in Germany has been reached. With respect to the sending of an Italian commission to Bolzano to examine individual cases, the Department feels that this is an administrative matter for decision by you.

(940)

With respect to Professor Parri's comments on education in his letter of July 5, it is felt that Allied Military Government should not be bound by the views of the Italian Government, if, as appears probable, the measures contemplated are inadequate, with respect to German language and instruction, to meet the needs of the population of the Province. The Department has expressed the view that such instruction should be provided through high school grades at least. The Department also noted the lack of any reference in the letter from the President of the Council of Ministers regarding Italian epuration legislation affecting Nazis, such as was suggested in your letter of July 23, to complement similar AMG decrees which will lapse when the province is returned to Italian jurisdiction.

(94)

(11)

See 171

See also 130

In ..

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

22/8/45
CC DIST:
Executive Commr.
CA Section (3)
Political Adviser (A)
Political Adviser (B)
G-5, AFHQ
CC Files

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

In conclusion, the Department is of the opinion that, in present discussions on the Province of Bolzano, the Allied Commission should make it clear to the Italian Government that they are without prejudice to the final disposition of this province.

Sincerely yours,

A. Kirk

NS

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

CONFIDENTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

AUG 21 RECD 1815

20th Aug 1945

SUBJECT: Notes on Executive Commissioner's Tour.

TO : Distribution below.

FLORENCE.

1. Displaced Persons. I spent an hour or two with Lt.Col. YEO in charge of Displaced Persons in FLORENCE and inspected the FLORENCE Refugee Centre. The latter is under Italian direction but 2 UNRRA representatives (British) have, as they put it, insinuated themselves into the camp and are doing extremely good work in bringing the Italian staff up to scratch. The camp on the whole is well run and at the moment is dealing mostly with Sicilians and Calabrians wanting to get South. There is no doubt that this and other camps are being made use of by Italians who wish to travel from one end of Italy to the other for their own and often illegitimate purposes. One or two cases of this abuse of camps have been found and dealt with.

The camp is badly in need of Italian staff and at the present moment cannot get sufficient funds from the prefect to pay for ordinary services. I promised I would take this up with the High Commissioner in ROME. The Prefect in FLORENCE is a Sicilian and has only recently evinced any interest in the camp; typical of the attitude of most Italians towards the refugee problem.

Lt.Col. YEO told me that he worked in contact with UNRRA who have an office in FLORENCE. I did not visit them. Apart from their representation in the refugee centre, Col. YEO tells me that they deal with distribution of supplementary food and also are keenly interested in the Jewish refugees. The head of UNRRA in FLORENCE and his deputy are both Jews. I understand that plans are being made to form an agricultural school for Jewish youths somewhere in the neighbourhood.

2. Florence Command Civil Affairs Office. At the Regional Commissioners' meeting I learned that there was a representative of AMG in FLORENCE. I found him in the Palazzo Vecchio

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a Major WALKER (A) lately with 5 Army AMG and sent by them to join Florence City Command (Colonel ALSTON (B)) for civil affairs work. He signs himself "Civil Affairs Officer, Florence City Command" and tells me that he deals with the various civil affairs problems on a liaison level. He has contact also with the Allied Commission for whom he acts as a post office and is administered by Florence City Command.

For the sake of uniformity we ought to make him AC LO but I think for the moment we will leave him as he is until the future of 5 Army HQ is known (for they may move to FLORENCE).

3. GENERAL. There is no doubt that general conditions in FLORENCE have improved considerably. The shops are far more active; there seems to be plentiful food, and prices are dropping. Whether this is due to the reduction of troops or the result of the harvest is hard to say.

BOLOGNA

4. Liaison Group. I discussed with Colonel Thomas and Lt:Col.Walters the set up and duties of the latter's liaison group. He seemed perfectly satisfied and has an understanding of his duties and the necessity of mobility and personal contact. He has moved from the Prefettura into an office nearby and I have told him that he is the prototype of what will happen in the North and therefore we want information from him not only on the general situation but on the problems that arise in the first month after the handover. He agrees with me that one of the problems will be to explain to the military formations the difference between AMG and the Italian Govt.

The question of Lt.Col. RUCK does not appear to have been settled and a decision should be made as to whether an economic representative is to remain at BOLOGNA or join the economic group at MILAN, and if so, when.

5. Displaced Persons. I inspected the tented transit camp with Major STUART and Major LLOYD the commandant. It has all the disadvantages of a tented camp and one or two improvements could be made in the water system. But on the whole it seems to function well. Here again there was evidence of abuse of these camps by itinerant Italians. They all spoke highly of the work of the Italian Red Cross and reservedly of the Italian armed guards. As soon as the wet weather begins this camp must unquestionably be closed down because it will become a morass. I understand

1005

114a

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

that DP & R have this in mind. Plans should be made well ahead so that we shall not be caught by the vagaries of the weather.

6. I.G.C.R. IGCR representative visited a Jewish resettlement centre for juveniles at MODENA. DP & R knew about this but were not concerned in its administration. It appears to be financed and organised not by the JDC but by the transport companies of the Jewish Brigade one of whose members told the IGCR representative definitely that they had organised it and given up their own pay to set it on its feet. The juveniles numbering 170 are all very content but are undoubtedly being led up the garden path of Zionism and there is every evidence to support the letter already sent to AFHQ that there is a definite programme on foot, probably instituted by the Jewish Brigade, to prepare every Jew that comes into this country for return to Palestine, Hebrew being taught, promises of certificates are being made, and the baurne of all is Palestine. IGCR representative was told that the Jews estimate that there are only 80,000 Jewish families left in Europe and that Palestine could and should house the lot. There is also evidence to show that the Jewish Brigade knowing that it is leaving this theatre is dumping on to every static refugee centre that it can, the Jews whom it has brought into this country and cannot dispose of in time.

7. Communications. There are indications that MATS will close down in BOLOGNA and it is essential that the AC Italian Courier Service should maintain its service there so long as the weather permits. When the weather becomes dangerous we should consider a link in FLORENCE/

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

1504

Distribution: Chief Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Civil Affairs Section (2)
File

1140

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

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Str fr Kirk, Am Amb to Italy 20 Aug 45

To: Stone

ELECTIONS IN THE COMPARTMENT OF VENEZIA GIULIA and the PROVINCE OF BOLZANO

Department favors electoral lists

DOCUMENT FILED IN 204/CC

1503

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

SECRET

3699
AUG 191430B

F/4529
AUG 200930B

PRIORITY

5 ARMY

AFHQ RPTD TWOBIST, ALCOM, MMIA

SECRET.

1. Felt our AD 7771 largely misinterpreted. Single intent was to present opinion this HQ that no advantage would be gained by exchange of Italian GRUPP O-1 in BOLZANO area. No acceptance of responsibility on part of FOLGORE group for matters charged in AFHQ radio FX 33175 was intended.

2. Investigation directed in FREEDOM's radio FX 36237 will be conducted forthwith and any action found to be necessary as result thereof will be taken. To assist in this and to ensure common understanding it is requested that all pertinent repeated (?) in the hands of your HQ with detailed description of known disorders or instances of misbehavious charged to members of Italian GRUPPO-1 be furnished this HQ at once.

DIST

INFO-ACTION: L.Forces SC
INFO: Chief Commissioner
Ex Commissioner 2
CA Sec
P.Safety SC
File

1002

SECRET

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

CONFIDENTIAL

GO/3589
AUG 181715B

E/4437
AUG 190930B
ROUTINE

DIGTWO

ALCOM

CONFIDENTIAL.

Reference this HQ GO/3568 of 14 para 3. That part of the province of TREVISO now in 5th ARMY AREA is to pass to 13 CORPS and not DIGTWO W.E.F. same time. All infm.

DIST

ACTION: Ex Commissioner 3
INFO: Chief Commissioner
CA Sec
Econ Sec
PWB
File 2
Float

1091

CONFIDENTIAL.

117

5

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

SECRET

FX 96521
AUU 181941B

F/4402
ALG 190930B
ROUTINE

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE PHOCT

ACTION ALCOM INFO 5 ARMY DISTWO

106

SECRET.

104

Reference your 3776 of 16 August.

1. 5th Army's recommendations in their 7771 of 9 August accepted by this HQ our FX 36237 of 17 August refers.

110

2. 5th Army and later DISTWO will doubtless replace all or part of FOGORE GRUPPO IFV in future such action is considered desirable.

DIST

ACTION: Ex Commissioner 3
INFO: Chief Commissioner
CA Sec
L.Proces SC
P.Safety SC
File

See 113

1990

111

Kirk to Eaton
20 Aug/45

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

SECRET

FX 36237
AUG 171104B

F/4164
AUG 171610B
URGENT

FREEDOM SIGNED SACMED CITE EHGCT
ACTION 5TH ARMY INFO DISTWO, ALCOM

1104

SECRET.

Reference your 7771.

1. Presume from your para 1 that allegations regarding conduct of the FOLGORE GRUPPO which have reached this headquarters are substantially true. Such a state of unsatisfactory discipline will not be tolerated it is agreed that mutual relief of FRIULI and FOLGORE is undesirable. In view of para 1 of our FX 32362 no useful purpose would be served in replacing FOLGORE GRUPPO by Allied troops at this time, since Italian troops would have to reassume responsibility in September.

2. All Italian GRUPPI are to be included in a force of 140000 which will be handed back to Italian Government in September. As stated in para 1 of our FX32362 it is the policy of this headquarters to make this force of 140000 as efficient as possible.

3. The Supreme Allied Commander directs that you take action urgently in conjunction with MMIA, to raise the standard of discipline in FOLGORE GRUPPO and forward any further comments or recommendations regarding the question to this headquarters.

1059

Sal III

SECRET

110

DIST
INFO-ACTION: Land Forces
INFO-ACTION: CA Sec
INFO: Chief Commissioner
Ex Commissioner 2
Pub Safety
File 2
Float

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

SECRET.

Ref: 585/EC. 16 August 1945

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I took the opportunity of Brigadier Dunlop's presence at a meeting on Bolzano in Rome yesterday to prepare the attached short memorandum in reply to your letter of 11th August.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honourable Alexander Kirk,
US Ambassador,
American Embassy,
ROME.

1108

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

16 August 1945.

MEMORANDUM ON SITUATION IN BOLZANO.

Any present reaction of the Germanic speaking inhabitants of Bolzano is, of course, subject to ignorance of the future organisation and government in Austria and also of the Italian Governments policy towards Bolzano. They form a community of Germanic stock with a strong individuality in race and culture. They dislike things Italian and distrust Italian promises. Though sentimentally closely linked with the Austrian Tyrol, they are definitely apprehensive of the result of union with an Austria of the future and would resent rule from Vienna. Like many other minorities, setting aside extremist views they aim at national independence under an Allied guarantee of integrity, or, as second best, large scale autonomy with Italy, such autonomous rights to be under the protection of the great powers.

1507

109

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

Ref: 585/102/EC.

16 August 1945.

99

930

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

With reference to your letter of 20 July 1945, No.557, and further to my letter of 5 August 1945, reference 585/90/EC, I agree that it is desirable to reinforce the CC.RR in Bolzano.

In Allied Military Government territory, however, CC.RR stations are barely at their proper strength and I should be opposed to reducing these stations below strength in order to reinforce Bolzano.

Would it be possible for you to consider reinforcing the CC.RR in Bolzano by transfer of a number from any areas in Italian Government territory where they are over strength and whence they can be spared. I will arrange for an officer of the Public Safety Sub-Commission to discuss details with the General Commanding, CC.RR.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
R O M E.

1996

108

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

AFHQ G-5 SECTION RPTD FOR INFO DISTWO, RC VENEZIE REGION

3777 16 AUGUST 1945 PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL PD

PARA ONE PD SUBJECT IS FRATERNISATION WITH GERMANS PD

PARA TWO PD REPORTS RECEIVED ON SITUATION IN BOLZANO PROVINCE INDICATE THAT THE FOLLOWING TWO MEASURES ARE NECESSARY CLN FIRSTLY CMA AS REGARDS FRATERNISATION BETWEEN ALLIED PERSONNEL AND REICH GERMAN CIVILIANS IN AREA INTRODUCTION OF SAME RULES AS APPLY TO ALLIED PERSONNEL IN GERMANY PD SECONDLY CMA MEASURES TO PREVENT GERMAN PRISONERS WORKING ON RAILWAY ETCETERA SICK AND WOUNDED CMA FRATERNISING WITH CIVILIAN POPULATION PD

PAREN TO ABLE FOX HOW QUEEN GEORGE FIVE SECTION RPTD FOR INFO DISTWO CMA REGIONAL COMMISSIONER VENEZIE REGION FROM ALCOM CITE ACCASPAREN

PARA THREE PD REQUEST URGENT ACTION IF YOU AGREE

See 126

INT. DIST.

Executive Commissioner
Polad A
Polad B

1085

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

437

H.H.-S. HARTLEY, Colonel

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

107

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

G-5, AFHQ, FOR ACTION REPEAT FIVE ARMY AND DISTWO FOR INFO

3776 16 AUGUST 45 ROUTINE

104

SECRET SEVEN

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE FIVE ARMY TELEGRAM SEVEN SEVEN ONE OF NINE AUGUST CMA I WOULD ASK YOU TO NOTE THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAS SPECIFICALLY ASKED FOR THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE FRIULI FOR THE FOLGORE AND THAT ON POLITICAL GROUNDS IT IS DEEMED MOST NECESSARY THAT THE SUBSTITUTION SHOULD TAKE PLACE PD REGIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH WHOM I HAVE DISCUSSED THE MATTER IN ROME FULLY SUPPORTS THIS RECOMMENDATION AND FEELS THAT HIS PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS ARE POSSIBLY SWAYED BY THEIR DESIRE TO HAVE NO REPEAT NO ITALIAN TROOPS AT ALL PD

PAREN TO GEORGE DASH FIVE AFHQ FOR ACTION AFHQ FOR INFO TO FIVE ARMY AND DISTWO FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ACEXC PAREN

PARA TWO PD IF CMA IN SPITE OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THIS COMMISSION CMA SUBSTITUTION IS NOT MADE IN TOTO CMA I WOULD ASK THAT AT ANY RATE THE ~~N~~EMBO REGIMENT WHICH IS THE MOST UNDESIRABLE OF THE FOLGORE GRUPPO CMA BE SUBSTITUTED WITHOUT DELAY PD

1994

Office of Exec Comm

451

106

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

VENEZIA GIULIA (REGION)

3691 14 August 1945 PRIORITY

RESTRICTED TO

PARA ONE TO ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED PREFECT OF BOLZANO IS ABOUT TO

ISSUE A LOCAL ORDER PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS IN INDUSTRY THROUGH

SPECIAL COMMITTEES TO

PARA TWO TO ABLE MISS GEORGE VENEZIA GIULIA REGION FOR REGIONAL LABOR OFFICER

FROM ALCOM BY CITE ACLAB PARIS

PARA TWO TO THIS IS A MATTER WHICH SHOULD BE DEALT WITH ON NATIONAL RATHER

THAN LOCAL LEVEL TO CONTACT LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND KEEP THIS HEADQUARTERS

INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS TO

125

1093

LABOR SUBCOMMISSION

416

DAVID G. SACHS

NICHOLAS PICCININI
CAC USA
Asst. Adjutant

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

SECRET

14 August 1945.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

With reference to your letter of 11 August 1945 requesting information with respect to the feeling of the people of the Province of Bolzano on the question of union with an independent Austria, the report requested will be submitted to you shortly, as soon as the information is received and compiled.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

SECRET

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

13 August 1945.

My dear Mr. Ambassador

SEE 2603/4

I agree with the recommendations made in your letter of 6 August with respect to the desirability of announcing to the Italian Government and publicly the reason for retaining Udine Province under AMG, and we shall be guided accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Alexander Kirk,
American Ambassador,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
Rome.

Copy to (with copy of Ambassador Kirk's ltr for compliance):

Exec Comar
CA Section
PRB

1881

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

COPY

IL MINISTRO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Reg n. 70

ROUGH TRANSLATION

AUG 16 RECD

3/1312

Rome, August 12th, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

I wish to call your attention on a letter - a copy of which is enclosed - addressed by the Provincial Officer of Bolzano to the Mayor of Merano.

I do not possess any details about Mr. REMAN PRINOTH's case. However it must be the question of a former Italian citizen who chose to move to Germany and actually achieved his purpose by acquiring, by full right, the German nationality.

Aside from the question of the 1939 Italo-German agreements, I wish to point out that - as it is provided by the laws of nearly all the Countries - it is a basic principle in the Italian law that an Italian subject, who, by his own will and accord, acquires a foreign citizenship, automatically loses his nationality of origin.

Mr. Prinoth has therefore lost, in any case, his Italian citizenship and could recover it only on the conditions and under the procedure the Italian law prescribe.

But even without considering this particular aspect of the case, I do with to express how greatly I am surprised at Capt. EARL's assertion that "all options in favour of Germany are to be considered null and void and, consequently, all those who were Italian citizens and opted for Germany are now to be considered Italians."

No provision of this kind has ever been taken by the Italian Government, nor any pledge or agreement exists between the same and the allied authorities under which the re-acquisition of Italian citizenship can be decided upon and enforced by the AMG.

I am led therefore to believe that there is a misunderstanding in the case, but since it is a matter of a very delicate nature, I shall be very grateful if you will cause an inquiry to be made and shall greatly appreciate it to hear soon from you on this subject.

Believe me, dear Admiral Stone,

See 122

Sincerely Yours

Encl. 1

(Sgd) DE GASPERI

See 1032

Admiral Ellery W. STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

1044

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

Reg no 70

Translation

FILE 16
COMUNE DI MERANO
cc 1132

BOLZANO PROVINCE
Venezia Region
Allied Military Government
A.P.O. 394

Date 21/7/45

Subject : Foreign races (allogeni)

To : Sindaco of Merano

Various cases have lately been pointed out to me, of which I mention the following.

Roman MINOTTI, born in Innsbruck, but who always lived in Italy for he had the Italian citizenship.

In 1940, he chose Germany. Now he has come back from Stiria. Your housing office refuses to allot him a flat. and says that he is a German.

I want to make it clear that all options for Germany are to be considered as non existing, and therefore, all those who were Italian citizens and have opted for Germany are now to be considered as Italians.

They are therefore entitled to the same treatment as all the other Italians. Will you kindly inform all your offices about this.

s.d. HOWARD E. EARL Capt
Provincial Officer
Western Area
Prov. of Bolzano

1079

trans. e/c

104

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

Reg No 7c

C C AUG 16 RECD
CC/43

Ref: 585/EO

15 August 1945

SUBJECT: Nationality Problem in Bolzano Province

TO : Civil Affairs Section (Attention: Legal Subcommission)

1. Attached is copy of a letter from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 3/1312, dated 12 August, enclosing copy of a letter addressed by the AMG Provincial Officer, Western Area, Bolzano, to the Sindaco of Merano.

2. Will you please submit a reply to be signed by the Chief Commissioner, and take any other action necessary.

R. W. KEMSLEY

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

2 Incls:
as above

1078

104c

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

Reg No 70

C.C AUG 16 PECC
CC143.

Ref: 585/EO

15 August 1945

SUBJECT: Nationality Problem in Bolzano Province

TO : Civil Affairs Section (Attention: Legal Subcommission)

1. Attached is copy of a letter from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 3/1312, dated 12 August, enclosing copy of a letter addressed by the AMG Provincial Officer, Western Area, Bolzano, to the Sindaco of Merano.

2. Will you please submit a reply to be signed by the Chief Commissioner, and take any other action necessary.

R. W. KEMSLEY

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

2 Incls:
as above

1078

104c

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

FX 34862
AUG 122325B

SECRET

F/3711
AUG 131000B

OP PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGCT

ACTION (1) DISTHREE (2) MOV BARI INFO (3) 5TH ARMY. (4) ALCOM (5) DISTONE (6) 5 ARMY FOR MOV LO (7) DISTWO (8) MMIA

SECRET.

Our FX 32261 of 04.

1. 1 Battalion and 1 Company 2 Battalion GARIBALDI Regiment will move by rail under arrangement G4 M and Tn (G4 M and Tn) this HQ period 19 - 19 August from TRANI to BOLZANO to relieve 2 Battalions SAN MARCO Regiment of FOLGORE Combat Group.

2. Representatives ahead by air soonest to FOLGORE Group HQ BOLZANO.

3. Units will move without unit equipment or personal arms. Personal equipment including blankets will be carried.

4. For 5 ARMY. In reply your paras 5 and 6 of cable 5782 or 08 unit cooking utensils will not be carried but blankets will for all moves connected with this relief.

DEPT

INFO-ACTION: Land Forces 2
INFO: Chief Commissioner
Ex Commissioner 2
File

1077

SECRET

1040

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

5825
AUG 111720B

SECRET

F/3625
AUG 121100B
IMPORTANT

8 ARMY
AFHQ INFO DISTWO 13 CORPS PBS MRS ALCOM POW COM AND 34 INF DIV

103a

SECRET.

1. Ref your radio 5795 August 8 no agreed time for transfer as 5 ARMY does not concur in position of DISTWO as explained in DISTWO radio SD1/1689 August 10 (not to all) turnover on 20 August will insure freeing 5 ARMY of commitments in corridor by 1 September at same time being available to DISTWO to adjust and assist in any unforseen matters that may arise.

2. Require to relieve US troops in area are 3 officers 18 EM for liaison detachments at DOBBIACCO and BRENNER passes; 2 officers and 93 EM to guard GSUS which 5 ARMY recommends DISTWO request for continued operation of GEM dumps. GEM dumps to be transferred to DISTWO. Total required for all reliefs are 5 officers 111 EM.

3. Agreed diplomatic hotel at SALSOMAGGIORE will be taken over by DISTWO on 20 August.

4. Ref para 2 ourad 5795 desire turnover of remainder of TREVISO province to 13 CORPS at same time as turnover to DISTWO.

5. Only US Troops to be withdrawn about 20 August are 985 Field Artillery Battalion 84 CML Mortar Battalion 77 Field Artillery Group to CRTA both category 2 reserve in October. 536 Field Artillery Battalion under 178 Field Artillery Group may remain until 15 September

104a

SECRET

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

SECRET

guard US dumps and CSUS working in VERONA Area which are to be transferred to PBS. This must be done regardless of whether 5 ARMY or DISTWO responsible for PBS corridor.

6. Bulk of US Troops in BOLZANO are 349 Infantry of POW Command which will not be moved except under terms of para 5 ourad.

7. Combat troops available for quelling civilian disturbances are 34 Division under 13 CORPS and 349 Inf plus 15 Field Artillery OBSN Battalion under operational control MTOUSA assume troops are equally available to DISTWO as 5 ARMY.

Dist

Info-Action - Exec Commr 2
Info - Chief Commissioner
CA Section
Econ Sec
Estab Sec
File

1075

1070

SECRET

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

SECRET

7771
AUG 091755B

P/3320
AUG 101115B
ROUTINE

5TH ARMY

AFHQ. INFO: DISTWO, AICOM

107

SECRET

Investigation conducted as directed AFHQ RAD 733175 of 7th August indicates unsatisfactory conditions attributed to FOLGORE GRUPPO will not be corrected by substitution of FRIULI GRUPPO for FOLGORE GRUPPO. Conditions existing are caused by fact that Italian troops are not well disciplined and there is no choice between the 2 gruppos mentioned in this respect.

2. Provincial Commissioners of BOLZANO and TRENTO agree that no improvement in situation will result from shift of gruppos.

3. The switch is possible but would take an appreciable period of time due to fact that both gruppos are widely spread.

4. Recommend substitution of FRIULI for FOLGORE not be directed.

Dist

Info-Action - Land Forces 2
Info - Chief Commissioner
Exec Commr 2
CA Sect
P Safety
File

104

SECRET

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

COPY

Rough Translation.

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

3/1313 Rome, August 9th, 1945.

Dear Admiral Stone,

By letter No.3/1312, dated August 8th, 1945, I have informed you of the attitude that certain officials of the Allied Military Government in Alto Adige have taken with regard to the general question of the 1939 Italo-German agreements, for the transfer of the German speaking population, and with respect to the citizenship status of those who had taken advantage of exercising the option faculty.

I wish now to call your kind attention upon a report, which has come to me from a creditable and reliable source, i.e. that municipal Authorities in the Merano region have been issued orders to be ready to receive about 8000 persons originary of that district and who emigrated to Germany in conformity with the 1939 agreements, these persons now being sent to Italy by the Allied authorities.

Leaving out any consideration as to whether the 1939 agreements are to be considered obsolete - and I do wish to point out that from a juridical point of view the Italian Government deem they are still fully effective - I am especially anxious to stress that all those - whether they acquired the German citizenship under option or not - who voluntarily acquired a foreign nationality have automatically lost their Italian citizenship.

This is exactly the case of those who exercised the option right after emigrating to Germany and following their becoming German subjects by naturalisation.

Should the above report prove true, it becomes a question of a plan for the transfer to Italy of eight thousand German citizens by full right. Once this is admitted as a principle, it is quite justifiable to imply that it is only the beginning of further transfers of the same kind.

There is no need for me to point out how serious the occurrence would be, if confirmed: above all it could only be construed as a contradiction to previous assurances given the Italian Government that the military occupation of certain territories is not intended to prejudice in any way their final status.

I shall therefore be very grateful to you, dear Admiral Stone, if you will kindly cause an inquiry to be made in the matter, and I shall greatly appreciate it if you will let me hear from you on this subject in due me time.

I deem it/.....

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

I deem it fit to add, for your information, that the Italian Government firmly intend to adopt a policy inspired by conceptions of liberty and respect of human values, a policy which will ensure a harmonious co-existence, within the peninsula boundaries, of non-Italian speaking people. However, the Italian Government cannot allow, as a matter of principle, the right to the options revision by the parties concerned; much the less that such revision - implying as delicate a question as the eventual granting of the Italian citizenship - be accomplished outside any regular legislative procedure.

Believe me, dear Admiral Stone,

Sincerely Yours

/s/ DE GASPERI

1072

1032

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

AUG 21 RECD

OC

Tel.: 284

Ref: 585/EC. 20 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Nationality Problem in Bolzano Province.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Attached please find copy of letter 3/1313 dated 9 August 1945 (received in this office 18 August 1945) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and passed to you for action.

2. It is further to the enclosures forwarded with our 585/EC dated 15 August 1945 addressed to you for the attention of the Legal Sub-Commission.

R. W. KEMSLEY

Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.

Incl:
as above

Copy to: Poland (A) } with enclosure.
Poland (B) }

1071

1030

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

SECRET

5795
AUG 082000B

P/3183
AUG 091345
PRIORITY

5TH ARMY
AFHQ INFO DISTWO 13 CORPS FBS MRS ALCOM POW COMMAND 34 INF DIV

SECRET.

Ref AFHQ FX 30956 cite FHGCT 1st August and FX 33059 cite FHGCT 7th August and ourad 5795 dated 5th August.

1. Tentatively agreed 5TH ARMY - DISTWO turn-over FBS corridor less remainder TREVISO Province effective 202359B August. Final agreement will be radioed by 5TH ARMY on 10th August.

2. Mutually agreed 5TH ARMY - 13 CORPS to turn over remainder TREVISO Province effective 202359B August.

3. Letter listing Enclaves to be retained, distribution of CBM dumps, and local resources required is being forwarded separately. Minutes of meeting will be forwarded as soon as available.

4. DISTWO will request AFHQ for GSUS now working in area which they wish to retain upon release by 5TH ARMY. Numbers approximately 1700 POWS are being recommended by 5TH ARMY.

5. DISTWO will accept responsibility for guarding and administering GSUS with MRS when equivalent 2 Battalions (approx 1000 troops) are made available to DISTWO. Until then essential POW Cand retain responsibility but must be released or closed out between 15 September and 1st October. DISTWO will also accept responsibility for Diplomatic Hotel SALSOMAGGIORE effective 202359B. August.

6. 16 Evac Hospital will remain present location until releaved by 15 Field estimated 1st October.

DIST
EX COMMISSIONER 2
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
CA SEC
ECON SEC
ESTAB SEC
FILE

INFO ACTION
INFO

SECRET

1030

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

SECRET

5782

AUG 051535

F/3165

AUG 051100

ROUTINE

5th ARMY

AFHQ GPT 53 BIU TWODIST, AMIA, THEREDIST, AICOM

SECRET.

EX 32261 dated 4th August.

1. Programme for relief of SAN MARCO Regt agreed as amended by paras 2 and 3 below.

2. Request during first period 13-19 August 1 company of 2nd Battalion Garibaldi Regt is moved to BOLZANO in addition first Battalion Garibaldi Regt so that on arrival BOLZANO this Coy can take over from2nd Battalion SAN MARCO.

3. If rail space not available for move extra company from 2nd Battalion Garibaldi Regt as in para 2 above, request you arrange move of first Battalion less one company plus one company from 2nd Battalion so that relief battalion of SAN MARCO Regt effected at BOLZANO (by day)? with minimum number of hand overs.

4. Request air passage arranged for representatives from Garibaldi to visit FOLGORE soonest.

5. Request you state feeding arrangments for journey and whether SAN MARCO should carry cooks utensils.

6. Ref para 6. Please clarify are blankets to be carried?

BIT

ACTION LAND FORCES 2
INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EXEC COMMISSIONER 2
FILE 2
FLOAT

SECRET

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

CONFIDENTIAL

33175

AUG 071955

F/3033

AUG 080845

PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHQGT

5th ARMY INFO DISTWO, AICOM

CONFIDENTIAL.

Para 1. POIGORE GRUPPO reported unsetisfactory in present role and location, owing looting and provocative behaviour towards inhabitants.

Para 2. Request you investigate and report whether substitution of FRIULI GRUPPO would improve situation and whether this possible.

Para 3. If feasible and desirable request you arrange earliest.

DIST

INFO-ACTION LAND FORCES 2
INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EXEC COMMISSIONER 2
C A SEC
P SAFETY SC
FILE

1008

3

L.

See 104

CONFIDENTIAL

102

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

FX 32965
AUGUST 5/1406B

SECRET

F/2874
AUGUST 6/1030B
ROUTINE

FREEDOM SIGNED SACMED CITE FHQCT

ACTION: REAR BTA INFO: ALCOM

SECRET. .

Your Q6156 of 4 July. X20390 and Q6432 of 3 August refer.

1. Release of 1000 rifles and 50 machine carbines to Provincial Commissioner of UDINE Province is approved. These arms to be used to re-equip members of Italian police and prison services.

2. As far as possible equipment should be of Italian origin, but if insufficient available authority granted for issue from captured enemy stocks.

M/C NOTE:

No trace of quoted reference

DIST

INFO-ACTION : PUBLIC SAFETY

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EX COMMISSIONER (2)
CA SEC
FILE (2)
FLOAT

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

SECRET

AUG 6 RECD

5759
AUG 052040B

F/2806
AUG 061015B
PRIORITY

5 ARMY
AFHQ FOR ACTION, POW COMMAND PBS, DISTWO 34 INF DIV, AFCOM, 13 AC
CORPS FOR INFO

SECRET

1. The following plan will be discussed 8 August in conference with DISTWO and other interested commands per MTOUSA radio FX 30956 cite NAGCT 1 August. Request necessary instructions and approval of plan prior to time for conference.

2. CEM (CEM) materials now required by UNITED STATES troops in ITALY will be evacuated by 15 August. Will turn over CEM dumps to DISTWO along with corridor. If you desire exception or reservation, request this Hq be advised.

3. DISTWO may desire GSU's with CEM dumps when transferred. Request authority for POW command to release GSU's where practical to British commitments and without replacement either by unit or equivalent number EOWs.

4. 5 ARMY to move all combat troops (including ARMY HQ) except 88 Div (POW command) 752 Tank Battalion and 34 Div, south of Appennines on or about 1 September. Transfer to POW command 5 days before turn over of the area, the control, administration, and supply of the Friendly National Camp at MODENA and the Diplomatic Hotel at SALSOMAGGIORE.

SECRET

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

5. DISTWO will supply POL after 8 August. Last Army dumps vic VERONA to be closed out within 15 days after turnover of area. Daily trains will be sent from LECHORN to 2633 Service Company for Rest Centres, 88 Div for POW Comd and 34 Div for UNITED STATES TROOPS under 13 CORPS. As ARMY Hq will be able to forward only requisitions and daily telegrams plan will be to transfer responsibility to PBS for supply and administration of all UNITED STATES troops north of the Appenines 12 days after turnover of area.

6. DISTWO will relieve all 5 ARMY UNITED STATES troops of operational missions in the area and in addition will relieve POW Comd of MRS commitment. Time of relief and assumption of control of area will be as mutually agreed at conference.

7. 13 CORPS will assume responsibility for that part of TREVISO province now within 5 ARMY area and boundary changes effected accordingly. Time for transfer will be as mutually agreed and recommendation submitted your Hq.

8. Following troops will be turned over to DISTWO. Two Italian Gruppos.

9. Local requirements, until all UNITED STATES troops can be withdrawn, for real estate, roads, etc will be arranged mutually between 5 ARMY and DISTWO.

FOOT

Dist

Info-Action - CA Sect
Info - Chief Commissioner
Exec Commr 2
Econ Sec
Est Sec
File

101

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

SECRET

FX 32251
AUG 042215B

F/2716
AUG 051030B
OP PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGCT
ACTION 5 ARMY DISTHREE MMIA AICOM PASS INFO AICOM DISTONE

SECRET

Warning order.

1. To conferm planning for future of Italian combat groups intend replace SAN MARCO Marine Regt in FOLGORE Group by GARIBALDI Inf Regt similarly organised. Request earliest confirmation you can accept following programme for which first movement bid has been made.

2. Period 13 - 19 August. One Battalion GARIBALDI Regt will move BARI to BOLZANO to take over eqpt including personal arms of 2 Battalions SAN MARCO Regt.

3. Period 20 - 26 August. Two Battalions SAN MARCO Regt will move BOLZANO to BARI taking over complete from HQ and 2 Battalions BARIBALDI Regt.

4. Period 27 August - 2 September. Hq and 2 Battalions GARIBALDI Regt will move to BOLZANO taking over complete from SAN MARCO Regt.

5. Period 3 - 9 September Hq and 1 Battalion SAN MARCO Regt will move BOLZANO to BARI to join balance of Regt taking over all unit eqpt and personal arms of GARIBALDI Regt.

6. Throughout personnel will move wihtout unit eqpt or personal arms.

7. For MMIA. Your SD.43/2 of 30 July refers.

Dist

Action - Land Forces SC 2
Info - Chief Commissioner
File & Fleat 3

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

Ref: 585/90/SC. 3 Aug. 45.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

A copy of your letter No: 957 of 20 July on the relief of the Folgore Division in the Alto Adige has been passed to A.F.H.Q., under whom the Italian Combat Groups are now operating. Should it be considered appropriate and possible to move the Folgore Group, I am sure it will be done.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

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

Professor Ferruccio Parri,
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
R o m e.

Copy to Land Forces S/C.

C COMMISSIONER.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

6 Copies

Ref: 305/90/HC. 2 Aug. 45.

Subject: Relief of Folgore Division.

To: C-S,
AFHQ.

423

Attached is a copy of a letter from the President of the Council of Ministers regarding the relief of the Folgore Division in the Alto Adige. A similar request has been addressed by the Minister for War to Major General Browning.

The Land Forces Sub-Commission have no objection to the proposal to replace the Folgore Division.

An interim reply has been sent to Professor Parri informing him that a copy of his letter has been forwarded to you for your ruling.

99

For Chief Commissioner:

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encl - 1.

1092

Copy to Naval forces S/C

Noted by CC

98

REPORT ON BRIG. UPJOHN'S TOUR

Headquarters 5 Army.

29 Jul 45

Public Safety, VENEZIE

A long talk with Green - R.P.S.O. Only 6 Armoured Cars (out of 12) have arrived. They have much trouble in getting enough POL but this was subsequently arranged direct with 1 District at Conference mentioned below. Green and his Legionary Commander both like the idea of dyed Battle Dress for SC.RR.

Green is also arranging for instruction in the BESA direct with 1 District. He is also trying to get Brens and Stens for SC.RR. through 1 District.

Questore are urgently required for BELLUNO (Rossi) and BOLZANO. McBratney is screaming for his.

VENICE, BELLUNO and UDINE are all asking for increases in Public Safety Agents' - Green has a feeling that CLNs are behind this and are trying to infiltrate their own men into the Public Safety forces.

SONIC Jail Break Hare and Limbert are working on this and some mass arrests were due to be made in conjunction with 5 Army at 0500 this morning. If Limbert returns before I send this off I will add on P.S.

At 1100 hrs 29 Jul 45 I had a conference with J.K. and Hq. 1 District to try and exchange the Folgore and Friuli divisions as the Folgore are creating much trouble in BOLZANO. However, it transpired they are under operational control of 5 Army.

J.K. and I then saw General Heydemann who expressed himself as disgusted with the Folgore Division. He had got the Divisional Commander sacked.

Public Health

Conference with Page.

1961

Last issue of free medical supply will be made on 1 Aug 45 which will carry the Region through until 1 Sep 45 and after that he assumes the Italian

1014/c

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

1 District.

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Public Health

Conference with Page.

1961

Last issue of free medical supply will be made on 1 Aug 45 which will carry the Region through until 1 Sep 45 and after that he assumes the Italian Government will be responsible. Public Health to press for the Italian Government plan.

Page and his Welfare Officer (Lt. Col. Kenny) were very upset by D.L.L. of 22 May 45 which you will recall was passed without prior consultation with Public Health but which I implemented on their advice. However, it appears to cut right across Executive Memorandum 58 which is in operation in all A.M.G. Page told me that Parkinson was raising the matter with BERGAMO with a view to repeal or amendment of the D.L.L. and a new decree on the lines of Exec. Memo 58 which provides for a much better centralisation of welfare services in the province. I attach a Memo of Col Kenny's on the subject. What is the position?

Page also reported that the Palestinian Bde. are trying to remove all Iti medical supplies from TARVISIO Area to AUSTRIA. When he has got all his facts he will let Public Health know and urgent action will be required.

97a

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

MERANO Hospital Plan. To avoid redundancy I will compress the various interviews I have had with Page, J.K., MacBratney, Maj. Ling (CAO 88 Div.) Col. Michie, Maj. Black (and possibly one or two others including Prizelle) into the following:

(1) The rumour current that the first train would arrive today is almost certainly false. If necessary, however, the Itialian hospital can cope.

(2) Two Iti Military hospitals are set up and can take 700 - they are at LANA near MERANO.

(3) German Ambulances are available but if necessary, Displaced Persons can pull in 16-19 Ambulances which have just arrived at VERONA from GENOA.

(4) BOLZANO Province are providing 10,000 rations for immediate needs and Supply Officer VENEZIE Region is providing rations in bulk.

(5) Medical Supplies are on the way from FLORENCE.

(6) Displaced Persons are organising transport to collect additional personnel (I.R.C.) from MILAN, etc., to staff an additional hospital of 1,500 beds in MERANO, which was available as from 24 Jul 45. A further hospital (2,000 beds) will be available as from 12 Aug 45 and this will be manned by the Swiss under arrangements being made by Public Health Sub-Commission. If necessary, and there is a shortage of staff, I shall ask the 5 Army to leave the existing German staff in situ for a limited period.

(7) Snekeder is now overdue (1425) but I am expecting him before long. Prizelle is to pay a flying visit Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

I see no cause for alarm over this operation now but I confess I was most alarmed when I heard Parr had left and a train was expected today!

Giunte Communale BOLZANO

McBratney is most anxious to continue his Giunte Communale at a figure in excess of the Legal maximum. The Prefect has written a letter to him on the subject (enclosed). I suggest Cripps discuss this with the Ministry of the Interior on the footing that it is an application from their own official and see whether they will sanction the increase. 1960

Registration of Aliens Order.

I have been convinced against my earlier views of the necessity for such

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

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Registration of Aliens Order.

I have been convinced, against my earlier views, of the necessity for such an order. McBratney points out that without such an order it is impossible to classify the large number of classes in his province, some of whom we shall want to deport to Austria, and so on.

I enclosed a draft to which I see no objection - I only made one alteration in Art. VI, Section 1 (b) (iii) which originally was confined to French nationals; I considered this slightly undiplomatic. J.K. will, of course, submit the document officially.

Return of BOLZANO to the Italian Government

I have already reported on J.K's views as to the necessity for maintenance of A.M.G. in BOLZANO and possibly parts of BELLUNO and TRENTO.

McBratney's views and those of the Prefect are that we should restore BOLZANO on the same date as the other provinces but it would be essential to maintain a very strong team of observers (as in SICILY). The Prefect wants the electoral lists to be prepared under Allied supervision as a sort of referee.

(470)

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

Col. Michie this morning pointed out that 5 Army did not expect the inventory of captured enemy material to be completed before 20 Aug 45 and he showed me a letter to VENEZIE Region asking them to prepare an order making it necessary for persons, to whom sales have been effected by the German authorities at fictitious prices just before the surrender, to disclose their holding of war material.

I believe that physically it will not be possible to clear up
(1) the registration of Aliens,
(2) captured war material
in this province by 1 Sep 45 and that on these grounds alone it will be desirable to maintain A.M.G. until 1 Oct or even 1 Nov.

Preparation of Electoral Lists.

J.K. and McBratney do not entirely agree with the Italian Government proposal. We feel that everyone should, in conformity with the 1912 law, be on the lists except those who actually left for Germany or Austria. The Governments proposals would lead to endless delays and throw the whole thing into the hands of the Commission and would, we feel, be unsatisfactory. An urgent decision is required as at present they are not getting on with the lists. I have sent J.K. a signal re sending up Boeri, but of course he cannot do much until a decision in principle is taken.

I enclose a brief Memo from McBratney and draw your attention to para 3. - Lt. Col. Washburne to see Ministry of Public Instruction and 4 - Col. Behrens to see Ministry of Justice. 5 can wait my return.

Miscellaneous (BOLZANO) Special.

1. Dr. Dell Aira, President of the Special Court of Assize, is on his way to see Palmieri to discuss some local problems.

2. McBratney is very keen that the following should be promoted:

Lieut. F.C. WILLMORE
Capt. C.W. BROWNE

10:0

Miscellaneous

1. Herewith report on SCHIO massacre. Limbert has just returned and he says they had a successful raid this morning, collecting 48 suspects out of 56. This should impress the populace but query whether they can be held

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

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Miscellaneous

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2. Pescantina Camp (Displaced Persons, VERONA). 100 German P.O.Ws. are now working in this camp and conditions, though not really satisfactory, have improved and I do not think further action is called for.

3. I enclose copies of letters on their way to Hq. A.C. on UDINE Province.

I have just heard that Sneddoker has arrived and I want to have a conference with him, Michie and Black and push him on to MERAIC, so I will draw to a close.

Please send a copy of this letter to J.M.

TRIESTE:

Monday Morning - MILAN
Tuesday Morning - ROME.

97a

Yours

(Sd.) G.R.WRIGHT.

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

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

C.C.

E-in-C-in-C.

Ref: 585/32/SC. 27/July 45.

Subject: Ex-Vichy French.

To: HQ, Venedic Region.

With reference to the report that there are some 12,000 ex-Vichy French hiding in [redacted] Province, I shall be grateful if you will let me know what steps you are proposing to take to round up these people. The Political Advisers at this Headquarters think it important that in any scheme for collecting these ex-Vichy French the fewest possible number of French persons should be employed and the operation should be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

E. Talbot

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: For Adv (A)
For Adv (R)

1058

SECRET

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

JUL 26 RECD

25 July 1945.

Ref: 585/81/EC.

SUBJECT: Provinces of TRENTO, BELLUNO & UDINE.

TO : Political Adviser (A).

The points raised in para 2 of your memorandum to the Chief Commissioner dated July 16th have already received the attention of the Allied Commission who, in their Aide Memoire presented to the Prime Minister on July 5th, included the areas in TRENTO, BELLUNO and UDINE Provinces which had a German-speaking proportion of the population.

M. E. MURR

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

MEL./JC.

Copy to: Political Adviser (B)
Chief Commissioner.

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

Chief Commissioner

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

Ref: 8254/6/EC. 25 July 1945.

Dear Dr. Prunas:

Thank you for your letter 3/1132 of 11 July suggesting that an official of the Italian Government be attached to our Provincial Commissioner at Alto Adige.

The desire of the Italian Government to have a liaison officer in Bolzano Province is most understandable, but the presence of such an official in Allied Military Government territory might give rise to comment and disapproval in German-speaking circles and would serve as the excuse to many for counter propaganda. I therefore feel that it would not be in the interests of either AMG or your government to accept your proposal.

Colonel de Angelis, the Prefect of Bolzano, understands the problem very fully and is giving to my Provincial Commissioner the benefit of his advice and experience.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Dr. Renato Prunas,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
Rome.

1056

Chief Commissioner

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

CONFIDENTIAL

5589
JUIY 241900B

F/1145
JUIY 230830B
PRIORITY

5 ARMY
HQ AICOM

CONFIDENTIAL

Ref your ACEXC 2360 dated 23 July, it is confirmed that 5 ARMY agrees to transfer responsibility for Allied Military Govt in 5 ARMY area to Allied Commission at such time and in such order as AICOM desires, Army Commander reserves the right, however, to issue any special orders that may become necessary in the light of unforseen occurrences. It is not believed desirable to release the SONIO, TRENTO, BOLZANO areas immediately until certain conditions that exist in those areas are cleared up. In view of AICOM's announced intention of releasing certain areas to the Italian Govt, 5 ARMY desires to point out that the provinces of BOLOGNA, MODENA and REGGIO are at present time in a state of unrest, and the release of those areas at this time is considered premature.

Dist

Action - Exec Commr 2
Info - Chief Commissioner
File 2
Float

94b

CONFIDENTIAL

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

JUL 24 1985
Cc 1525

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

Rome, 23 July 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

To Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief of the Allied Commission
R o m e

(84)

I answer your memorandum concerning the criterions to be followed towards the German population of the Alto Adige for what concerns the preparation of the electoral lists.

1) I observe generally speaking that the exercise of the electoral right implies for everyone the juridical status of Italian citizen. A considerable part of the German speaking population in the Bolzano province has lost the Italian citizenship because of the 1939 option and according to the regulations of the fundamental law of 1912 on citizenship in the Italian State.

2) The Italian Government therefore considers the people who have spontaneously acquired German citizenship through option, and then settled down in Germany to have definitively lost Italian citizenship. This category cannot be allowed to return to Italy, and those who abusively returned to Italy during or after the period of German occupation must be sent back to Germany. It must be remembered that this category had been allowed to sell its property in the province in conditions which were particularly favourable, with a special rate of exchange fixed at L. 4,90 for each R.M., and that the sales are legally perfect.

3) We consider that the other categories mentioned in b,c,d, of your memorandum should be offered the possibility of freely changing their decision. A law cancelling the options and reestablishing the former situation isn't sufficient to have a really free decision; it is necessary that the wish to re-acquire Italian citizenship, or to give it up to leave the Italian State, be expressed in an individual written statement.

4) The Italian Government therefore thinks that it would be advisable to appoin in Bolzano a special Commission to examine the requests of those who are included in the categories mentioned in n. 3). The works of this Commission might be carried out parallelly with the preparation of the electoral lists.

5) If you, my dear Admiral, share the opinion of the Italian Government, the latter might send the Allied Commission the name of the President and members of the Commission, chosen among people that give all possible guarantees. Among the members there should be some citizens of German origin, that would give guarantees of loyalty and correction. The Allied Authorities could closely follow the works of the Commission.

6) Meanwhile, the preparation of the electoral lists can begin at once. First of all, they will include all the Italian citizens of the province, including

(94a)

See (116)

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

the German speaking population which formerly choose Italy, then they will little by little be extended to those whose request to re-acquire Italian citizenship have been accepted by the commission.

Public Education

The Italian Government has already indicated the liberal criterions it means to adopt, when it will be possible, for what concerns language, culture, form of worship, customs, for the population which do not speak Italian and are not of Italian origin; these criterions have been fixed in a solemn statement of the Councilof Ministers.

For what particularly concerns the Bolzano province, the Minister for Public Education is drafting a regulation which will have to be approved by the Allied Commission, to settle the use of the German language in the schools of the province for the next school year. He foresees the teaching of the mother tongue in the pre-elementary school and in the lower forms of the elementary schools.

Epuration

The new decree mentioned in the memorandum given to me on this matter, and which has been issued by the Civil Commissioner of the province on the 11th, fully answers the requirements of the Bolzano province, and considers all the categories of people that have to be epurated.

The local government will be able to clear up a few points if necessary and to make particular modifications, based on the observations and proposals of the local Italian authorities.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours truly,

s. Ferruccio Parri

trans. e/a

G.C. DIST - 24 July 45.

ACTION:- C.A. SECTION (Local Govt.) 3

INFO:- CHIEF COMR.
DEP COMR.
POLAD A
POLAD B

G4a

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

JUL 24 RECD
CC 1018

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Political Adviser (A)

To : Chief Commissioner

Subject: Interim Administration of Disputed Italian Territories

SECRET

In connection with current discussions regarding the future administration of the Province of Bolzano, reference is made to CCS directive to SAC of April 28, 1945 (FAN 536), the pertinent portions of which read as follows:

"1. General policy to restore Italian metropolitan territory to Italian administration under supervision of AC will be subject to the exceptions set forth in this message."

*****

"7. You should establish and maintain Allied Military Government in the Province of Bolzano."

This would appear to be established Allied policy and the United States Political Adviser knows of no subsequent directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff modifying this policy.

J. Wesley Jones

J. Wesley Jones

Rome, July 23, 1945

1052

Copy to:
Office of Political Adviser (B)

94

3

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

JUL 27 1945
Log. n. 5
CC 1100

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
Pi
n. 557

Rome, 20.7.1945

Dear Admiral,

considering the delicate situation in Alto Adige and the necessity for the government action, on the part of the Allied Authorities and in agreement with the Italian Government, to take place in the best conditions of order and public spirit, I draw your attention on the incidents caused by the 'Folgore' Divisions and on the danger caused by the fact of having these units stay on in this zone.

Their attitude of contempt towards the German speaking population, the looting, the singing of fascist hymns, the organized trade of spare parts for cars, arbitrary perquisitions and requisitions, caused towards the end of June the intervention of the provincial A.M.G., which deprived the Division of all tasks of town police. At present the Folgore is rounding up the SS and German soldiers scattered on the mountain and watches deposits and military and civilian warehouses.

Considering these facts, I cannot but approve the opinion expressed and the request made by the Prefect of Bolzano for the 'Folgore' Division to be replaced. I think it is essential that the Italian military forces stationed in the province during the delicate period when the electoral lists are being revised and a rapprochement made with the German element, should keep a perfectly correct and impartial attitude.

According to the informations I obtained, I think the 'Friuli' Division which is now stationed in the Veneto would prove adequate. However, I leave this point to the judgement of the Allied Authorities and War Department.

I also take this opportunity to suggest reinforcing the detachment of the Bolzano Carabineers.

Truly yours,

a. Ferruccio Parri

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

ACTION: LAND FORCES S/C
INFO: CA SEC.
CHIEF COMMR.
EXEC. COMMR.

trans. e/c
cc.

1951

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

CC - FILE SHL 27 MED
CC 1100

Ref: 595/20. 26 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Relief of Bulgare Division.

TO : C.C.S.,
Land Forces Sub-Commission (M.M.I.A.)

1. Reference the attached letter 597 dated 20 July 1945, subject as above, from the Prime Minister.

2. I am directed to request you to consider the above letter, to prepare a draft reply thereto for signature by the Chief Commissioner, and to submit same on your file through this office.

E. Talbot

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Civil Affairs Section.
(For comment, with particular reference to the ultimate paragraph of enclosed letter).

93a

1150

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

CC 1720

JUL 2 1 1945

294/36/45

The British Embassy,
ROME.

20th July, 1945.

Dear Admiral.

With reference to the minute of Political Adviser (A) of the 14th July regarding plans for the withdrawal of Allied Military Government from Bolzano Province, I propose to telegraph to the Foreign Office to ask them whether it is also their view that this Province is a disputed area and that therefore A.M.G. should remain there until its ultimate disposition. Before I do so, however, it occurs to me that it might be desirable to discuss the matter at your Political Meeting.

Yours sincerely.

Henry Hopkinson.

Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
ROME.

1519

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

G-5 5th Army Personal to General Hume

1968 17 July 1945 ROUTINE

GRATEFUL FOR INFORMATION YOUR FOX TWO EIGHT FIVE PD SORRY FOR MISROUTE ON INFO COPY PD

PAREN TO GEORGE FIVE FIFTH ARMY PERSONAL FOR GENERAL HUME FROM ADMIRAL STONE HQ ALCOM CITE ACSCC PAREN

Chief Commissioner

222

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

F.C.
Pls see me
Gen'l
CC
25/7

Chief Commr JUL 24 REC'D
CC 1015

ALLIED COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS

Office of Political Adviser (A)

To : Chief Commissioner

Subject: Electoral Problems in Venezia Propria and Venezia Tridentina

With respect to questions recently raised in the Allied Commission with respect to the preparation of electoral lists in those Italian territories affected by the Hitler-Mussolini agreement of 1939, the Department of State has expressed the view that Allied Military Government should proceed on the b asis of voting requirements and laws in existence before the agreement. In these circumstances, recommendations to the Italian Government regarding the denunciation of the Hitler-Mussolini pact would appear to be unnecessary. Should the Italian Government, however, desire to denounce the agreement, it might simultaneously announce its willingness to permit those inhabitants who so desire to transfer to Germany or Austria when conditions permit.

See 9b

It is finally suggested that in conversations with the Italian Government regarding the problems arising from the Hitler-Mussolini agreement, the Allied Commission should include the provinces of Trento, Belluno and Udine, whose populations were affected as well, rather than limit the discussions to the province of Bolzano, whose final disposition is in doubt.

The above views of the Department of State are based upon the agreed policy of the Allied Governments that the province of Bolzano as well as that portion of Venezia Giulia west of the Morgan Line will remain under Allied Military Government until its final disposition in the peace settlement.

1017

J. Wesley Jones

9a

Rome, July 16, 1945

Copy to:
Office of Political Adviser (B)

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

COPY

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of Political Adviser (A)

July 14, 1945

To: Chief Commissioner

Subject: Return of Province of Bolzano to Italian Government.

It is noted in Paragraph 1 on Page 2 of the minutes of the Regional Commissioners' meeting, dated June 30th, that September 1st has been fixed as the probable date for the withdrawal of Allied Military Government in Italy except from Venezia Giulia and possibly from Bolzano.

In this connection, I should appreciate being informed as to the present status of plans for the withdrawal of AMG from the Province of Bolzano in view of the fact that it is the position of the Government of the United States that inasmuch as this Province is a disputed area, AMG should remain there until its ultimate disposition.

/s/ J. Wesley Jones

J. Wesley Jones
Political Adviser (A)

Sec 93

Copy to Political Adviser (B)

Executive Comm'r (13/7/45 fr CC)

91

1016

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

CONFIDENTIAL

3225
JULY 141151B

F/9540
JULY 141345
PRIORITY

G5 5 ARMY FOR HUME CITE OUR F 285
HQ ALCOM.

87

CONFIDENTIAL.

Reference is made to telegram number 1419 dated 9 July 45 to Regional Commissioner VENEZIA Region and information to 8TH ARMY. Report just received from Provincial Commissioner the story of the request of American authorities that the Prefect and SINDACO of BOLZANO go to WASHINGTON, PARIS and LONDON for conference is wholly unfounded. BOLZANO is in 5TH ARMY Area. Telegram would have had earlier attention if it had been sent to 5TH ARMY rather than to 8TH ARMY and thence to US.

92

DIST

ACTION - SO TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FILE

1915

CONFIDENTIAL

90

5

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

JUL 12 PM

Ref: 304/87/MC. 12 July 45.

Subject: Report on conditions in North Italy.

To: Distribution below.

84a

Attached is a copy of a report by Professor Dainio, of the Segreteria Particolare del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, on his trip in the north of Italy.

While this report is in some respects out of date now, its circulation is considered worthwhile since it throws some light on various unsatisfactory conditions still requiring correction.

For Chief Commissioner:

E. Talbot
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encl - 1.

DISTRIBUTION:

Regional Commissioner, LOMBARDIA
" " VENEZIE
" " LIGURIA
" " PIEMONTE
" " EMILIA
SCAO — VENEZIA GIULIA.

Copies to:- VP, Civil Affairs Section.
VP, Economic Section.

89

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

E.C.
Any objection?
Ens

JUL 12 RECD
CC 1545

Translation

State Department
The Secretary General
3/1132

Rome, 11 July 1945

Dear Admiral,

Some time ago, I mentioned to you the possibility for a particularly qualified functionary to be attached to this Allied Command, in Alto Adige. To our mind, this would be a kind of political adviser, to point out the various aspects of the situation, with equanimity, objectivity and competence, to the Command. There would be nothing official or officious in this; he would simply be a liaison functionary with the Foreign Office, which is particularly concerned, as you can well imagine, with all the international aspects presented by the question.

As I told you, we are thinking of Minister Bombieri, who was born in Trento, and has a deep knowledge of the region and of the local situation; he is an official of great rectitude, and honesty, and also a good linguist, etc..

You promised to examine the question and see whether it was possible for this plan to materialize. May I ask whether you deem it possible? You must note that, in our mind, it is simply a matter of establishing in this sector also, the cordial and complete collaboration which always existed between the State Department and the Anglo-American Authorities.

I shall be most grateful for an answer, and I remain,

Yours truly,

See 95

S. R. Prunas

1013

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
R o m e

EC DIST - 13 JULY 45
(SAS/EEZ)
ACTION: EX COMM
INFO: CHIEF COMM
: POL ADV (A)
POL ADV (B)

S&W

c/c

RETURN TO
Chief Commissioner

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

TO: RC VENEZIE REGION

1497 9 Jul 45 OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

EI CLEAR PD

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE OUR SIGNAL NUMBER ONE FOUR TIMES SIX OF EIGHT JULY PD

PARA TWO PD VISIT OF PREFECT OF BOLZANO IS TO ADVISE THE PRIME MINISTER SO THAT HE MAY ANSWER A POINT PUT TO HIM BY THIS COMMISSION PD BRIEF COMMISSIONER CONSIDERS THAT NO USEFUL PURPOSE WILL BE SERVED BY PRESENCE OF REGIONAL OR PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Internal Distribution: Executive Commissioner
Chief Commissioner.

Civil Affairs Section

437

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO,
CMO USA,
Asst. Adjutant

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

1020/CC/Temp

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 1020 Temp CLOSING OF YUGOSLAV MISSIONS IN ITALY

SECRET

THESE DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN EXTRACTED FROM FILE 1020/CC

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
				TEMPORARY COVER

1 / 1

SECRET