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DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS, GENERAL
SEPT. 1943; AUG. 1945 - JULY 1946
(1 OF 2)

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341	Ltr 2218/157/EC	27 May 46	Min of For Affs	Italians in Albanie
341a	Cbl H/3416 Lie	28 May 46	EC	Info in response to cbl of 8 May
342	Cbl 3379 HQ AC	30 May 46	G-5 AFHQ	Request fr response to ECs cbl of 8 May 46
343	Cbl 3468 HQ AC EC	3 Jun 46	Lie	Answer to cbl of 9 May fm Lie
344	Ltr 6591/204/EC	3 Jun 46	Poled "b"	German Consulate General at Naples
344a	Ltr 389-506/18-G	11 Jun 46	ACofS ; AFHQ G-2	Entry Italy fm Mideast by Pol Trps
344b	Ltr Cors	7 Jun 46	CC	Fr It Agmt re sunken Fr Vessels
344c	Ltr Gen Anders	14 Jun 46	Stone	Resolution read to Polish troops
345	Cbl FX 67659	15 Jun 46	EC	Movement to UK of Polish PWNS
345a	Ltr Stone	18 Jun 46	Cros	Ack of ltr of 7 Jun 46
346	Ltr 2225/72/EC	19 Jun 46	AFHQ G-5	German POW claiming Polish Nationality, Incl ltr 2/492/EC/E/46
347	Ltr 2225/71/EC	19 Jun 46	Ogrodzinski	Ack of ltr of 14 Jun 46 re Germ POW claiming Polish Nationality
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348	Cbl FX 68168 CMF	24 Jun 46	Troopers	Polish Troop Corps depnds eligible fr trnsf to resettlement corps
349	Cbl FX 68376 CMF	27 Jun 46	Main Polcorps	Request fr info re families of 2 Armd Div to arrive UK
350	Cbl G42 Polecorps	27 Jun 46	Disper	Figures of 2 Polish Corps families and dependents
351	Cbl FX 68452 CMF	28 Jun 46	Main Polcorps	Re FX 68376, also families of 14th Armd Brig & 3rd Armd Div
352	Cbl AGA 27334	2 Jul 46	CMF CMF	Request fr suspension movement of Polish personnel in Italy
353	Cbl FX 68736 CMF	4 Jul 46	Troopers	Demobilization of Poles in Italy
353a	Cbl 4013 Trv Cnt	5 Jul 46	CMF ; Mideast	Entry Italy Polish Personl fm Mideast

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329	Ltr 640/9/EC	2 Apr 46	Polad (A).(B) Civ Affs, Econ Sec	Supplementary Directive to CinC US Zone Of Occupation, Austria GERMANY, on Restitution; Incls
330	Ltr 6526/12324.2/5.2	9 Apr 46	CC	French Paintings
331	Ltr 1307/F Lush	9 Apr 46	Halford	Upkeep of German Property in It
332	Ltr 1.53 M of FA	17 Apr 46	Amer Emb Rome	Thank-You fr note FON 451, NOTE V.
333	Ltr 578/92/EC	29 Apr 46	Fr Rep to AC	French Consulate in Trieste
334	Ltr 578/92/EC	29 Apr 46	Polad 'B'	French Consulate interests-Trieste
335	Ltr 8273/145/EC	7 May 46	De Gasperi	Location of Polish Troops in Italy
336	Ltr 6531/198/EC	9 May 46	Min For Affs Rome	German Consulate-General at Naples
337	Cbl H/2801 Lie	9 May 46	EC	Request fr Italian Documents on Franco attitude during war
338	Cbl 3015 Stone	11 May 46	AFHQ	Request fr Italian documents on Franco attitude during war
339	Cbl FX 66363 SACM NAF 1138	17 May 46	CCS	Italian Documents on Franco attitude during war
340	Ltr Stone	17 May 46	De Gasperi	Exchange of Representatives; Austria-Italy

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321	Ltr 687/21/EC Coml	19 Feb 46	Ita Min For Affs	Release of interned Diplomat - Salsomaggiore; Incl ltr of 12 Jan
322	Cbl 578/61/EC	8 Mar 46	French Repre AC	French Consulate in Trieste
323	Cbl 1796 [illegible]	12 Mar 46	CCG CMF	Request Send Capt Oliver to Sr En
324	Cbl 1881 MB AC	15 Mar 46	Lia Offs Lom.Lig	Fr Repres to Rome to be attchd to Milan and Genoa
325 53 1/	Cbl FX 62920 Comg	16 Mar 46	AGWAR Wash	Citizenship fr 2 Polish Corps
325a	Cbl Byrnes	19 Mar 46	AC	Jug Consular offices in Italy
326	Ltr McK. Key	20 Mar 46	Stone	NOTE VERBALE submitted to It For Office
327	Ltr Stone	22 Mar 46	Key	Acknowledgement of ltr of 20 Mar
327a	Cbl 378 Coppini	22 Mar 46	Min For Affs, Rome	Exchange of Pol Repres wth Foreign Countries
327b	Ltr 71/2597/C DeG	23 Mar 46	CC	Situat of Pop & Ita interests-Alb. Incl NOTE VERBALE
328	Ltr 303/177/EC CC	25 Mar 46	Exinteris	New consular offices to be opened in Trieste

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307a	Ltr Kirk	3 Jan 46	Stone	Aide-Memoire
308	Ltr Stone	5 Jan 46	Kirk	Aide-Memoire
309	Ltr Stone	7 Jan 46	G-5,G-2,AFHQ	Russian Consulate General, Naples
310	Ltr 63/3/45 Charles	11 Jan 46	Kirk	Joint Diplomatic Research Agency
311	Ltr Ward	12 Jan 46	AC	Consecration Portion Anzio Battlefield
311a	Ltr 3214/248/EC	14 Jan 46	Smodlaka	Yugoslav General Consulate in Naples
312	Ltr Fuenzalida	15 Jan 46	Stone	Serviere left Rome for Switzerland.
313	Ltr 578/5C Stone	17 Jan 46	Fuenzalida	Disrespect for Diplomat,Chilean Ambass
314	Ltr 578/EC Stone	17 Jan 46	Cxx	Disrespect for Diplomat,Chilean Ambass
315	Cbl FX59463 SACMED	25 Jan 46	info CC	Turkish Consul to Brit. Zone Austria
316	Cbl Brit Mission Kummia	29 Jan 46	info CC	Pressure on Joint Poss
317	Ltr 988/46 Pauliny-Toth	4 Feb 46	Stone	Announcement of appointment to Office
317a	Ltr Frunes	5 Feb 46	Stone	Italian Northern Frontier(Aide-Memoire)
317b	Cbl 943 ALCOM	6 Feb 46	AFHQ G-5	Turkish Visit British Zone Austria
317c	Cbl FX60248 AFHQ	6 Feb 46	info ALCOM	Incident, Sec Polish Embassy Rome
318	Ltr Stone	7 Feb 46	Pauliny-Toth	Acknowledgement of ltr of 4 Feb
319	Ltr McK. Key	5 Feb 46	Behn	Olivieri trip; Rome-Frankfurt
320	Memo Min For Affs	18 Feb 46	CC	Aide-Memoire for the Allied Commission

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294	Cbl 8655 Exc. Comm.	22 Nov 45	ACAMERIT Vienna	Renoval of Austrian Consul in Bolzano
295	Ltr 4002/84/EC Sampson	22 Nov 45	RC Piemonte	Chambers of Commerce
295a	Ltr	22 Nov 45	AGENTA	Portici Orphenage(Naples)
296	Ltr 9010/96/EC CSO EX C	24 Nov 45	Info CC	Meeting
297	Ltr 6531/102/EC Sampson	27 Nov 45	Min For Aff.	German Property
298	Ltr 293/105/45 Charles	27 Nov 45	Stone	Italian Archives
~~298a~~	~~Memo MFA Italian Gov~~	~~28 Dec 45~~	~~CC~~	~~Consul List~~
299	Ltr 6532/37/EC Stone	30 Nov 45	Min .for Aff	Island of Saseno
299a	Cbl 9538 Acabrit Vienna	2 Dec 45	CC info	Austrian Gov Denies Knowledge Rienzner
~~299b~~	~~Cbl 9122 HQ ALCOM~~	~~3 Dec 45~~	~~AMG Ven Reg~~	~~Investigate Rienzner~~
300	Ltr Prunas	4 Dec 45	Stone	Baron Plessen to Bolzano
300a	Ltr Minister of Educat	4 Dec 45	Washburne	Portici Orphenage (Naples)
301	Cbl 9817 Acabrit Vienna	7 Dec 45	info CC	Austrian Gov denies knowledge Rienzner
301a	Ltr 721/EC(L) Riggio	7 Dec 45	G-5 AFHQ	Fowd. ltr to J. Plessen
301b	Cbl 9122 HQ ALCOM	3 Dec 45	AMG Ven Reg	Investigate Rienzer
301c	Cbl 658 Caserta	12 Dec 45	State Dept	Re Caserta teletype 409 Oct 14
302	Cbl 9269 HQ ALCOM	13 Dec 45	AMG Lombardia	Czechoslovak Consul Appointment
303	Ltr Stone	15 Dec 45	Vanek	Czechoslovak Consul Appoirment
304	Ltr Sampson	15 Dec 45	R Com Lomber	Finnish Consul General
304a	Ltr Cowen	16 Dec 45	CC	Absence of Taylor and Tittmann
304b	Ltr 2214/237/EC	18 Dec 45	Smodlaka	Yugoslav Generale Consulate Naples
304c	Ltr Stone	18 Dec 45	Kirk	Acknowledgement of ltr of 14 Dec
305	Memo 2215/150/EC Lush	22 Dec 45	G-5, AFHQ	Evacuation from Balkans via Bari
305a	Ltr Stearns	27 Dec 45	Cowen	Absence of Taylor and Tittmann
306	Memo MFA Italian Gov	28 Dec 45	CC	Consul List
307	Ltr 6532/EC	31 Dec 45	G-5 AFHQ	The Island of Saseno Incl Ltrs.

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				German State Property in Italy(Archive
275	AFHQ G-5: 386-8	20 Sep 45	AC	Resp for decree of desequestration & Allied property control, generally.
276	34/33/45.CD, Hopkinson	21 Sep 45	CC	
				Help offered to make Hague trip possil
277	Ltr Stone CC 6501	8 Oct 45	Craandijk	Request investigation Craandijk protra
278	Memo Stearns	8 Oct 45	Exec Com	
279	Ltr. Lush 303/127/EC	11 Oct 45	Exinteris	Appointment of Mr. Pindarus ANDROULIS as provisional Greek Gvt Agent inMILAN.
279a	Memo 6/4040/1862 Min. F.A.	17 Oct45	AC	German Property
279b	Ltr 303/EC Lush	20 Oct 45	Min Frog. Affr.	Argentine Consul in Catania
280	Ltr Stone	25 Oct 45	F.W.Craandijk	Delayed trip to the Hague explained.
				Reparations to San Marino.
281	Ltr. Stone 6525/70/EC	25 Oct 45	G-5 AFHQ	Joint Commq Tripartite Conf at Moscow.
281a		1 Nov 45	Stone	In Re losses claims of San Marino.
282	Ltr. Am Consul	2 Nov 45	Stone	
				Seisure It boats by Jugs.
283	Ltr. 5609/56/EC. Lush	2 Nov 45	Am. Br. Emb.	French aviation through Italy
283a	Memo 6752/155/EC Lush	3 Nov 45	French Rep.	Incl Re It declaration by Moscow Confe
284	Hopkinson	3 Nov 45	Stone	Channels between Italy and Yugoslavia
284a	Ltr 8258/127/EC Lush	3 Nov 45	Min. For. Aff.	In Re San Marino war damage claims.
285	CC6501. Stone	6 Nov 45	Crebaugh	~~Italian observers At Decisi~~
~~285a~~	~~Ltr 6/1 6 30811 Eisenhower~~	~~6 Nov 45~~	~~AC~~	~~Movement of four German libraries~~
286	Ltr 20909/20/D/MFAA Stone	9 Nov 45	Kirk	Enclo: Extract Italo-German Cultural Concordat
				Chambers of Commerce
287	Ltr 4002/74/EC Sampson	9 Nov 45	RC Piemonte	Eco. situation Note Verbale A & B
287a	Ltr Cleveland	9 Nov 45	All Conce.	Italian Archives
288	Ltr 20905/J/MFAA Stone	10 Nov 45	Kirk	Ltr of graditude , Marchese Cittadini
289	Ltr CC6501 Stone	10 Nov 45	Parri	Cosa Materne Incl Ltrs:Kirk-Brandt
289a	Ltr Key	13 Nov 45	CC	Information needed by Italo police fr C.I.D.
290	Ltr Stone	15 Nov 45	Key	Enclo: Note Vreable on info or C.I.D.
291	Ltr CC 6501 Stone	15 Nov 45	G-2 AFHQ	German Embassy for SACMED
292	Ltr 6531/94/EC Stone	15 Nov 45	Parri	Kirk-Brandt Correspondence
292a	Ltr CC 6501	15 Nov 45	Key	German libraries removed from Rome
293	Ltr 20909/20/D/MFFA Morey	16 Nov 45	Stone	

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257	6531/52/EC, Proby	25 Aug 45	CAS	German State property in Rome.
258	6529/187/EC, Talbot	28 Aug 45	AFHQ	Repat fr Austria of It Republic Fascist diplomats.
258a	French Rep, Moullec	28 Aug 45	Liaison Sec	Material removed fr France by Itals.
259	303/90/EC, Lush	29 Aug 45	Exintaris	Greek Govt Agent in Milan, appt of.
260	Ltr, Alex Kirk	29 Aug 45	CC	Estab of Polish Embassy in Rome.
261	6531/57/EC, Talbot	29 Aug 45	AFHQ	German State property in Italy.
262	6531/56/EC, (Proby)	1 Sep 45	M.F.A.	German State property in Italy.
263	Cbl AFHQ, MAT-894	2 Sep 45	CCS	German private property in Italy.
263a	Ltr, Alex Kirk	2 Sep 45	Stone	Disposition of Jap State property.
264	Ltr, Stone	3 Sep 45	Alex Kirk	Estab of Polish Embassy in Rome.
265	6529/195/EC, Talbot	3 Sep 45	M.F.A.	Repat of Ital nationals fr Japan.
266	13074/F, Menapace	4 Sep 45		German State Property in Italy.
267	6531/67/EC, (Kemsley)	4 Sep 45	M.F.A.	German State Property in Italy.
268	Ltr, Stone	6 Sep 45	Alex Kirk	Japanese State property and archives
269	303/97/EC (Proby)	8 Sep 45	M.F.A.	Greek government agent at Bari.
270	303/98/EC, Talbot	8 Sep 45	Vatikiotty	Greek government agent at Bari.
271	6531/70/EC, Kemsley	12 Sep 45	AFHQ	German State Property in Italy.
272	42/76/45, Hopkinson	12 Sep 45	Stone	Hopkinson assumes charge of British Embassy in Rome.
273	Ltr, Austrian Office, Rome	14 Sep 45	Stone	Appt of LO of Austrian AMG to IG.
274	13074/F, Stone	15 Sep 45	Kirk, Charles	Resp for decree of desequestration & Allied property control, generally.

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(Translation)

AIDE MEMOIRE

on the question of the Italian Northern Frontier, presented on the 4th of Febraury, 1946 to the Ambassadors of France, Great Britain, the United States of America and the U.S.S.R.

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AIDE-MEMOIRE

The Italian Government has learned through various sources that the Austrian Government has decided to raise the question of the Alto Adige, both with the American, British, French and Soviet Governments and with the Committee of Deputies of Foreign Ministers at present sitting in London.

The Italian Government has learned through the same sources that, although Austria is neither among the Allied Powers, nor among the United Nations or the co-belligerent countries, the Austrian request may be taken into examination. Under the circumstances, the Italian Government, though convinced that the territory in question can in no way come under discussion, deems it convenient to submit at this moment to the Committee of Deputies of Foreign Ministers its point of view on the whole question of Italy's Northern frontier: a point of view which it already has had occasion of conveying in the past, in a friendly spirit, to the American, British, French and Soviet Governments.

1. The considerations of a geographical, historical, economic and ethnical character, on the strength of which the Italian Government does not consider that there is any reason whatever for placing the present frontier under discussion, are illustrated at length in the enclosed Memorandum and in the accompanying documentary evidence. They may briefly be summed up as follows:

(a) *Geographical factors.* – Few frontiers have so clearly been traced by nature as the one between Italy and Austria (1).

The frontier follows the crest of an imposing and impervious Alpine wall, constituting the dividing-line between two geographical units perfectly distinguishable and distinct from each other from a topographical, orographical, morphological and climatical point of view. The region bound by this mountain-bulwark to the North, known as Venezia Tridentina (the so-called South Tyrol), is clearly differentiated from the neighbouring regions beyond the Alps and slopes naturally and progressively towards the great Padano-Veneto plain, with

(1) One of the leading British authorities on the matter, Geo. G. Chisholm, writes as follows: «Of all the States carved out or largely made up of territory formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Austria is the one in which, on the whole, most respect has been paid to natural boundaries» (page 411, Handbook of Commercial Geography, Longmans, London, 1928).

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which it forms an integral whole. In its northernmost point, the frontier reaches the Alpine massif known as Italy's Peak (Vetta d'Italia).

(b) *Historical factors.* – Besides representing the line of demarcation between two clearly identifiable geographical units, the Brenner frontier has always been considered by historians, scholars and thinkers, as the ideal parting line between two cultures, two different worlds: the Latin and the Germanic. Its attainment was one of the fundamental goals of the Italian fight for liberty and national unity throughout the Risorgimento against the aggressive, retrograde, reactionary Austrian domination. It was explicitly recognized by the Pact stipulated in London on the 26th of April 1915, whereby France, Great Britain and Russia undertook to obtain in favour of allied Italy «the Trentino, the Cisalpine Tyrol (Alto Adige) with its natural geographical frontier (frontier of the Brenner)».

Definitely established by the Treaty of St. Germain of the 10th of September 1919, the Brenner frontier was solemnly recognized and confirmed in 1939 by the most fanatically nationalistic German Government which history records as the dividing line «*fixed for ever*» between the Germanic peoples and the peoples of the Italian peninsula.

(c) *Security factors.* – The natural features that make of the Brenner frontier a geographically perfect one, also confer on that line the value of an incomparable frontier which by eliminating all special advantages to either of the bordering countries, assures them both the maximum possibilities for self-defence.

Italy sincerely welcomes the rebirth of Austrian independence and intends moreover to contribute, inasmuch as is in her power and as indeed her policy up to the time of the Anschluss has already convincingly shown and confirmed, to the consolidation of this independence which she considers a fundamental interest to European peace. Moreover Italy is ready to consider the widest and most comprehensive agreements of an economic and commercial nature, such as will ensure the greatest reciprocal advantages to the economic life of the two countries.

On the other hand the experience of the past and in particular the same tendencies which appeared as far back as 1919 and which brought in 1938 to the final inclusion of Austria in the German Reich, do not warrant the exclusion of a future possible rebirth of a pan-Germanist movement, against which Italy and the Mediterranean basin cannot deliberately be left defenceless. (In March 1919 the Austrian National Assembly drafted a Constitution embodying an article which expressely established that Austria was a part of the German Republic; the plan was again taken up by the same Assembly in October 1920 and in March 1921, and was only abandoned in view of the resolute opposition of the Allied Powers. The idea of a reunion of Austria to the German Reich was again taken up under the economical angle and took definite shape in the Scho-

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bert-Curtius protocols of 1931: also this idea was only abandoned following the adverse advice given by the Hague Court).

In view of these considerations, which on the other hand were rightly and far-sightedly kept in mind by the American and British experts at Versailles, it appears all the more illogical and unexplainable that at the very moment when everywhere in Europe drastic measures of a precautionary and defensive character are being examined and taken against any possible threat of a renewed aggressive German nationalism, one should seriously think of voluntarily re-opening one of the classic paths which the Germanic invasions have already so often trodden in the past.

(d) *Economical factors.* – The alpine watershed (with which the present political boundary is identified), besides affording a net division between two clearly and completely distinct regions, marks also the division between two different economic spheres. The same reasons that following the detachment of the Venezia Tridentina from Lombardy and the Veneto in 1866 caused a general and natural economic depression in the whole region, operated in the opposite direction as a consequence of the reunion of the region itself to the rest of Italy and, by opening it up once again to its natural outlet, immediately brought about a more intensive and more rational economic development.

During a quarter of a century the Italian people have thrown into the two provinces of the Venezia Tridentina, and particularly in the province of Bolzano, an enormous mass of labour, energy and capital, such as have brought about the creation of a truly imposing aggregate of works. The economic features of the region have been transformed thereby with a consequent considerable advantage for the whole population. The figures given on detail in the *Memorandum* and in the remaining documentary evidence attest the incalculable loss which Italian economy would suffer from a mutilation in this region. (Suffice it to recall that the electric output represents today 14,5% of the total for Italy, and that 71 % of same is produced in the province of Bolzano. The whole of the production of magnesium, 32,2 % of the production of aluminium, and about 20% of the synthetic fertilizer industry of Italy are centered in the Venezia Tridentina. The respective plants, it should be stressed, have been wholly constructed after the reunion of this region to Italy).

(e) *Ethnical situation.* – Out of a total of 700.000 inhabitants there lived in the Venezia Tridentina a group of German-speaking and of Ladine population, numbering about 250.000 persons (35,7 %) for the greater part centered in the northernmost area (province of Bolzano: 230.000).

In recent years, and especially as a result of the implementation of the Italo-German agreement of 1939 and of the voluntary exodus of a considerable number of German-speaking individuals who had opted for the acquisition of German citizenship, the situation (as illustrated in detail in the accompanying *Memorandum*) has so radically changed that even in the province of Bolzano the Italian-speaking group reaches 40 % of the population. To-day Bolzano, the

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capital of the province, numbers 68,500 inhabitants, 54,600 of which are Italian-speaking.

Apart from any other consideration, it follows that a modification of the territorial status-quo, under the specious pretext of liquidating a problem of German minorities, would create ex-novo a practically identical problem of an Italian minority under Austrian sovereignty.

2. Through its contacts with the majority of Governments of the United Nations during the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on September last, the Italian Government was led to assume that the considerations above stated were so obviously persuasive and so conclusive as to render inconceivable that the Northern Italian frontier could ever become again a question of dispute or debate. Indeed the Italian Government is still firmly convinced that had not circumstances independent from its will caused the adjournement of the meetings of the Council, no serious question would have been raised at that time as to the Brenner frontier.

Between the first and the second session of the Council, the Austrian Government, having in the meantime obtained recognition by the Great Powers, has put forward in various forms and on various occasions a request for a revision of that frontier.

The Italian Government is not informed of the specific requests by the Austrian Government nor of the arguments put forward to support them. The Italian Government however presumes that those requests cannot rest upon geographic, political, economic or moral considerations. It is in fact impossible to allege that Nature is different from what it is; or that Italy has ever threatened any aggression beyond the Brenner (on the contrary it is she who has suffered innumerable invasions through that very pass during her millenary-old history); or that the fruits of Italian labour, intelligence and savings should be given to others; or finally, that the behaviour of Austria up to the German breakdown, entitles her to raise claims of any kind.

On the other hand it is easy to prove that a possible inclusion of the Alto Adige within the Austrian State would in no way offer a suitable contribution to the vitality of that Country: always taking for granted the doubtful assumption that Austria actually did not have within her 1937 boundaries the possibilities of an autonomous existence.

With regard to possible arguments of a so-called ethnical character, based on the presence of a German-speaking group south of the Brenner and on: (*i*) either an alleged right of the latter to appeal to the principle of self-determination, or on (*ii*) a claim by Austria to obtain, purely and simply, the annexation of the territory on which these individuals live, on the mere grounds that that territory is in fact partly populated by them, the Italian Government wishes urgently to draw attention to the following considerations:

(*i*) Out of 230,000 German-speaking persons settled in the province of Bolzano, 167,000 solemnly declared in December 1939, according to official

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figures published at that time, that they « *pledged themselves in an absolutely final manner to acquire German citizenship and to transfer themselves into the Reich* ». About 70.000 of them are known to have actually left before the Italian Armistice of September 1943 and 50.000 more have already acquired German citizenship, thus becoming in every respect foreigners according to law.

The Italian democratic Government, prompted by the highest humane principles and in view of the present situation of Austria and of other German territories, has nevertheless already declared, and confirmed by special legislatives measures, its intention to admit a wide and generous revision of the former options. At any rate it is obvious that none among those who freely chose to acquire German citizenship can claim to-day a legal right to exert any direct influence upon the fate of a country they had « *pledged themselves in an absolutely final manner* » to abandon.

Any other solution could but appear contradictory and unfair. It should furthermore be emphasized that while, in the name of a more satisfactory settlement of European affairs, a number of Governments have recognized the opportunity of expelling various millions of Germans from their territory (1) it could not be regarded as equitable to make Italy suffer for her generosity by turning against her the consequences of the very fact that she has not demanded the compulsory departure of all the Germans settled inside her frontiers : a measure which moreover, would have a specific moral and juridical foundation in the options they had taken.

In this connection it may be relevant to remember that the options took place in December 1939, namely full four months after the ruthless and tragic war of aggression had been started by Germany, and at a moment when Italy was still a neutral country. Whatever the parties concerned may now try to prove to the contrary, and even admitting that in certain instances coercion might have taken place (the latter, however, exercised exclusively on the German part), the options had the significance of an explicit adhesion to nazi-Germany at a moment when the latter was reaping her most brutal and most spectacular victories. This fact is abundantly confirmed by the marked nazi attitude of a great part of the German-speaking population of the Alto Adige, before and after the 8th of September 1943, as evidenced by the repeated manifestation of consent to the Hitlerite regime during the German military occupation of the region and above all, by the enlistment of many thousands of young men in the German Police and SS Units. The behaviour of the latter towards the Italian population and the Italian partisans against whom they were especially employed – was in keeping with that of the most fanatical nazis from the Reich ; and therefore it appears quite inadmissible that rights should be recognised to them in respect

(1) From the final communiqué of the Potsdam Conference, of the 2nd of August 1945, point 13:

« The three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German population, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia *and Hungary*, will have to be undertaken... ».

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of Italy, rights that Austria herself denies to former Austrian nazis and pan-Germanists (who are, for instance, liable to expulsion into Germany).

(*ii*) The question of the Northern Italian frontier, if considered on the wider plan of the relations between Italy and Austria, presents itself also from a moral as well as from a juridical standpoint in such clear-cut terms as allow of no doubt or possibility of equivocation. It is indeed certain that Austria can claim no title, either ethnic or political, to demand from Italy a part of her territory. The Italian Government again can but stress, also in this occasion, its sincere satisfaction for the restoration of Austrian independence, and its readiness to do everything in its power to strengthen that independence and to relieve the Austrian people from the distress they are enduring. But the Italian Government also considers it necessary to point out that Austria has never suffered any aggression on the part of Italy, while it is hardly possible to say the reverse; that the majority of the Austrian population – as can be proved – welcomed enthusiastically in 1938 the arrival of the nazi troops and took full part, up to the last day, in the war of aggression waged by nazi Germany; that no however modest attempt of resistance against nazism took shape or substance, not even after the restoration of Austrian independence had been promized in the Moscow declaration of October 1943 (1); that on the contrary, Austrian units within the Wehrmacht have continued to fight fiercely against Allied and Italian troops (as recorded in the appended Notes), laying down their arms only after the final breakdown of the nazi regime; that Austrian troops in Italy and elsewhere rivalled with the Germans in cruelty (a typical example is given by the mass execution of the men of the «Acqui» Division on the island of Cephalonia on September 1943). Austrian troops took part, jointly with the German ones, in the destructions operated all through the Italian peninsula, while it is well known that an enormous amount of goods and materiel was carried away from Italy to be stored on Austrian territory; so much so that Italy formally reserves the right to claim from Austria, in due time, the corresponding legitimate reparations.

It would seem impossible to admit that this same Austria should boast territorial claims, never put forth up to now, to the prejudice of democratic Italy who in the course of twenty months of loyal cobelligerency, has fought side by side with the Allies, laying herself voluntarily and completely open to the devastations of war and to the nazi-fascist vengeance. The faith in the superior justice of the Allied cause that has inspired the revolt of the Italian people against fascism and the sacrifices sustained in the very hard fight against the Germans, make it impossible for the Italian people even to conceive that Austria should be rewarded to the detriment of Italy.

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(1) From the final communique of the Moscow conference (19-30 october 1943), point 4:
«Austria is reminded however that she has a responsibility she cannot evade, for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that *in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation*».

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3. For the reasons stated above, it is the firm and considered opinion of the Italian Government that if a problem of the Alto Adige does exist, it is not a matter of tracing new frontiers, but merely a problem of non-Italian speaking minorities living south of the frontier between Italy and Austria.

Since Italy has no intention of even proposing a solution of the problem in the form of mass expulsions, which have been deemed necessary in other regions bordering Germany, the problem of this German-speaking minority remains of an exclusively internal character. To this problem the Italian Government, as the appended *Memorandum* fully sets forth, is accordingly striving to find an equitable and satisfactory solution by a series of special measures and a policy of the most generous tolerance and liberality.

Nobody can, in fairness, refuse to acknowledge that this corner of Italy offers to-day the best example in Europe of a territory where a German minority – in striking contrast with the treatment that Italian minorities are enduring elsewhere – enjoys a full opportunity to live and thrive in full freedom of language, speech, and press.

It is hardly necessary to confirm that the measures already adopted and enforced concerning the use of the national language, the schools, the freedom of thought and of press, etc., represent only a first step on the way of a wider and more comprehensive legislation which the Italian Government has the firm intention to implement for the purpose of granting to the German-speaking population of the Alto Adige as well as to other foreign-speaking groups settled inside her frontiers, a wide administrative autonomy joined with measures protecting their particular characteristics ad interests.

4. By way of conclusion the Italian Government deems it necessary to call the attention of the American, British, French and Soviet Governments upon the regretful repercussions a decision unfavourable to Italy on this question would exercise on the mind of the Italian people. It has been already pointed out on former occasion that the establishment of democracy in Italy – an aim calling for all the energies of the present Italian Government – is strictly connected with the confidence the Italian people have reposed in the spirit of justice of the victorious Powers. In no way therefore could the Italians resign themselves to acknowledge the equity of a decision which, after the painful sacrifices they have borne, would deprive them, in favour of a people against whom they also have been at war for twenty months, of the completion of their national unity. This fulfilment has been the dream of the Risorgimento and for its realization many hundreds of thousands of Italians gave their life in the first World War, in brotherhood of arms and of spirit with the British Empire, France, Russia and the United States of America.

Rome, 4th of February, 1946.

(over)

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Appended documentation :

1. *Memorandum* on the Italian Northern Frontier
2. Atlas illustrating the Venezia Tridentina.
3. Report on the electric plants of the Venezia Tridentina.
4. Notes on the participation of military units composed of Austrians and of German-speaking elements of the Venezia Tridentina to the war against Italy after the 8th of September, 1943.

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PRO MEMORIA

sulla questione della frontiera settentrionale italiana consegnato a Roma il 4 febbraio 1946 agli Ambasciatori di Francia, Gran Bretagna, Stati Uniti d'America e U. R. S. S.

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PRO MEMORIA

Il Governo Italiano ha appreso da fonti diverse che il Governo Austriaco ha ritenuto di dover sollevare la questione dell'Alto Adige sia presso i Governi Americano, Britannico, Francese e Sovietico sia presso il Comitato dei Supplenti dei Ministri degli Esteri attualmente in sessione a Londra.

Benchè l'Austria non figuri fra i Paesi Alleati, nè fra le Nazioni Unite o tra quelle cobelligeranti, il Governo Italiano ha dalle stesse fonti appreso che la richiesta Austriaca potrebbe essere posta in discussione e ritiene pertanto, benchè convinto che non si tratti di territorio in contestazione, sottoporre ad ogni buon fine fin da ora al Comitato dei Supplenti dei Quattro Ministri degli Esteri il suo punto di vista sulla questione del confine settentrionale d'Italia: punto di vista che ha già avuto occasione di esporre in passato, a titolo amichevole, ai Governi Americano, Britannico, Francese e Sovietico.

I. Le considerazioni d'ordine geografico, storico, di sicurezza, economico ed etnico, in forza delle quali il Governo italiano ritiene che non vi sia luogo a mettere in discussione l'attuale confine del Brennero, sono diffusamente illustrate nell'accluso ***Memorandum*** e nella documentazione che lo accompagna e possono riassumersi come segue:

a) – *Fattori geografici.* – Pochi confini sono così nettamente delineati dalla natura come quello tra l'Italia e l'Austria. Scrive Geo. G. Chisholm, una delle maggiori autorità britanniche in materia: «Of all States carved out or largely made up of territory formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Austria is the one in which on the whole most respect has been paid to natural boundaries» (pag. 411 – «Handbook of Commercial Geography» – Longmans, London, 1928).

Il confine italo-austriaco segue dappresso il crinale di una imponente ed impervia muraglia alpina, che costituisce la linea di separazione fra due entità geografiche perfettamente distinguibili e distinte dal punto di vista topografico, orografico, morfologico e climatico. La regione che essa chiude al nord, nota col nome di Venezia Tridentina (il cosidetto Süd Tirol), nettamente differenziata dalle finitime regioni d'oltre Alpe, degrada progressivamente e naturalmente verso la grande pianura padano-veneta del cui complesso è parte integrante. Nel suo punto più settentrionale detto confine raggiunge il massiccio alpino noto col nome di *Vetta d'Italia*.

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b) – Fattori storici. – Oltre che demarcazione tra due ben distinte entità geografiche, il confine del Brennero è sempre stato inteso da storici, studiosi e pensatori come il limite ideale tra due culture e tra due mondi diversi: il latino ed il germanico; ed il suo raggiungimento fu una delle mète fondamentali della lotta italiana per la libertà e l'unità nazionale durante il Risorgimento contro l'oppressivo, retrogrado, reazionario dominio austriaco. Esso fu esplicitamente riconosciuto dal Patto stipulato a Londra il 26 aprile del 1915 col quale la Francia, la Gran Bretagna e la Russia s'impegnavano ad ottenere per l'alleata Italia «il Trentino, il Tirolo Cisalpino (Alto Adige) con la sua frontiera geografica naturale (frontiera del Brennero)».

Stabilito definitivamente col Trattato di San Germano del 10 Settembre 1919, il confine del Brennero fu solennemente riconosciuto nel 1939, perfino dal Governo tedesco più esasperatamente nazionalista che la storia ricordi, come la linea di divisione «fissata per sempre» tra le popolazioni germaniche e quelle italiane.

c). – Considerazioni di sicurezza. – Le caratteristiche naturali che rendono geograficamente perfetto il confine del Brennero conferiscono altresì a tale linea il valore di un incomparabile confine che, togliendo ogni particolare vantaggio a ciascuno dei due Stati confinanti, assicura loro in modo eguale la massima possibilità di difesa.

L'Italia vede con sincera simpatia la rinascita dell'indipendenza austriaca. Essa intende contribuire, per quanto è nelle sue possibilità, e come la sua politica sino all'Anschluss dimostra e documenta, al consolidamento di tale indipendenza che considera un fondamentale interesse della pace europea. Essa è disposta ad esaminare i più larghi e comprensivi accordi di carattere economico e commerciale, che consentano alle economie dei due Paesi il maggiore vantaggio reciproco. Tuttavia la passata esperienza, ed in particolare le tendenze che, manifestatesi sin dal 1919, portarono nel 1938 all'inclusione dell'Austria nel Reich tedesco, non consentono di escludere la possibilità del risorgere di un movimento pangermanista, di fronte al quale l'Italia ed il bacino mediterraneo non possono essere deliberatamente lasciati senza difesa. (Nel marzo del 1919 l'Assemblea Nazionale Austriaca elaborò una costituzione un articolo della quale riaffermava che l'Austria era parte della Repubblica tedesca, progetto che fu ripreso dalla stessa Assemblea nell'ottobre 1920 e nel marzo 1921 e che cadde soltanto a seguito della risoluta opposizione delle Potenze Alleate. L'idea di una riunione dell'Austria al Reich germanico venne nuovamente ripresa dal punto di vista economico e concretata nelle note proposte Schobert-Curtius del 1931, anch'esse abbandonate solo a seguito del parere sfavorevole dato dalla Corte dell'Aja).

In vista di queste considerazioni, che gli esperti inglesi ed americani ebbero del resto presenti a Versaglia, appare quindi oltre tutto illogico ed inspiegabile che, mentre dovunque in Europa si prendono e si studiano drastiche misure cautelari e precauzionali contro le eventuali minaccie di un risorgente aggressivo nazionalismo germanico, si possa pensare di riaprire volontariamente una

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delle classiche strade che le invasioni germaniche hanno già tante volte percorso nella storia.

d). — *Fattori economici.* — Oltre che una demarcazione fra due regioni nettamente distinte, la displuviale alpina (con la quale si identifica il presente confine politico) segna anche la delimitazione tra due diverse unità economiche. Così come il distacco della Venezia Tridentina dalla Lombardia e dal Veneto dopo il 1866 determinò un generale e naturale deperimento dell'economia della regione, la riunione di essa al resto d'Italia, riaprendola al suo sbocco naturale, si è tradotta in una maggiore e più razionale valorizzazione economica.

Per un quarto di secolo il popolo italiano ha riversato nelle due Provincie della Venezia Tridentina, e particolarmente in quella di Bolzano, una enorme somma di lavoro, di iniziative e di capitali, che ha portato alla creazione di un complesso veramente imponente di opere. La stessa fisionomia economica della regione ne risulta trasformata, con conseguenti notevoli benefici per tutta la popolazione. Le cifre riportate diffusamente nel *Memorandum* e nella restante documentazione attestano l'incalcolabile danno che all'economia italiana deriverebbe da una mutilazione in questa regione. (Basti accennare al fatto che la produzione di energia idroelettrica rappresenta oggi il 14,5 % del totale italiano, e che di essa il 71 % è ottenuto in Provincia di Bolzano. L'intera produzione del magnesio, il 32,2 % di quella dell'alluminio, e circa il 20 % dell'industria dei fertilizzanti sono accentrati nella Venezia Tridentina. E si tratta di impianti costruiti per intero dopo la riunione della regione all'Italia).

e) — *Situazione etnica.* — Su di una popolazione totale di 700.000 abitanti, esisteva nella Venezia Tridentina un nucleo di circa 250.000 individui (35,7 %) di lingua tedesca o ladini, per la maggior parte accentrati nella zona settentrionale (provincia di Bolzano : 230.000).

A seguito dell'applicazione degli accordi italo-tedeschi del 1939, e dell'esodo di una considerevole parte di coloro i quali avevano optato per l'acquisto della cittadinanza germanica, la situazione — come è diffusamente illustrato nel Memorandum — si è così modificata che nella stessa provincia di Bolzano gli abitanti di lingua italiana raggiungono il 40 % della popolazione totale. Oggi Bolzano, capoluogo della provincia, conta 68.500 abitanti dei quali 54.600 di lingua italiana.

A parte ogni altra considerazione una eventuale modifica dello status quo territoriale, sotto lo specioso pretesto di liquidare un problema di minoranze tedesche, ne creerebbe dunque ex novo uno pressochè analogo di minoranze italiane poste sotto la sovranità austriaca.

2. Nei contatti avuti con la maggior parte dei Governi delle Nazioni Unite in occasione della prima sessione del Consiglio dei Ministri degli Esteri del settembre scorso il Governo Italiano era giunto alla conclusione che gli elementi sopra esposti fossero così evidentemente persuasivi e così irrefutabilmente giusti da rendere inconcepibile che la questione della frontiera settentrionale d'Italia potesse nel suo complesso costituire un argomento di controversia o di discussione. E' anzi tuttora fermo convincimento del Governo Italiano che

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se ragioni indipendenti dalla sua volontà non avessero reso necessario il rinvio dei lavori del Consiglio dei Ministri degli Esteri, nessuna seria questione sarebbe stata allora sollevata per quanto concerne la frontiera del Brennero.

Fra la prima e la seconda sessione del Consiglio dei Ministri degli Esteri il Governo Austriaco, dopo aver ottenuto il riconoscimento delle Grandi Potenze, ha avanzato in varia forma ed in varia sede la sua domanda di revisione di questa frontiera.

Il Governo Italiano ignora quali siano le specifiche richieste del Governo Austriaco e gli argomenti addotti a sostegno della sua tesi. Ritiene lecito tuttavia presumere che tali richieste non possano fondarsi su considerazioni d'ordine geografico, politico, economico o morale, poichè non è possibile pretendere che la natura sia diversa da quello che è, nè che l'Italia abbia minacciato aggressioni oltre il Brennero (mentre essa è stata invasa innumerevoli volte nel corso della sua storia millenaria attraverso quel passo); nè che il frutto del lavoro, dell'intelligenza e del risparmio italiano debba essere goduto da altri; nè che il comportamento dell'Austria fino al crollo tedesco le diano un titolo ad avanzare pretese verso alcuno.

E d'altra parte perfettamente documentabile che l'eventuale inclusione dell'Alto Adige nello stato austriaco non costituirebbe affatto un apporto atto ad assicurare in alcun modo la vitalità del paese, anche se fosse dimostrato che, nei suoi confini del 1937, mancassero effettivamente all'Austria le possibilità di esistenza autonoma.

Per quanto riguarda invece eventuali considerazioni di ordine etnico, e cioè l'esistenza di qua dal Brennero di un nucleo di individui di lingua tedesca e un correlativo preteso diritto sia dei medesimi a esercitare un diritto di autodecisione, sia dell'Austria a pretendere puramente e semplicemente la annessione del territorio da essi popolato, e solo perchè da essi popolato, il Governo italiano ritiene di dover richiamare la più seria attenzione sulle seguenti considerazioni:

(*a*) Dei 230.000 abitanti di lingua tedesca della provincia di Bolzano circa 167.000, secondo le cifre ufficiali a suo tempo pubblicate, solennemente dichiararono nel dicembre 1939 di «impegnarsi in *forma assolutamente definitiva* di voler acquistare la cittadinanza germanica e trasferirsi nel Reich». Di essi circa 70.000 risultano essere effettivamente partiti prima dell'armistizio italiano con le Nazioni Unite, mentre altri 50.000 hanno già conseguita la cittadinanza tedesca e sarebbero quindi, a tutti gli effetti giuridici, divenuti stranieri.

Il Governo democratico italiano, ispirandosi a concetti superiori di umanità ed in vista delle condizioni in cui versano l'Austria e le regioni germaniche, ha tuttavia già manifestato e confermato con apposito provvedimento legislativo l'intenzione di ammettere una larga e generosa revisione delle opzioni effettuate. È comunque evidente che nessuno di coloro che nel 1939 hanno liberamente optato per l'acquisto della cittadinanza germanica potrebbe rivendicare oggi un legittimo titolo ad esercitare una diretta influenza circa l'avvenire di una terra che si era «*impegnato in forma assolutamente definitiva*» ad abbandonare.

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Qualunque diversa soluzione non potrebbe non apparire contraddittoria e ingiusta. Va in proposito rilevato che – mentre in nome di una più sicura sistemazione europea è stata riscontrata da vari governi l'opportunità di espellere milioni di tedeschi dal proprio territorio (1) – non sarebbe equo ritorcere contro l'Italia il fatto che essa non abbia preteso l'allontanamento forzoso di tutti i tedeschi residenti entro i suoi confini: allontanamento per il quale essa possederebbe tra l'altro un fondamento morale e giuridico in virtù delle effettuate opzioni.

Non sarebbe forse irrilevante ricordare che le opzioni furono effettuate nel dicembre 1939: e cioè ben quattro mesi dopo l'inizio della bestiale e tragica guerra di aggressione da parte della Germania e mentre l'Italia era ancora neutrale. Esse ebbero quindi, checchè si cerchi oggi da parte interessata di dimostrare in contrario e sia pur ammettendo in qualche caso la coazione, peraltro esercitata esclusivamente da parte tedesca, il valore di una esplicita adesione alla Germania nazista al momento delle sue più brutali e travolgenti vittorie. Ciò è più che confermato dalla violenta impronta nazista che si manifestò nell'atteggiamento di una notevole parte della popolazione di lingua tedesca dell'Alto Adige prima e dopo l'8 settembre 1943: riconoscibile nelle manifestazioni di adesione al regime hitleriano, che hanno avuto luogo nel periodo dell'amministrazione militare tedesca in quelle terre, ma sopratutto nell'apporto dato da varie migliaia di reclute ad unità di polizia e di S.S. germaniche, il cui comportamento nei riguardi delle popolazioni e dei partigiani italiani – contro i quali di preferenza vennero impiegati – fu identico a quello dei più fanatici nazisti del Reich. Apparirebbe assolutamente inammissibile che a costoro si riconoscessero nei riguardi dell'Italia diritti che l'Austria stessa nega agli ex-nazisti e pangermanisti pertinenti al suo proprio territorio (tra l'altro passibili di espulsione in Germania).

(*b*) La questione del confine settentrionale italiano, se considerata sul più vasto piano dei rapporti italo-austriaci, si presenta, anche dal punto di vista morale e giuridico, in termini chiari che non ammettono nè dubbi nè possibilità di equivocazione. Appare certo infatti che l'Austria non possa vantare titolo alcuno, etico o politico, per pretendere dall'Italia una parte del suo territorio. Il Governo Italiano tiene a mettere nuovamente in rilievo, anche sotto questo profilo, con quanto compiacimento esso guardi alla ricuperata indipendenza austriaca e come esso sia disposto a fare tutto quanto è in suo potere per rafforzare tale indipendenza e per alleviare le difficoltà entro le quali si dibatte il popolo austriaco. Ma è pur necessario che esso faccia rilevare che l'Austria non ha mai subito aggressioni da parte dell'Italia mentre non è possibile affermare il contrario; che la stragrande maggioranza della popolazione austriaca accolse nel 1938 con documentato entusiasmo l'arrivo delle truppe naziste e parte-

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(1) Dal comunicato finale della Conferenza di Potsdam, diramato il 2 agosto 1945, punto XIII:

« I tre governi, dopo aver esaminato la questione sotto tutti gli aspetti, riconoscono che dovrà essere ritrasferimento in Germania delle popolazioni tedesche o di elementi tedeschi che sono rimasti in Polonia, in Cecoslovacchia e in *Ungheria* ».

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cipò appieno e fino all'ultimo giorno alla guerra scatenata dalla Germania nazista; che nessun pur modesto tentativo di resistenza antinazista prese forma e sostanza, anche dopo la promessa della ricostituzione dell'indipendenza austriaca fatta a Mosca nell'ottobre 1943 (1); che anzi unità austriache incorporate nell'esercito del Reich, come documentato nelle allegate note, hanno continuato accanitamente a combattere contro le truppe Alleate ed Italiane, deponendo le armi solo dopo il crollo del regime nazista; che infine truppe austriache si sono comportate in Italia e altrove con la stessa durezza dei tedeschi (tipico esempio è il massacro della divisione «Acqui» a Cefalonia nel settembre 1943). Truppe austriache hanno contribuito, congiuntamente a quelle tedesche, alle distruzioni materiali della penisola, mentre è noto che una ingente massa di beni e materiali è stata trafugata dall'Italia e accantonata in territorio austriaco; talchè anzi l'Italia si riserva formalmente il diritto di chiedere a suo tempo le corrispondenti legittime riparazioni dall'Austria.

Sembrerebbe inammissibile che questa stessa Austria potesse vantare pretese territoriali, neppure prospettate prima di ora, a danno dell'Italia democratica che, durante venti mesi di leale cobelligeranza, si è battuta a fianco degli Alleati, offrendo volontariamente e senza riserve tutta se stessa alle devastazioni della guerra ed alle persecuzioni e vendette nazi-fasciste. La fede nella superiore giustizia della causa alleata, che ha ispirato la rivolta del popolo italiano contro il fascismo ed i suoi sacrifici nella durissima lotta della resistenza, fa sì che questo stesso popolo non possa neppure concepire che l'Austria venga premiata nei confronti dell'Italia.

3. Per i motivi anzidetti è ferma e considerata opinione del Governo italiano che, se un problema della regione tridentina esiste, esso non è già una questione di delimitazione di confini, bensì un problema di minoranze di lingua non italiana, che si trovano al di quà della frontiera tra l'Italia e l'Austria.

Poichè l'Italia non intende nemmeno prospettare una soluzione del problema sotto la forma delle espulsioni in massa che per altre regioni confinanti con la Germania sono state ritenute necessarie, il problema della minoranza di lingua tedesca rimane di carattere puramente interno. Pertanto il Governo italiano, come diffusamente illustrato nel *Memorandum*, si sta adoperando attivamente – attraverso una serie di speciali provvedimenti e una politica della più generosa tolleranza e liberalità – per darvi una equa e soddisfacente soluzione.

Non v'è chi possa, in buona fede, misconoscere che questo lembo d'Italia offre nel presente momento il migliore esempio in Europa di un territorio entro il quale la minoranza tedesca – con stridente diversità rispetto al trattamento su-

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(1) Dal comunicato della Conferenza di Mosca (19-30 ottobre 1943), punto 3°:

«L'Austria deve però ricordare che essa ha una responsabilità alla quale non può sottrarsi, per la partecipazione alla guerra, a fianco della Germania hitleriana e *che nella sistemazione finale sarà tenuto conto del contributo che essa avrà dato alla sua liberazione*».

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bito altrove da minoranze italiane – ha piena facoltà di vivere e svilupparsi, in completa libertà di lingua, di pensiero e di stampa.

Appare superfluo confermare che le disposizioni già adottate ed applicate circa l'uso della lingua, le scuole, la libertà di pensiero e di stampa, ecc. non sono che un primo passo verso quella più ampia e comprensiva legislazione che il Governo italiano intende fermamente attuare, per assicurare alla popolazione di lingua tedesca dell'Alto Adige, così come agli altri gruppi di lingua non italiana che si trovino entro i confini dello Stato, una larga autonomia amministrativa e la garantita tutela delle proprie caratteristiche e dei propri particolari interessi.

4. A conclusione di quanto precede, il Governo Italiano sente il dovere di tornare a richiamare l'attenzione dei Governi Americano, Britannico, Francese e Sovietico sulle deprecabili ripercussioni che un'eventuale decisione sfavorevole all'Italia su questo punto provocherebbe nello stato d'animo del popolo italiano. È stato già fatto osservare in altra sede che il sicuro affermarsi della democrazia in Italia – a favore del quale il presente Governo Italiano sta impiegando tutte le proprie energie – è strettamente collegato alla fiducia che il popolo italiano ha riposto nel senso di giustizia delle potenze vittoriose. In nessun modo gli italiani potrebbero mai rassegnarsi – dopo gli ingenti sacrifici compiuti – a riconoscere la equità di una decisione che strappasse loro, a beneficio di un popolo contro il quale anche essi sono stati in guerra per 20 mesi, quella unità nazionale che è stato il sogno del Risorgimento, e per conseguire la quale molte centinaia di migliaia di loro fratelli sono caduti nella prima guerra in alleanza di armi e di spiriti con l'Impero Britannico, la Francia, la Russia e gli Stati Uniti d'America.

Roma, 4 febbraio 1946.

ALLEGATI: – *Memorandum* sul confine settentrionale italiano.

– Atlante illustrativo della Venezia Tridentina.

– Relazione sulla industria elettrica nella Venezia Tridentina.

– Note relative alla partecipazione di unità austriache ed alto-atesine alla guerra contro l'Italia dopo l'8-9-1943.

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MEMORANDUM
ON THE
ITALIAN NORTHERN FRONTIER

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THE ITALIAN NORTHERN FRONTIER

1) The northern frontier of Italy (frontier of the Brenner) was fixed by the Treaty of St. Germain, stipulated in 1919 between the principal Allied and Associated Powers and Austria.

2) The frontier runs along the line of the Alpine watershed, from the Ortler Group to Monte Forno, and can be considered geographically perfect.

3) From the point of view of security the present border offers the only line which efficiently bars the traditional road of Germanic invasions towards the valley of the Po and the Mediterranean basin. On the other hand the present line offers both the bordering countries the maximum possibilities of respective defence.

4) From the economic standpoint, the frontier allows the best development of the Upper and Lower valley of the Adige (provinces of Bolzano and Trento). This is borne out by the intensive development of local resources which, during the last quarter of a century, has made of the region an essential element of the industrial life of Northern Italy.

5) From the ethnical standpoint, the frontier leaves on Italian territory a minority composed of a population of foreign race (Germanic) or of foreign speech (Germanized neo Latins). This minority has already been considerably reduced as compared to that existing in 1919, whilst also in the Alto Adige (province of Bolzano) the Italian-speaking group reaches now a proportion of over 40 %. The final settlement of the situation is well on its way of being secured through the granting of adequate local cultural guarantees and autonomies.

In view of the points above stated and which are illustrated in detail in the following pages, the Italian Government sees no reason for placing the present frontier under discussion.

Rome, January 1945.

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§ 1. - Historical and diplomatic precedents

The political frontier between Italy and Austria, which after the *Anschluss* became the frontier between Italy and the German Reich, was fixed by the Treaty of St. Germain of September 10th, 1919.

The attainment of that frontier, which for historical, geographical, ethnical and security reasons has always been considered as the indisputable northern boundary of Italy, was one of the fundamental goals of the Italian struggle for freedom and unity throughout her Risorgimento. As such it was solemnly recognized by the Teaty of London, signed on April 26th, 1915 between France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy, and which in article 4 explicitely provided that:

« ..... in the treaty of Peace Italy will obtain the Trentino, the Cisalpine Tyrol, *with its natural geographical frontier* (frontier of the Brenner)..... ».

In its *Memorandum* of 7/2/1919, the Italian Delegation to the Peace Conference, in making a formal request for the application of the aforesaid pledge, recapitulated for all effects and purposes the reasons for Italy's claim to the Brenner frontier. The considerations then set forth, and which can to-day be fully confirmed as representing the point of view of the Italian Government, deserve to be quoted:

(*a*) Geographical considerations:

« ..... The line of the Alpine watershed provides a real geographical frontier. That frontier is the only one which can be formed by a real obstacle consisting in a wall of rock. This majestic wall was always considered to be the limit of Italy; it represents a necessary and sufficient guarantee; it bars the passes crossed by two great roads of communication; it affords the inhabitants of the higher valleys the means of descending towards the plain in conformity with their natural tendency; it extends without the slightest artificial interference along a series of successive levels which can be clearly and incontestably defined one after another..... ».

(*b*) Security reasons:

« ..... The strategic importance of the Upper Adige valley has always been recognised, since all the roads through which the German invasions descended into Italy start in the upper valley of the Adige. Even if the Italians held Trent, the Germans would still be the masters, further north, of the gates of Italy. Italy must go considerably further north than Bolzano to prevent the Germans dominating the whole Italian slope of the Alps, by means of the

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junction of the two great railway lines which cross the Alps at the Brenner and at Dobbiaco. The Austrian General, Kuhn, writes: *If the Italians wish to defend Venice they must occupy the Southern Tyrol as far as the Brenner.*

« Any other frontier line further south would only be an artificial mutilation, and would compel us to go in for costly armaments conflicting with the guiding principles of the Peace which is being prepared. On the other hand, the line we propose assures equal feeling of security for the people dwelling to the north and to the south of it, because the rugged character of the roadless land excludes the possibility of any important military operations, either on the north side or the south. The Brenner frontier is therefore required by nature, by the vital needs of two nations, and by supreme reasons of security and peace. It places the two bordering countries in a condition of complete equality from every point of view. It brings us back to natural conditions, and, as it identifies itself with reality, it has a definitely final character..... »

(c) Ethnical and historical considerations:

« ..... When we bear in mind the necessity for such a frontier and its absolute suitability (corresponding as it does to the line of the watershed), it is obvious that the inclusion of some 200,000 German-speaking inhabitants becomes a matter of minor importance. Even apart from the relations which have always existed in the course of history between that country (the Upper Adige) and Italy, relations of which evidence is afforded by monuments and indelible memories, and which were sanctioned under their twofold political and military aspect by its annexation under Napoleon to the Kingdom of Italy, it would be impossible to forget that the present ethnical composition of the Upper Adige is only the result of forcible additions and foreign invasions in a basin which, in its geographical, historical, and economic-political aspects, is definitely Italian.

« At the beginning of the XIXth century the Italian element was still the prevalent one, not only to the south of the Napoleonic frontier but in the whole Venosta Valley, in part of the districts of Brixen, and, taken as a whole, there were at least 45,000 Italians in the Upper Adige proper. But even setting all this aside, the fact would still remain that the territory lying between the pre-war Italian political frontier and the frontier we now ask for, i.e. the country of the Trentino and the Upper Adige, which forms a single geographical unit, is inhabited as a whole by a population of 600,000 souls, of whom 420,000 (380,000 according to Austrian statistics themselves) are Italian speaking. Even if the inclusion of the Upper Adige in the Kingdom of Italy were not justified by so many reasons of defence and security, the mere fact of the numerical superiority of the Italian population (which accounts for almost 70% of the total) in a country which it is impossible for peremptory reasons to divide, would require that the territory be reunited to its natural economic and national environment..... ».

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As it is, no serious objections were put forth against the Italian claims. Some doubts raised as to the advisability of the full application of the Treaty of London, in consideration of the fact that a group of non-Italian speaking inhabitants dwelt within the Brenner line, and the claims brought forward on these grounds by the Austrian delegation, were easily overcome after brief uncertainty.

Referring to the Italian *Memorandum*, the Chief of the American committee of experts, in making his recommendations on March 16th, expressed the opinion that « the Treaty of London line in the Trentino gives Italy a security of frontier advantageous in the interest of disarmament and probably necessary and expedient if German Austria should later on, as she well may, be united to Germany ».

A British *Memorandum* of the same period likewise recognized that :

« ..... The linguistic frontier, although resting on the solid flanking buttresses of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo massifs, is weak in the centre where it cuts across the main valley of the Adige between Bozen and Trent, exposing the latter town to a converging attack down the valleys of the Adige, Eisack and Pustertal, since it leaves the passes over the main watershed, i. e., the Reschen, the Brenner and the Toblach, firmly in Austrian hands. It must be admitted that from the strategic point of view the Italians are thus placed at a serious disadvantage vis-à-vis their old Austrian enemies and the danger is not diminished by the possibility of union between German Austria and Germany ..... ».

Lastly, President Wilson himself, in a *Memorandum* addressed to the President of the Italian Council of Ministers, Orlando, on the following 14th of April, stated that « he was personally quite willing that Italy should be accorded along the whole length of her northern frontier and wherever she comes into contact with Austrian territory, all that was accorded her in the so-called Treaty of London ».

When all doubts had been definitely overcome by the full recognition of the validity of the Italian claims, and when the persistent Austrian claims, based substantially on the principle of a « linguistic frontier », had been set aside, the Allied and Associated Powers on September 2nd reconfirmed their refusal to open up a discussion on the Upper Adige frontier, for the following reasons :

« ..... As to the territorial frontiers fixed for the Republic of Austria, the Allied and Associated Powers cannot admit any essential modification of the decisions which have been already communicated. These decisions have been made after months of thorough studies ; and there has not been a single argument in the remarks submitted by the Austrian Delegation that has not been examined by the Conference ..... As to the Tyrol, the Allied and Associated Powers have been struck by the fact that during long years the Italian

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people have been exposed to a menace, intentionally directed against their very life. This menace resulted from the possession by Austria-Hungary of advanced military positions commanding the Italian plains. Under these conditions the best solution, in the opinion of the Allied and Associated Powers, was to grant Italy her natural boundary of the Alps, she has claimed for so long.....

The events which have occurred from 1919 until now have altered nothing in the premises which led Italy to ask, and the Allies to approve, her extension to her natural frontier on the Brenner; if anything, they have only strengthened Italy's reasons and rights for maintaining the goal she attained at that time.

In this connection, it is not irrelevent to point out that the legitimacy of the Italian Brenner frontier even after the *Anshluss*, was solemnly recognized by the German Reich. The explicit recognition contained in the Italo German agreement of May 22nd, 1939 («.....considering that the common frontiers fixed for ever...») and the one implied in the agreements of 1939 relating to the option and transfer of the foreign language population, have solemnly confirmed the definite acceptance – which was not even repudiated by Germany after September 1943 – of the Alpine line as the historical and political division between the German peoples and those of the Italian peninsula.

Some of the points outlined above are enlarged on in the following paragraphs.

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§ 2. - The Brenner frontier from the geographical point of view

Few natural frontiers can be so clearly identified as the one generally designated by the name of its principal pass (the Brenner), corresponding to the political frontier between Italy and Austria as fixed by the treaty of St. Germain in 1919. It follows the crest of the great Alpine chain between the Ortler group and the saddle of Dobbiaco, whence it continues, always along the watershed, to the summit of Mount Pees, which is the point of junction of the triple frontier between Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia.

This Alpine arc begins to the north-west of the Stelvio with the group of the Umbrail mountains (3007 meters), to the north of which follows the Pees pass (2163 m.), the Sesswen (3227 m.) and Christannes (3227 m.) group. Beyond the indenture at the head of the Adige Valley known as the Resia pass (in German the *Reschenscheideck*, 1505 m.) begin the Venosta Alps, a designation partially corresponding to the German one of *Oetzthaler Alpen* (Oetz Alps), a massive block culminating on the line of the water-divide in the Palla Bianca (3736 m.), the Similaun (3607 m.), and the Altissima (3479 m.). It is rich in glaciers, more especially in the northern slope, and includes extensive impervious and uninhabited peak areas. They are traversed by no passes open to wheeled traffic, but only by difficult Alpine tracks at great altitudes.

The adjoining Alpine arc further east is of the same nature (the Sugar Loaf 2514 m., Tribulaun 3096 m.), stretching to the point where, at the head of the Isarco river, it descends to the Brenner Pass (1372 m.). But beyond the Brenner the chain again rises to a great altitude, forming a wall in the section designated by the Germans as the *Zillerthaler Alpen* and by the Italians usually called the Aurine Alps, with an imposing sequence of peaks over 3,000 m. high (Gran Pilastro 3510 m., Mesule 3480 m., Sasso Nero 3370 m., Pizzo di Valle 3210 m., Pizzo dei Tre Signori 3499 m.). Here again we find great glaciers and extensive uninhabited zones.

The eastern section of the arc runs in a southerly direction and is detached from the central Alpine chain (Tauri) like a great spur, falling gradually away to the south, with peaks which, however, exceed 2,500 m. in height : the great and impervious mass of the Giants' Outlook (Vedette dei Giganti, 3435 m.), and the Corno di Fana (2663 m.) which looks down on the Sella di Dobbiaco (1250 m.).

There can be no doubt that this impressive Alpine bulwark which surrounds to the north the basin of the Adige and the Isarco, has always been considered and understood to be the ideal and material dividing-line between two worlds, two cultures, two geographical units which are quite distinct topographically,

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orographically, morphologically and climatically. Formed as it is by an Alpine arc of an average altitude of more than 2,800 meters :

(1) it is the water-divide between the basins of the Adriatic and of the Black Sea ;

(2) it includes, over its whole length, extensive areas of snowy or in any case impervious and uninhabited peaks, forming a real barrier corresponding in every respect to the requirements of a natural frontier as defined by geographical science ;

(3) it circumscribes to the north the region of Tridentine Venetia, which has a character of its own, clearly differentiated from that of the neighbouring regions beyond the Alps, and which has the following geographical features :

(*a*) only three passes (Resia, Brennero, Dobbiaco) connect in with the regions to the north of the water-divide, while a great number of passes and valleys unite it to the lateral regions (Valleys of the Piave, the Brenta, the Sarca, the Oglio) and to the Valley of the Po ;

(*b*) the rivers and valleys, starting from the water-divide or detaching themselves from it, all converge towards the south, conferring a uniform character on the whole region ;

(*c*) the climate, flora, and fauna have the characteristics of the southern regions which differentiate them clearly from those met with on the other side of the Alpine crests ; they have a decisive influence also on many aspects of human life. Even the barriers which characterize some of the valleys forming a series of basins – among the best known are those of Salorno, of the Avisio and of the Noce – not only are of no special geographical importance but do not even represent a limit or a line of demarcation from the point of view of climate or vegetation.

The only divergence between the respective line of the political and geographical frontiers is found in three very brief sections in which the water-divide has been assigned in full to Italy. These are :

(*i*) at the Resia Pass, where the frontier reaches slightly northward ;

(*ii*) in the region of San Candido (Innichen) where the road junction of that name, at which the roads coming from the Valley of the Drava, the Pass of M. Croce di Comelico and the Saddle of Dobbiaco meet, represents the natural link between the communications connecting the upper valley of the Cadore and the Valley of Pusteria. It is therefore natural that this junction, which connects two regions of Italy, should be included in Italian territory ;

(*iii*) in the basin of Tarvisio, a real wedge between the two upper basins of the Isonzo and the Tagliamento. It is a very important road and railway junction, the point where the three mountain systems of the Julian, Carnich and Caravanic Alps meet, where three civilisations, the Roman, the German, and the Slav, converge. Its possession enables Italy to have a carriage road between the Valley of the Fella and that of the Isonzo, 17 kilometer long, instead of having them connected by a road 150 kms. long.

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§ 3. - The Brenner frontier from the standpoint of security

The natural features that make the Brenner boundary a geographically perfect one, also confer on that line the value of an incomparable strategic frontier, eliminating all special advantages to either of the bordering States, whilst assuring them both the maximum possibilities for self-defence. As such it must be considered as affording the best reciprocal guarantee of peace between them.

Thus, while the Brenner frontier confers no special offensive advantages on Italy, the positions along which it extends, represent from the point of view of defence, the ideal barrier against all threats from the north, as it consists of an almost uninterrupted chain of really impassable bulwarks. Only three passes open to wheeled traffic (the Resia, Brenner, and Dobbiaco passes), available for possible attempts at invasion, are found along the whole lenght of its 290 kms. Besides these, there are only a few mule paths available, the use of which, moreover, is restricted to three months in the year and to small and specialized forces.

If any section of the present frontier were thrust back further south, a serious injury would be done to the situation of Italy in time of peace, to her defence in case of war, and to her very possibilities of reconstruction. Thus:

(*a*) the frontier line would be considerably lengthened, and above all the area available for military purposes would be increased by many tens of kilometers;

(*b*) it would run along much weaker natural positions, of no depth, crossed by many wide areas well provided with facilities, and traversed by carriage roads which increase progressively in number the further we go from the water-divide line, until they are no fewer than 15, offering twelve lines for invasion, actual doors opening on our national territory;

(*c*) it would enable an invader to concentrate huge forces and war supplies in time of peace on the Italian side of the obstacle represented by the waterdivide, and to assemble them in the wide areas and operational bases of Vipiteno, Val Venosta, Pusteria, and the Basin of Bolzano (in this repect, account must also be taken of the advantage conferred by the extensive carriage road and railway net converging on the Inn valley);

(*d*) it would afford an adversary great facilities for manoeuvering, favoured by excellent road and railway systems for crossing the Alpine ridges, and lying parallel to the frontiers;

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(*e*) it would compel Italy to provide herself sooner or later with a new costly system of defence, the organisation of which – as also the need, even in peace time, of large forces to garrison it – would imply vast expenditures which the country requires for the work of reconstruction.

It should also be remembered that if it is true that technical progress (aviation, mechanised transport, the increased range of artillery, long range weapons like the varions « V » weapons) has greatly reduced the defensive value of land frontiers, it is all the more necessary to seek a protection against these new offensive menaces in the only elements which still preserve a certain hindering value – such as mountain barrage, the cover of the terrain, the greater depth of the defensive belt – and which the present frontier actually affords Italy.

* * *

The Italian people earnestly hope that an effective system of collective security and a real understanding among the Nations, may assure Europe a long period of peace such as would lead to the disappearance of the need, and even of the idea, of strategic frontiers in the relations between States. But two thousand years of history call the attention of the Italians to the threat represented for the Peninsula by the tendency of compact and aggressive masses of the Germanic races to gravitate towards Italy's northern frontier and who, through the Brenner pass and down the upper valley of the Adige, have repeatedly found a highway for their invasions.

The desired revival of Austrian independence and the firm determination to preserve the peace which inspires the great Allied Powers, and with them the whole human family, has removed for the time being this imminent danger. But it cannot be said to be equally certain that the danger has been definitely exorcized. It should be borne in mind that if Austria – after the failure of the disastrous nazi experiment – seems now definitely desirous of recovering and preserving her own political identity, it is no less true that the *Anschluss*, though realized under the nazi regime, had been one of the aspirations of the social-democrats which made itself felt more than once in the immediate post-war years and which took definite shape in the Schobert-Curtius plan of 1921. It cannot therefore be excluded that in a more or less remote future, when the memories and animosities caused by recent events will have died down, the tendency of the German peoples to unite, may again arise and get the upper hand, though under another emblem than the swastica. In considering this problem we should also bear in mind the special ties which exist between the populations facing each other on the Brenner frontier – the so-called Northern Tyrolese and the contiguous Bavarian populations. These ties, dating back to a common origin and to a common historical background, and which from many points of view are more intimate than those existing between the Tyrolese and the real Austrians, had made themselves more strongly felt after the last world

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war, making of Munich, and indirectly of Berlin, much more than of Vienna, the driving centre of the irredentist movement in the Upper Adige. We cannot therefore exclude that the future may bring about the growth of a tendency in favour of a reunion, *within or apart from an independent Austria*, of the Tyrolese province with those of Bavaria. This would be the first step towards the reconstruction, north of the Italian frontier, of a powerful Germanic State; and this prospect confirms the need for Italy to consider the question of her frontiers in function of the general and wider problem of her relations with the Germanic world, rather than in function of the more modest one of her relations with the Eastern March.

The discussions which took place after the first world war in connection with the determination of the Italian northern frontiers, afford a valuable precedent in this regard. As is more fully recalled in § 1, those discussions led to the unanimous and specific recognition of the need of assuring Italy a solid strategic frontier which, in the interest of Italian security, disarmament, and peace would be such as not « to place the Italians at a serious disadvantage vis-à-vis their old Austrian enemies », all the more so as « the danger is not diminished by the possibility of a union between German Austria and Germany ». This frontier could be no other than « the natural boundary of the Alps, so long claimed by Italy ».

A reference must be made to the basin of Tarvisio. The occupation of this basin represents for Italy the possibility of defending and protecting the upper valleys of the Isonzo and the Tagliamento against threats from the north-east, barring one single access instead of four (Camporosso, Predil, Somdogna and Nevea) which would have to be defended, should the frontier be pushed back. Moreover the possession of the basin of Tarvisio makes it possible to have carriage communications between the Fella and the Isonzo valley over a distance of 17 kilometers instead of 150 kms., and requires for deployment a front of only 27 kilometers instead of one of 52 kms., should the frontier be pushed back to the southern borders of that basin.

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§ 4. - The Brenner frontier from the economic standpoint

The Alpine water-divide, besides affording a net division of a geographical and military character between the slopes descending towards the Adriatic and those descending towards the Black Sea, is also the natural parting line between two different economic spheres.

We need only recall the fact that from 1866 to 1890 the whole region of the Upper Adige suffered from a severe agricultural and general economic depression, due precisely to its detachment from Lombardy and the Veneto and to the destruction of many natural economic ties which had always existed between those regions and those of the Trentino and the Upper Adige. For the same reason the annexation of the latter provinces to Italy, by opening up once more to them their natural outlet towards the valley of the Po and the other parts of the Peninsula, was immediately followed by greater commercial activity and a fuller and more rational development of their economic resources.

These natural factors, and the enterprise and industry of the Italians who devoted to Tridentine Venetia in general and to the Upper Adige in particular much greater efforts than had ever been made in their behalf by Austria, explain the remarkable growth of all the activities of the region, which has been definitely inserted in the sphere of Italian economic life from which it could only be again torn away with reciprocal and very serious damage.

Apart from the far from negligeable cost met by the State for the conversion of the Austrian currency and government securities (nearly 1,250 million lire), and the huge sums assigned for public works (among others, 490 million lire as a contribution for road building and 700 million for railway works), the figures given further on fully illustrate not only the importance of the region, but also the impressive effort made by Italy to develop it more fully, and the results which were attained.

An examination of these figures shows in particular:

(a) In many directions there has been a remarkable development since 1918 due to annexation to Italy. Thus, in the case of the hydro-electric industry, the most important of the region, the increase has been tenfold; in the case of the metal, engineering, and chemical industries, these activities are practically competely new ones.

The introduction and growth of all these activities has abundantly offset the inevitable decline or depression of some small local industries: a decline and depression that were due to general causes which have affected similar small industries in all European countries.

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In the last few years before the war Bolzano was becoming an important industrial centre. While the old heart of the city had retained the architectural character it owed to the long Austrian rule, the suburbs, which were growing in size and importance from year to year, had acquired the appearance and the population of a modern Italian city.

Even the tourist industry, which had already been well developed and equipped in the period preceding the first European war, has been furthered by the building of new roads and the improvement of those already in existence. All the minor valleys are now crossed by moter traffic roads, and special care has been taken to inter-connect the various valleys. In 1935 regular motor bus services were running over 1067 kms., and in the summer *de luxe* tourist motor coaches ran over a distance of 2571 kms. By far the larger number of these services had been organized since 1918. It should be added that nearly 70 % of the tourists were Italians, thus assuring that permanent clientèle which is essential for the upkeep and development of those hotel, therapeutic, and sports installations which made it possible to direct towards those provinces large number of foreigners, with a corresponding considerable influx of foreign exchange into the region and into Italy as a whole.

(*b*) The province of Bolzano has played a leading part in this intense economic development. Two thirds of the electric power generated, almost the whole output of the metal and chemical industries, the great majority of the tourist trade of the region are all centred in the Upper Adige.

(*c*) The large percentages which the leading economic activities of Tridentine Venetia represent of the totals for Italy, bear witness to the complementary character assigned by nature to that region in its relations to the other parts of the Peninsula. These characteristics have been definitely consolidated during the last twenty-five years.

The plants in the province of Bolzano alone account for 22,8 % of the total output of the important Italian aluminium industry; while in the production of fertilizers they account for 15,7 % of the output of sulphate of ammonia and for 22,9 % of that of calcium nitrate. The local output of magnesium makes up, practically, for the whole of Italian production. The forests of the region contribute 3,516 c. m. of timber, being 18.2 % of the total Italian output, thus considerably reducing Italy's dependence on foreign supplies for this essential product. In the very important item of rosins and turpentine (colophony products) they account for no less than 83,3 % of the total Italian production. The tourist trade, mainly centred in the province of Bolzano, with an average annual entry of foreign exchange equivalent to 15 million dollars, covered 14 % of Italy's adverse trade balance. The output of tobacco, obtained mainly from the Trentino, and that of fruit and butter, mainly from the Upper Adige, made a notable contribution to Italian economy.

Particular reference should be make to the hydro-electric plants of the region. Taking the figures for 1942, the electric power generated in the

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two provinces amounted to Kwh 2.672.000.000 (of which roughly 71 % generated in the province of Bolzano), representing 14.5 % of the total for Italy. Of this amount *less that* 10 % *represents the average consumption for strictly local necessities*, including railway traction and minor industries (Kwh 246.996.000 in 1941), thus leaving a *net surplus of over* 90 % which is released for the necessities of national industry.

Taken from another angle, this surplus represents aproximately 22 % of the total power generated in Northern Italy (the Tre Venezie, Lombardy and Piedmont) and will further considerably increase once the plants under construction are in full operation with their estimated-yearly output of over Kwh 1.000.000.000, entirely earmarked for consumption in the neighbouring Italian provinces.

The total output of electric power in the province of Bolzano alone (Alto Adige proper), including the estimated production of the plants under construction, is equivalent to 2 – 3 million tons of coal (between kg. 0.800 and kg. 1.200 of coal per Kwh, according to quality), *representing between* 14 – 21 % *of the average yearly consumption of coal by Italy* (14.216.995 tons in 1938, of which 11.816.995 tons imported and 2.400.000 tons produced locally).

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PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF TRIDENTINE VENETIA

	Prov. of Bolzano	Prov. of Trent	Total Tridentine Venetia	Italy	% of Tridentine Venetia to all Italy
1. Electric Industry (1)					
Installed Power (000 Kw):					
Before 1918	*36,9*	*21,9*	*58,8*		
After 1918	*447,4*	*224,4*	*670,8*	—	—
Total	483,3	246,3	729,6	—	—
Power generated (millions of Kwh): (2)				5.290,6	13,7
Plants built: before 1918	*155,3*	*74,4*	*229,7*		
id. after 1918	*1.753,8*	*689,1*	*2.442,9*	—	—
Total	1.909,1	763,5	2.672,6	18.299,7	14,5
New plants (already planned and mostly under construction)					
Estimated output (millions of Kwh.)	700,0	300,0	1.000,0	—	—
2. Metal Industries					
Aluminium (000 tons)	20,4 (3)	8,6 (4)	29,0	90,0 (4)	32,2
3. Engineering industries					
Motor Vehicles (thousands)	2,0	—	2,0	89,1 (4)	2,9
4. Chemical Industries					
Sulphate of ammonia (000 tons)	33,0 (3)	—	33,0	209,6 (4)	15,7
Calcium nitrate (000 tons)	29,7 (3)	—	29,7	129,6 (4)	22,9
Sodium nitrate (000 tons)	1,2 (3)	—	1,2	63,1 (4)	2,0
5. Tobacco Industry					
Snuff (tons)	—	47,4	47,4	—	4,02
Pipe tobaccos (tons)	—	539,0	539,0	—	7,06
Cigars and cigarettes (tons)	—	160,1	160,1	—	3,75
Cigarettes (tons)	—	2.807,2	2.807,2	—	9,10
By-products (tons)	—	180,8	180,8	—	35,44
6. Forest Industries					
Timber (000 c. m.)	319,8	322,4	642,2	3.516,4	18,2
Fire-wood (000 tons)	66,1	164,3	230,4	3.754,5	6,2
Rosin and turpentine (qls)	—	—	356,0	427,0	83,3
Bark for tans (qls)	—	—	2.242,0	25.554,0	8,7
7. Dairy Industries					
Butter (000 tons)	1,3	1,1	2,4	44,7	5,3
Cheese (000 tons)	0,5	2,7	3,2	222,9	1,4
8. Tourist Industry					
Guest days (000)	—	—	2.221,0	12.112,0	18,3
Valuta received (millions)	—	—	300,0	—	14 % (5)
9. Fruit production					
Apples (000 tons)	25,4	4,9	30,3	207,0	14,5
Pears (000 tons)	10,2	3,5	13,7	160,4	9,1

(1) See: "Grandi utilizzazioni idrauliche per forza motrice", published in 1942 by the Italian Ministry for Public Works.

(2) Output for 1942.

(3) Output for 1943.

(4) Output for 1938.

(5) Percentage of average Italian trade deficit.

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§ 5. - The ethnical situation

Italy's northern geographical frontier includes in Italian territory a German speaking minority, formed in part by immigrants of German race but in part descended from Italian pre-German groups who in the course of many centuries, and more especially towards the close of the Middle Ages, gave up their own language. The minority consists therefore rather of persons of alien speech than of alien race.

The most reliable calculations place these minorities on the eve of the first world war at less than 220,000 persons (234,000, according to Austrian statistics themselves) out of 645,000 inhabitants forming the total population of Tridentine Venetia. They thus accounted for about 35 % of the total, most of whom – probably 200,000 – centered in the northern part of the territory, commonly known as the Upper Adige, and corresponding roughly speaking to the province of Bolzano.

As is known, under the Italo-German agreements of 1939 the members of the non-Italian speaking minorities were allowed to declare whether they «pledged themselves in an absolutely definite manner to opt for the acquisition of citizenship of the German Reich and to transfer themselves to Germany» or whether they wished to remain in Italy as Italian citizens.

A careful enquiry then made jointly by the Italian and German authorities ascertained their number to be 266,985 persons, of whom 229,509 in the province of Bolzano and 37,485 in the three other mixed language zones (provinces of Udine, Belluno, Trent). The official report published on January 9th, 1940 stated that of this number 185,085, of whom 166,488 of the province of Bolzano and 18,597 of the other zones, opted for Germany (1). A calculation which can only be approximate, since it has been so far impossible to make an exhaustive enquiry, but which is however based on reliable evidence, leads to believe that

(1) *Note.* – The figure given for the optants is that contained in the official communication published on January 9, 1940. There is reason to believe that it was not accurate. A recent examination of the special registers compiled in the several communes would show that the optants for Germany in the province of Bolzano alone were 198,384 (instead of 166,488). But neither can this figure be considered definite as there was a subsequent revision of the options, some of which were repealed for humane reasons, on the ground of moral coercion, etc.; while others were contested by the Italian Government on the case of persons of Italian origin. A return dated April 30, 1942, made by the Italian High Commissioner for the execution of the Agreements, in conformity with the above principles, places the number of optants for Germany at 166,585, i.e. 12,000 less than given by the other calculation. It is certain that from April 1942 to September 1943 the number in question was further reduced.

These differences do not however make any substantial change in the terms of the question. At the most, they would increase the number of those who had undertaken to leave and acquire German nationality. Anyway to avoid confusion, also the subsequent text of the present memorandum is based on the official figures of January 9th, 1940.

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on the eve of the armistice 125 to 130 thousand of the aforesaid optants had already been regularly naturalized Germans, and of these, according to the figures supplied by the Italian frontier officers, no fewer than 77,772 had already transferred themselves to Germany by the 1st of September 1943. If we presume that none others left for Germany after that date, the above mentioned statistical returns would show that the foreign language minority *in all of the mixed language territory* numbered at the time, 189,213 persons, 107,313 of whom had applied for (and aproximately 50,000 had obtained) German citizenship, whilst 81,900 had explicitely or, by abstaining from opting, implicitely expressed the intention of remaining in Italian territory as Italian subjects.

For an estimate of the resulting situation it is to be emphasized that these figures refer to the foreign language group of four provinces (Belluno, Bolzano, Trento and Udine), and that *they take into account only one aspect of the movement of population which has occured subsequent to the options.* In all the territory in question there has in fact taken place since 1939 a rapid increase of the Italian-speaking group, due to the natural influx of a considerable number of Italian families who have settled there in the place of the departed optants. A reliable estimate places the Italian-speaking population established in the province of Bolzano at the eve of the Armistice in September 1943, in the neighbourhood of 115.000 souls.

Bearing these facts in mind, it is particularly instructive to reconstruct the ethnic situation which had been brought about in Alto Adige proper (province of Bolzano) at the beginning of september 1943. Namely: Italian speaking group 115.000 (41,6 %); German speaking group 159.520 (57,7 %), of which aproximately 63.000 (22,8 %) had in 1939 confirmed their intention of remaining Italian subjects. It is worth noting that the Italian-speaking population taken jointly with the German-speaking section which had not opted for Germany totalled at least 178.000 (64,2 %) against aproximately 96.560 who had opted for their transfer to the Reich (1).

Due allowance beeing given for the temporary presence in the region of Allied Forces and of a considerable number of Reichs-germans (prisoners of war, former officials, refugees, etc.), and for the return of some thousand previously emigrated optants, it can safely be said that the foregoing statistical figures reflect with fair aproximation also the actual present-day situation. Indeed, with regard to the Italian speaking section of the population, although no exact and official data are available, there is every reason to believe that, if anything, it has further increased in the mean time.

The obvious conclusion is that, as a result of the annexation of these lands to Italy, of the economic development of the region (see § 4) and, finally, in

(1) On the matter of the optants who had emigrated to Germany before september 1943, the figures relating to the province of Bolzano have been estimated by applying a proportional reduction to the total figure of 77.772 which, in fact, covered the whole of the mixed language territory.

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consequence of the movement of population brought about by the options, the Italian speaking group in Alto Adige has increased everywhere at a very accelerated rate, leading to a steady and substantial modification of the ethnical composition of the territory, to the exclusive advantage of the Italian element (which has risen from 16,7 % in 1910 to 29,2 % in 1939, and to 41,6 % in 1943).

The agreements of 1939 *have never been denounced by Germany*, not even after the armistice of September 1943 and the state of war which followed thereon, on October 13th, between Italy and Germany. Indeed, the German occupying authorities, after the 8th of September 1943, explicitly declared that these agreements could not be held to have lapsed and gave them a certain measure of effect, even though whilst so doing they committed a whole series of open violations of the terms agreed upon.

On the other hand, as the fact that the agreements have not yet been fully carried out is quite independent of the will of Italy, and cannot therefore be urged as a reason for considering that they have lapsed, they may still be held to be valid and operative. It is, anyway, beyond all question that the juridical consequences which have already taken effect in the course of the application of the agreements would retain their full validity also in the case of the latter being considered void. All those who, following their option, have already acquired the German citizenship, have therefore definitely lost the Italian citizenship.

So much for the state of the case. The Italian Government is however firmly resolved to follow a policy inspired by principles of liberty, democracy and of comprehension and respect of the highest human values, such as will assure the development in Tridentine Venetia of its special ethnical, cultural and economic features, and allow a revision of some of the aspects of the situation which has been brought about by the agreements of 1939.

These principles can find expression in the following determinations:

(*a*) The acceptance of the principle of a revision of the options made in 1939. The Italian Government, in short, intends to allow that all those who, acting at that date under the influence of fascist oppression and nazi propaganda, pledged themselves to abandon their native land and acquire German citizenship, but in fact never implemented their former decision, be afforded an opportunity of reconsidering their case. Due exception being made for those who have shown themselves unworthy thereof, the Italian Government will, in principle, be happy to see these inhabitants remain in the lands which their labor and perseverance has enriched. The latter, on their part, will undoubtedly find under the democratic institutions and within the framework of a renewed Italy, full opportunity of a peaceable and harmonious development, and will certainly bring a valuable contribution to the task of natural reconstruction, both in the material and in the spiritual field.

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(*b*) The adoption of suitable measures for guaranteeing to the foreign language and foreign race minorities the official use of their language, freedom of education, the protection of their culture, a large measure of administrative autonomy, and adequate political representation which will enable them to protect their special interests. The Italian Government is firmly resolved that these measures shall afford serious guarantees to the populations concerned and to this end proposes to submit them in due course to the Constituent Assembly in order that they be sanctioned in the fundamental laws of the State. The study of these measures has already been undertaken and a number thereof has in the mean time found practical application in special new legislation.

In an appendix hereto will be found :

– the Official statement of policy by the Council of Ministers on July 11th, 1945, on the question of the foreign race and language minorities ;

– a summary of the Legislative Decree concerning the elementary schools in the province of Bolzano, approved by the Council of Ministers of October the 2nd, 1945 ;

– a summary of the Legislative Decree concerning the use of the German language in the territory of the province of Bolzano, approved by the Council of Ministers on October 14th, 1945 ;

– a summary of the Legislative Decree on the revision of the status of citizenship of those who had opted for German, citizenship approved by the Council of Ministers on November 21st, 1945.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF JULY, 12th, 1945

« Yesterday afternoon the Council of Ministers, after hearing the communications of the President on the policies it is proposed to adopt in relation to the foreign language and foreign race minorities, approved the following declaration :

« The Italian Government reaffirm that the democratic reform of the State necessarily implies the grant of special guarantees to citizens speaking a language other than Italian.

« Not only will the free use of their language be allowed and guaranteed in private business relations, in public meetings, in public worship, in the press, but also in their relations with the political, administrative, and judicial authorities. In those places where citizens speaking another language than Italian represent a considerable percentage of the population, they will be guaranteed the use of their mother tongue in the public schools, for teaching and all other purposes.

« The special requirements of the zones inhabited by people of other language or traditions will be protected by a suitable regime of local autonomies . . ».

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE APPROVED ON OCTOBER 2nd, 1945
(Elementary teaching)

The Decree corresponds to the proposals freely put forth by the school authorities in the Alto Adige with the approval of the competent Allied Authorities, and offers the elementary schools in the province of Bolzano a statute designed to ensure full parity of rights to the two language groups. Teaching in the elementary schools of the province shall henceforth be carried out in the pupil's mother language by teachers belonging to that same language group. The appurtenance to one or the other language group will be established by the free statement of the parents or tutor.

The Decree provides also for the supplementary teaching of the second language to all the pupils, the curriculum having however a prevalently conversational character. Religion will be taught in the mother-language. Special classes shall be instituted whenever the pupils of the language group which is locally in minority reach the number of eight. The Decree also regulates the distribution of the school bureaus of the province, in order to ensure the presence of officials and inspectors versed in the two languages.

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Summary of Legislative Decree approved on October 14th, 1945
(Use of German language)

In accordance with the general principles adopted in respect of all non Italian-speaking minorities, the Decree sanctions the introduction in Alto Adige of the use of the German language both in everyday relations with the official authorities and in official documents. The Decree, which is much on the lines of the similar measures approved for the Val d'Aosta, also provides that all public records should be accompanied by a German translation.

Summary of Legislative Decree approved on November 21st, 1945
(Status of optants)

The Decree admits in principle that those who in 1939 opted for German citizenship, and even subsequently obtained it but did not in fact transfer themselves to the Reich, may apply for the return of Italian citizenship. The requests will be decided upon by a mixed Commission, which will particularly take into account the attitude maintained by the applicant and his, or her, activity after September 8th, 1943. Special weight will be given to humane and family considerations. Individuals belonging to certain well defined categories (such as war criminals, leading nazi exponents, etc.) are on the other hand debarred from the above concession.

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TABLE SHOWING THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN POPULATION
IN THE UPPER ADIGE FROM 1910 TO SEPTEMBER 1st, 1943

	German-speaking	Italian-speaking	% of Italian-speaking on total population	Others (1)	Total
1910 (2) Upper Adige	220.697	16.532	7,1 %	10.775	248.004
Trentino	*13.450*	*370.854*	*96,5 %*	*12.233*	*396.537*
Total Venezia Trid.	*234.147*	*387.386*	*62,2 %*	*23.008*	*644.541*
1910 (3) Upper Adige	205.090	32.139 9.800 (4)	13,6 %	10.775	248.004
	205.090	41.139	16,7 %	1.775	248.004
1921 (5) Upper Adige	190.855	36.734	16,1 %	24.495	252.084
1939 (6) Upper Adige	228.293	78.201	25,8 %	7.495	313.989
(7)	215.825	90.668	29,2 %	7.495	313.989
1943 (8) Upper Adige	159.520	115.000	41,6 %	2.000	276.520

(1) In the 1910 census this figures included both Austrian citizens of other language and foreigners (most of these were Italians from the Kingdom of Italy). In respect of 1921, 1939 and 1943 this figure only refers to foreign citizens.

(2) Austrian census of 1910.

(3) Figures obtained by the very careful calculations made by Prof. A. R. Toniolo based on the returns of the Austrian censuses from 1880 to 1910 and on an impartial criticism of the sources. (Cfr. *Gli Italiani in Alto Adige* in «Archivio dell'Alto Adige», 1916, pp. 141-235).

(4) Toniolo in his study estimates at about 9,000 the number of Italian subjects permanently residing in the region, in addition to the Italians having Austrian citizenship. They were not returned for the purposes of the census, as were the others, on a language basis, but were returned under the general heading of «foreigners». In expectation of or a result of Italian intervention in the war, evidently the great majority of these took refuge in the Kingdom of Italy, and had only in part returned in 1921 to their former residences.

(5) The heavy reduction in the number of Germans which occurred between 1910 and 1921 should cause no surprise. In 1921 a part of them had not yet acquired Italian citizenship and their number therefore increased that of the foreigners. Subsequently many of them acquired Italian citizenship.

(6) A return made on 31/10/1939. In compliance with an absurd claim advanced by the Germans, the «Ladini» were included in these returns among the «foreign language group». It should be noted that even under Austrian rule the «Ladins» were always returned for the census along with the Italians. The general figure moreover, is slightly smaller (by 1,287 units) than the one mentioned in the official communique of January 9th, 1940; the difference obviously being due to subsequent revisions.

(7) Estimated figures obtained by subtracting from the number of the foreign language group the presumed number of «Ladins» living in the region and adding it to that of the Italians.

(8) Tentative figures. – The one of the German-speaking population is obtained by subtracting from the total of 1939, the estimated figure of 69.380 persons who are presumed to have left Alto Adige before September 1st, 1943. The figure of the Italian-speaking population, inclusive of the fluctuating group, is based on reliable information gathered from the various municipal records. The new figure for the «others», based on general information, had suffered a considerable reduction as a consequence of the state of war and particularly of the compulsory departure of the Reichs Germans in 1940 following special agreements between the Italian and German Governments.

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RESULT OF THE OPTIONS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1939

	Entitled to opt	In favour of transfer to Germany	In favour of keeping Italian citizenship
Prov. of Bolzano (Upper Adige)	229.500	166.488	63.012
Other mixed language zones (Trent, Belluno, Udine)	37.485	18.597	18.888
Total	266.985	185.085	81.900

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SITUATION EXISTING ON SEPTEMBER 1st, 1943 (1)

Prov. of Bolzano	Situation 31-12-39	Variations by 1-9-43	Present		
			absolute figures	% of total population	
Optants for German citizenship	166.488	69.980 (2)(3)	96.508	35,1 %	
Optants for Italian citizenship	63.012	—	63.012	22,6 %	64,2 %
Italian-speaking population	78.294 (5)	36.799 (4)(6)	115.000	41,6 %	
Foreigners	7.495 (5)	5.495 (3)(6)	2.000	0,7 %	
Total	315.196		276.520		
Other mixed-language zones					
Optants for Germany	18.597	7.792	10.805	0,83 %	
Optants for Italy	18.888	—	18.888	—	

(1) According to the figures of the Italian frontier authorities, by September 1st, 1943, as many as 17.772 optants for Germany, i. e. 42 % of the total number, had already left Italy.

(2) In the absence of exact data, it is presumed that the percentage of those who left was the same for the several zones.

(3) Departed after 1910.

(4) Definitely settled after 1939.

(5) Figure given by the Italo-German enquiry of October 1943.

(6) Approximate but fully reliable figures.

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Survey of the hydro-electric production in the Venezia Tridentina

(provinces of Bolzano and Trento)

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Rome, December 1945

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Survey of the hydro-electric production in the Venezia Tridentina

(provinces of Bolzano and Trento)

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Survey of the hydro-electric production in the Venezia Tridentina

(provinces of Bolzano and Trento)

Situation in 1919.

At th end of the first World War the situation of the hydro-electric industry in the provinces of Trento and Bolzano could be summarized as follows :

– two large municipal undertakings, namely the « Etchwerke » which supplied the towns of Bolzano and Merano, and the « Azienda Comunale di Trento » which supplied the town of Trento ;

– a number of small independant plants, in the vicinity of populated areeas, sufficient for local domestic and artisan needs ;

– a complete absence of large scale hydro-electric plants and long distance power lines, as well as of untertakings of industrial character.

The former Austro-Hungarian empire had taken slight interest in the development of the vast water-power resources of the region. The reasons thereof are of particular interest for the bearing they have on the situation today : namely that the marginal position of these territories in respect to the main body of the former empire, emphasized by the existence of an imposing mountain barrier, caused a preferential exploitation of other sources of industrial power, notably the coal deposits of central Europe.

Tables I and II give a complete picture of the plants existing in 1919. For the sake of comparison, the production figures of these plants are based on the actual power produced by them in 1942, the last year for which we have detailed records. This, on the other hand, is absolutely fair since, if anything, the production of that year, due to technical improvements, was surely higher than that of 1919.

Development of the hydro-electric industry since 1919.

Italy was quick in realizing the great importance which the latent water-power resources of those territories had within their natural framework of Italian economy.

As far back as 1920 an « Italo-German Committee for the development of the Alto Adige water-power resources » was set up in Bolzano, with the cooperation of the leading representatives of north-Italian electrical concerns. An immediate survey of this so-far untapped natural wealth was carried out, and plans were drawn up for its rational exploitation. The following is a list

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of the principal firms concerned and a short summary of the work carried out by them.

1) The *Società Elettrica dell'Isarco* (S. I. D. I.): erected the power station at Cardano, the largest of its kind in Italy and probably in Europe. The power generated by this plant is conveyed over two 220.000-volts h. t. cables (the highest voltage hitherto employed for such a purpose) partly toward the Veneto plain and in part toward the region of Piedmont. A small portion was earmarked for use by the Italian State Railways on the Trento-Brenner line.

2) The *Società Trentina di Elettricità* (S. T. E.): was granted the exploitation of the waterfalls at Valsura and Talvera. At the same time the Company set forth to coordinate the activities of a number of existing local undertakings and modernize their plants.

3) The *Società Generale di Elettricità Tridentina*, subsequently merged into the *Società Generale Elettricità Cisalpina* (S.G.E.C.) a subsidiary of the «Società Edison» group: built the plants at Pratti sul Vizze (province of Bolzano) Malga Mare, Codlo, Mezzocorona and Pozzolago (province of Trento). The Company was also very active in the construction of a widespread grid system, whereby the power generated in the Venezia Tridentina is distributed throughout Northern and Central Italy as far South as Tuscany via its own grid system.

4) The *Azienda Elettrica Consorziale* (A.E.C.) former «*Etschwerke*» of Bolzano and Merano: in conjunction with the «*Società Montecatini*» has completely modernized and enlarged its existing plants at Tel, about whom more is said under n. 7.

5) The *Società Industriale Trentina* (S.I.T.) former Trento's municipal undertaking; has modernized and developed its existing plants.

6) The *Società Adriatica di Elettricità* (S.A.E.): has undertaken the exploitation of the waters of lakes Ledro and San Silvestro.

7) The *Società Elettrica Alto Adige* (S.E.A.A.) a subsidiary of the «Società Montecatini» group. As far back as 1920 the Company reached an agreement with the A.E.C. for the enlargement and improvement of the existing plants at Tel in order to utilize the summer high-water period of the Adige river. It also erected about that time two important new plants: one at Marlengo, its output being mostly conveyed to a new purposely built ammonia factory at Sinigo near Merano; the other at Mori, near Trento, which went to feed a new factory for the production of aluminium, also built in the immediate vicinity.

In 1936-37 the S.E.A.A. erected two stations, one at Ponte Gardena and one at Bressanone, the latter in cooperation with the Italian State Railways. The power generated by these two plants is conveyed partly to the new *Industria Nazionale Alluminio* factories at Bolzano, partly to the Italian State Railways and partly to other factories belonging to the Montecatini group at Linate in Lombardy, Novara in Piedmont and San Giuseppe di Cairo in Liguria.

In 1940 the S.E.A.A. started construction on the Resia plants. This work, interrupted by the war, is expected to be taken up again shortly.

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The construction of these various plants by the S.E.A.A. went hand in hand with the erection of a high power grid system joining Bressanone, Marlengo, Ponte Gardena, Bolzano and Mori. From Mori a 130.000 volt h.t. line stretches accross the Lombard plain to the various localities already mentioned.

8) In addition to cooperating in the erection of various power stations, the Italian State Railways are directly responsible for the connection of the 130 Kw. line to the grid system running through Verona, Bologna, Florence and Rome, and thereon as far South as Reggio Calabria. The connection has made it possible to use the Appenine water resources to compensate the seasonal Alpine low-water periods. A further 230,000 volt line running from the Resia plant in the extreme North of Italy to the plants of the *Società Meridionale Elettricità* in the extreme South, thus linking the Alto Adige with the toe of Italy, has been planned under direct State supervision and is in an advanced stage of construction.

Present output and future development.

Tables N. III and IV give a complete list of plants built between 1919 and 1941 together with their respective outputs. Table N. V summarizes the development in hydro-electric power in the provinces of Bolzano and Trento respectively, before and after 1919.

These figures speak for themselves. Against an installed capacity of 58.937 Kw. in 1919, we have an installed capacity of 729.776 Kw. in 1941. Against a production of 229.823.700 KWh. in 1919 we have a production of 2.672.817.600 KWh. in 1942. Production in other words has been increased more than ten-fold.

Nor is the picture complete without due mention of the new plants which Italian undertakings have planned and in most cases already started to work on. The principal ones are the plant near Resia with an estimated output of 500.000.000 KWh., the plant on lake Molveno in the province of Trento with a planned output of approximately 300.000.000 KWh., and finally the plants in the Plina valley in the Cevedale mountains which have already been surveyed and drafted by the S. G. E. C., as well as minor plants in the Valsura and Talvera areas.

Taken together, the above plants, with a total of Kw. 730.000 of installed power, should produce, when completed, in the neighbourhood of 1.000.000.000 KWh., an output which the other north-Italian regions are eagerly ready to absorb (1). It is in fact toward those provinces that the new output will be directed, not only for obvious geographical reasons, but also because the grid system for its conveyance has long since been provided.

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(1) Since the new plants utilize secondary water-power resources, their estimated output in relation to the prospective installed power is considerably lower than the same of the plants already in operation. This explains why a prospective total of Kw. 730.000 of installed power is expected to produce only 1.000.000.000 KWh. per annum. The latter figure, however, is very conservative, and there is good reason to expect that once the work on the catchment area is completed, the actual output in electric power will also be considerably higher.

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Venezia Tridentina and Northern Italy. – Comparative figures.

The hydro-electric production figures for the provinces of Bolzano and Trento seen in the general production picture of Northern-Italy, reveal some interesting facts.

In 1942 North-Italian hydro-electric production was as follows :

Piedmont	KWh.	4.524.900.000
Lombardy	»	4.052.800.000
Tre Venezie (including provinces of Bolzano and Trento)	»	1.584.200.000
Total	KWh.	13.161.900.000

This production was utilized as follows :

Lighting and heating	8.5 %
Railways and tramways	8.6 %
Industrial use in factories	37.3 %
Chemical and metal industries	45.6 %

In other words North-Italian industries consume fully 82 % of all electric power produced, and of this fully 20 % comes from the provinces of Trento and Bolzano.

These basic figures stress for themselves the part these two provinces play in keeping the wheels of North-Italian industry turning and the serious consequences that the lack of such a supply would bring about. This does not only apply to the situation as it stands to-day but also to the future. It should be borne in mind that in 1942 the hydro-electric power output had to be supplemented in Northern Italy with 249.000.000 KWh. produced from coal. With the opening of the new plants in the Venezia Tridentina this shortage will be entirely made up for.

Distribution and utilization.

Examining the situation from another if angle, we take the 1942 figures (the last complete ones we have on the subject) the following table may be drawn of the actual utilization of the power produced in the Venezia Tridentina:

Power directly conveyed to other regions	KWh.	1.292.532.600
Power used by the big industrial plants built in the region between 1919-1941	»	1.133.289.000
Consumption for strictly local necessities (including small-industry plants and railway traction)	»	246.996.000
Total	KWh.	2.672.817.600

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With regard to the figures in question it is to be emphasized that also the power used up by the big industrial factories erected in the region after 1919 is to be considered a *potential export towards the rest of Italy*. The power they utilize goes towards the partial processing (primary and secondary) of products of Italian industry in general. On the other hand, the large industrial undertakings of the Venezia Tridentina would be useless without their complement situated further south.

This argument can be better appreciated by taking into consideration the principal productions concerned.

ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY. – Is centered in the two plants of Mori (erected 1922) and of Bolzano (erected 1936) which carry out the final electrolitic processing of the mineral which is first treated at the Porto Marghera factories near Venice. The two groups of factories can not be separated, each one having a complementary function to the other. It might be objected that the increase in the aluminium output in Italy was merely due to contingent war necessities, and that the power so far used up for that purpose will therefore represent a net surplus. This however is not so. In the first place the whole of Italy's present potential aluminium production can be readily absorbed at home for peace-time purposes, in view both of the new applications of that metal and of the reconstruction program ahead in general. In the second place, the Società Montecatini itself, in building the Bressanone and Ponte Gardena plants, has contemplated the partial export of any possible surplus to Switzerland (thereby contributing to the solution of the pressing foreign payments problem) and the utilization of the balance in the various other factories of the Company, particularly the ones already mentioned at Linate, Novara and San Giuseppe di Cairo. The latter, having an output of capacity of 200 tons of synthetic fertilizers a day, is at present dependant on a thermo-electric plant to the tune of 150.000.000 KWh. per annum.

FERTILIZER INDUSTRY. – The Sinigo factory is directly fed by the special D.C. power generated by the nearby station of Marlengo. The third largest of its kind in Italy, the factory has a production of 100 tons per day, covering approximately 20 % of the national requirement. It is hardly necessary to stress that a reduction in the supply of fertilizers would have disastrous effects upon the all important sector of Italian economy represented by agriculture (as already evidenced by the very low production figures of recent years, due in considerable measure to insufficient manuring).

MAGNESIUM INDUSTRY. – The factory erected in Bolzano in 1939 for the extraction of magnesium from the dolomite-rock by a special electric process, turns out practically the whole of Italian production of this mineral.

STEEL INDUSTRY. – The steel foundries of Bolzano represent an impotant contribution, particularly in the field of special alloys, to a country notoriously short of mineral resources.

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The respective consumption of the various industrial activities above described is given by the following table (1942):

Aluminium industry.		
Bolzano – I.N.A. Factory (Montecatini group)	KWh.	455.864.000
Mori – I.N.A. Factory (Montecatini group) ...	»	177.167.000
Fertilizer industry.		
Sinigo–Società Ammoniaca (Montecatini group)	»	346.258.000
Magnesium industry.		
Bolzano – S.A. Magnesio e leghe del Magnesio ..	»	55.000.000
Steel industry.		
Bolzano – S.A. Lancia; Feltrinelli Masonite & Co.; etc.	»	99.000.000
Total.....	KWh.	1.133.289.000

As already underlined, the production of these factories concerns the requirements of the country as a whole and is absorbed in its practical totality by other regions of Italy. The utilization of the electric power produced in the Venezia Tridentina as pictured in the table at the bottom of page 8 can thus more appropriately be reconstructed in the following manner:

Surplus exported from the region:		
a) in the form of electric energy proper	KWh.	1.292.532.600
b) in the shape of finished or semi-finished products	»	1.133.289.000
TOTAL EXPORTED ...	KWh.	2.425.821.600
Consumption for strictly local necessities	»	246.996.000
TOTAL PRODUCED ...	KWh.	2.672.817.600

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CONCLUSION

It will easily be realized from what has been set out above, that Italian initiative has in a quarter of a century transformed the whole picture of power-production in the provinces of Trento and Bolzano. In place of a meagre output barely sufficient for local domestic consumption in 1919, we find today a complete and widespread system of plants which rationally exploit to the full the once unfapped resources of the region. Gigantic hydro-electric plants and a net-work of power cables have changed the industrial face of this mountain-bound land.

The very factors which determined the failure of the Austro-Hungarian empire to exploit the water-power of this region: its outlying position, far from the great Central European conurbations, from which it was sealed off by the Alpine barrier, proved after 1919 the very factors to promote its development within the Italian industrial and economic framework.

It will equally be easily realized that the whole of the Venezia Tridentina region is integrally bound to the rest of Italy; and that as a result of this, the separation from Italy of even a part of the area would have the most serious consequences upon Italian economic life.

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TAB. I

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS EXISTING PRIOR TO 1919

Province of Bolzano

LOCALITY	FIRM	Installed power (Kw)	Output (1942) (000 KWh)
BOLZANO	A. E. C. (1)	3.200	14.523,3
BOLZANO	Cotonificio	438	63,3
BRESSANONE	Azienda Elettrica Municipale.	2.600	7.800,0 (2)
BRUNICO	Cotonificio Moestner	230	740,0 (2)
CAMPO TRENS	A. E. C. (1)	240	690,0 (2)
BRUNICO GAIS	A. E. C. (1)	450	2.046,4
CAMPO TURES	Comune di Campo Tures	230	720,0
CASA TEIA	Azienda Elettrica Vipiteno (1)	440	444,3 (2)
GRAZZE	Officine Elettriche Dobbiaco	600	1.212,8
LANDA DI MALLES	A. E. C. (1)	820	3.937,6
MEZZA SELVA	Giuseppe de Pretz	19	57,0
NOVA LEVANTE	Società Alberghi Alpini	232	325,0
SENALES	A. E. C. (1)	12.800	58.015,4
TEL	A. E. C. (1)	12.600	60.000,0
VALLETTINA	Officine Elettriche Dobbiaco	595	738,9
LANA SUPERIORE	Zuegg & Co.	1.160	4.033,3
LANA INFERIORE	Zuegg & Co.	593	
	Total	36.947	155.317,3

(1) Azienda Elettrica Consorziale di Bolzano e Merano – former Etschwerke

(2) Figures calculated on a basis of 3000 hours per year (in the absence of specific statistical data).

Note. – The above figures have been drawn from the official statistics of the Hydrographic Bureau of the Italian Ministry for Public Works.

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TAB. II

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS EXISTING PRIOR TO 1919

Province of Trento

LOCALITY	FIRM	Installed power (Kw)	Output (1942) (000 KWh)
BOALETTI	Impresa Elettrica Industriale di Primiero.....	446	1.274,6
CASTELTESINO SUP. / CASTELTESINO INF.	S. G. E. C. (1)	275 / 195	1.547,3
S. COLOMBANO	Eugenio Jacob & Co.	520	2.128,7
FIES DRO'	Azienda Municipale Trento ..	16.500	57.750,0
S. MAURO	S. G. E. C. (1).....	230	345,3
ORA	Società Elettrica Ora	112	1.105,2
PONTECORNICCHIO ..	S. I. T. (2)	600	2.779,8
PONTE PIA'	Consorzio Elettrico Industriale di Stenico	430	686,7
POZZENA	S. T. E. (3)	575	846,6
PRABI	S. T. E. (3)	450	1.812,6
TUENNO PRIMO	Consorzio Idroelettrico Cles e Tuenno	1.077	3.213,0
VARONE	Cartiero di Varone.....	280	986,6
	Total	21.990	71.176,4

(1) Società Generale Elettrica Cisalpina.
(2) Società Idroelettrica di Trento
(3) Società Trentina di Elettricità.

Note. – The above figures have been drawn from the official statistics of the Hydrographic Bureau of the Italian Ministry for Public Works.

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ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS BUILT AFTER 1919

Province of Bolzano

Locality	Firm	Installed power (Kw)	Output (1942) (000 KWh)
Arco (Prati)	S. G. E. C. (1)	25.200	70.634,8
Bressanone	Italian State Railways	114.686	533.995,1
Cardano	S. I. P. (2)	182.970	612.632,6
Ponte Gardena	S. E. A. A. (3)	56.460	201.720,3
Lajon superiore	S. T. E. (4)	3.200	10.831,6
Lajon inferiore	S. T. E. (4)	380	172,0
Marlengo	S. E. A. A. (3)	35.520	197.134,2
Nova Levante	Società Alberghi Alpini	173	119,5
Pontives	Consorzio Elettrico	650	1.610,1
Premesa	S. E. A. A. (3)	8.960	37.466,3
Rio di Pusteria	Italian State Railways	5.600	28.615,4
Tel	S. E. A. A. (3)	10.800	52.762,7
Versciaco	S. I. B. A. T. (5)	1.826	6.734,1
	Total	446.425	1.753.825,7

(1) Società Generale Elettrica Ceo'pina (Società Edison group).
(2) Società Idroelettrica Piemonte.
(3) Società Elettrica Alto Adige (Società Montecatini group).
(4) Società Trentina di Elettricità.
(5) Società Idroelettrica Bartolomeo Toffoli.

Note. — The above figures have been drawn from the official statistics of the Hydrographic Bureau of the Italian Ministry for Public Works.

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TAB. IV

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS BUILT AFTER 1919

Province of Trento

LOCALITY	FIRM	Installed power (Kw)	Output (1942) (000 KWh)
BUSE PROVVISORIA	Società Impianto Elettrico Vicentino	240	359,9
CARZANO	S. I. T. (1)	6.899	34.989,8
CASTEL TOBLINO	S. I. T. (1)	1.350	7.472,4
COVOLO	S. G. E. C. (2)	34.500	80.607,1
VOVOLO PROVV.	S. G. E. C. (2)	600	1.182,1
COSTA BRUNELLA	S. I. T. (1)	3.750	5.171,9 (1)
DARZO	Carlo Maffei & Co.	75	94,8
DRO'	S. I. T. (1)	16.875	64.016,0
FIES DRO'	Azienda Municipale Trento	4.650	19.961,0
FONDO	Consorzio Idro-Elettrico Alta Novella	544	560,7
GRIGNO	S. I. T. (1)	5.800	35.218,9 (2)
MALGAMARE	S. G. E. C. (2)	12.000	24.992,0
MARCO MORI	S. E. A. A. (3)	17.200	85.381,0
MEZZA VALLE	S. T. E. (4)	540	1.073,0
MEZZOCORONA	S. G. E. C. (2)	32.000	153.310,4
PONALE	Soc. An. Ponale	1.400	4.561,0
POZZOLAGO	S. G. E. C. (2)	10.800	11.249,3
RIVA	Società Elettrica Ponale	58.600	82.219,0
SAN SILVESTRO	S. A. D. E. (5)	16.000	75.031,9
STORO	Consorzio Elettrico Industriale	504	1.116,0
TUENNO SECONDO	Anonima	186	370,0
	Total	224.444	689.168,2

(1) Società Idroelettrica di Trento.
(2) Società Generale Elettrica Cisalpina (Società Elsen group).
(3) Società Elettrica Alto Adige (Società Montecatini group).
(4) Società Trentina di Elettricità.
(5) Società Adriatica di Elettricità.
(6) Figures calculated on a basis of 3000 hours per year (in the absence of specific statistical data).

Note. - The above figures have been drawn from the official statistics of the Hydrographic Bureau of the Italian Ministry of Public Works.

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TAB. V

SYNOPTIC TABLE

Provinces of Trento and Bolzano

Plants built prior to 1919 and output of same in 1942:

Provinces	Installed power Kw	Output 1942 KWh
BOLZANO	36.947	155.347.300
TRENTO	21.990	74.476.400
Total	58.937	229.823.700

Plants built between 1919 and 1941 and output of same in 1942:

Province	Installed power Kw	Output 1942 KWh
BOLZANO	446.425	1.753.825.700
TRENTO	224.414	689.168.200
Total	670.839	2.442.993.900

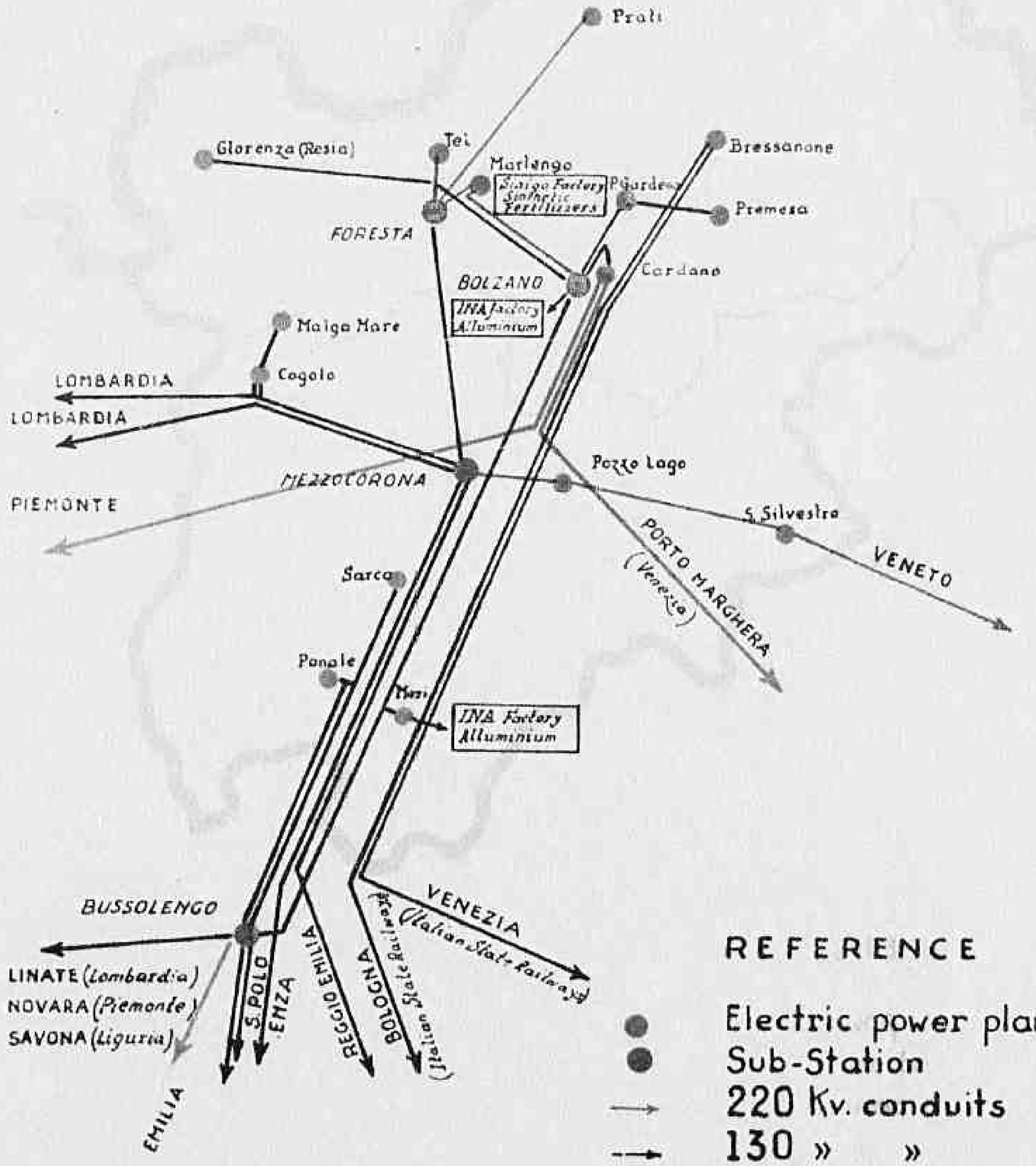
Total of plants existing in 1941 and output of same in 1942:

Province	Installed power Kw	Output 1942 KWh
Grand total	729.776	2.672.817.600

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VENEZIA TRIDENTINA and AMPEZZANO

MAIN HIGH TENSION LINES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER RADIATING FROM THE PROVINCES OF TRENTO AND BOLZANO



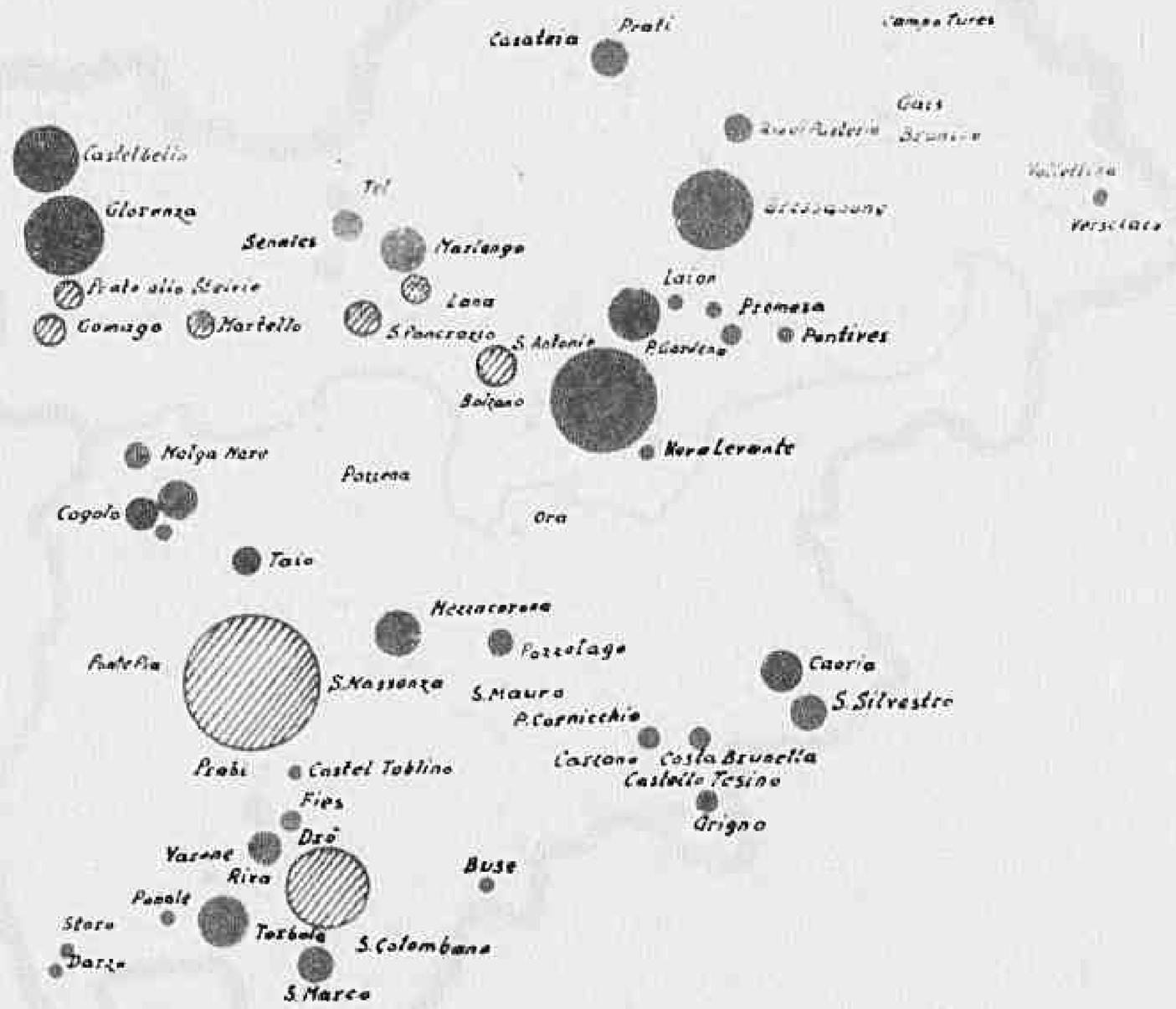
REFERENCE

- Electric power plant
- Sub-Station
- 220 Kv. conduits
- 130 » »
- 50 » »

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VENEZIA TRIDENTINA and AMPEZZANO

ELECTRIC POWE. PLANTS



REFERENCE

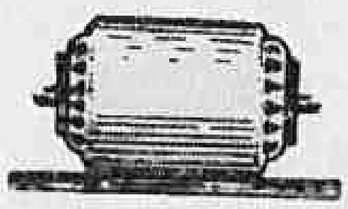
	NUMBER	installed power (Kw.)	Out put 1942 millions of Kwh
Austrian-built plants	30	58.937	229823700
Italian-built plants	34	670.839	2442993900
Total plants existing to-day	64	729776	2672817600
Plants under construction	5	210.000	600
Plants already planned	8	520.000	400
Total new plants	13	730.000	1000

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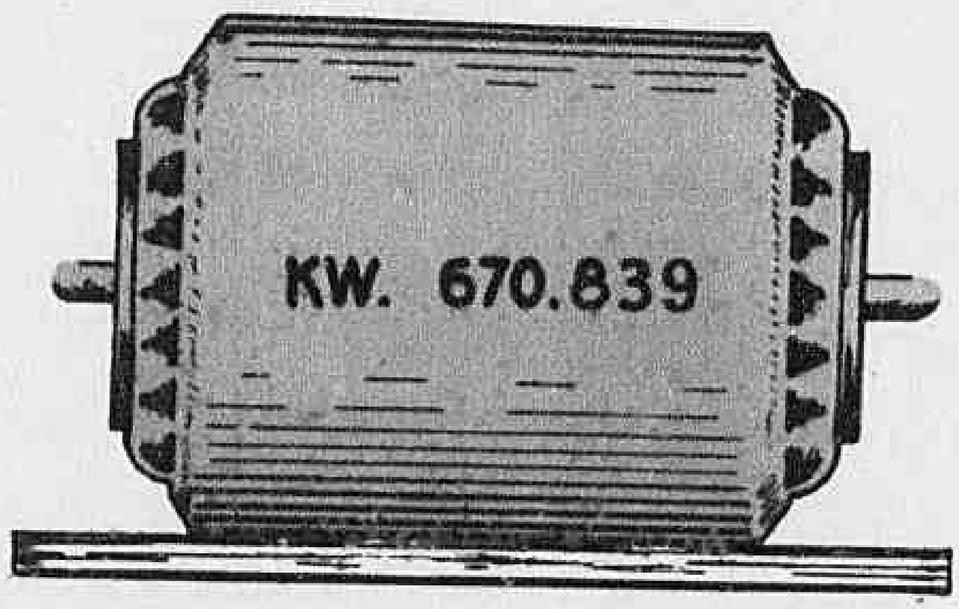
TOTAL POWER OF THE HYDRO-ELECTR

Built by Austria

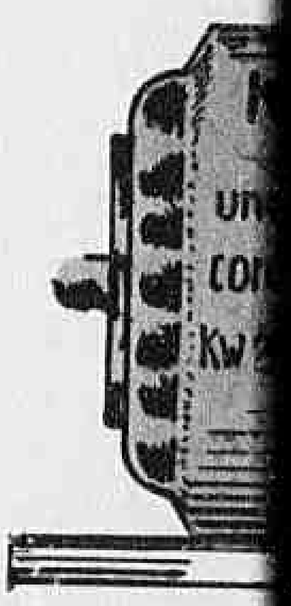
KW. 58.937



Built by Italy



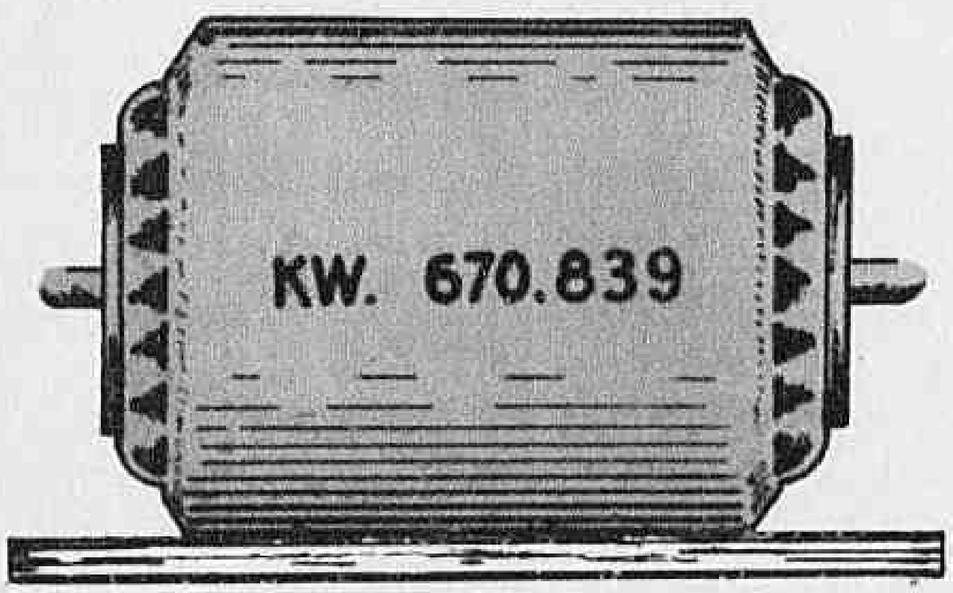
N
(partly alr



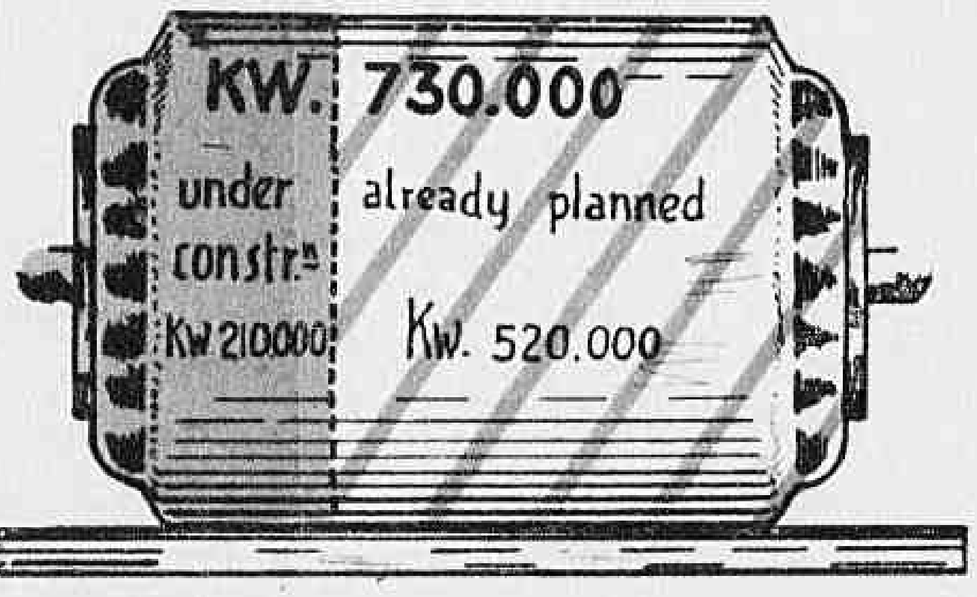
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AL POWER OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS

Built by Italy



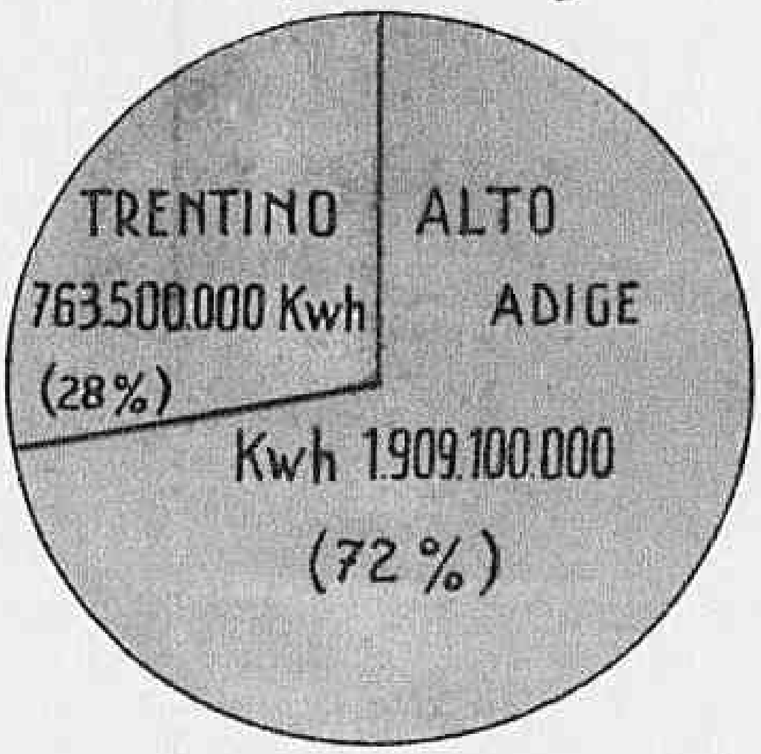
Newly Planned
(partly already under construction)



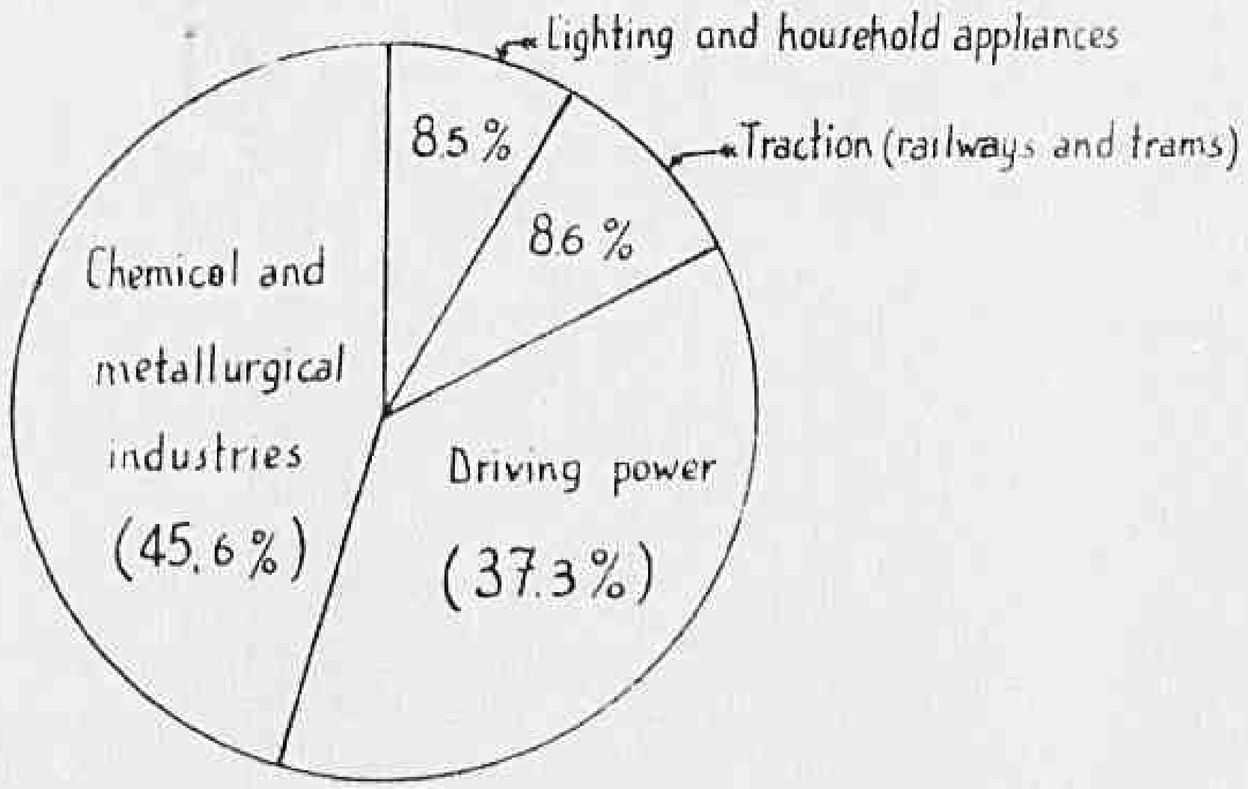
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POWER GENERATED IN VENEZIA TRIDENT

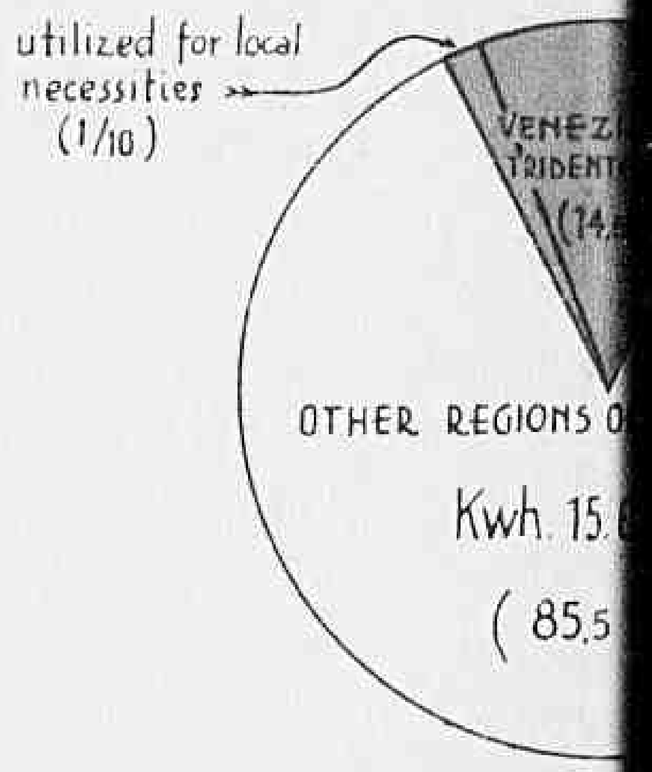
Comparison between power generated in Alto Adige and in Trentino respectively



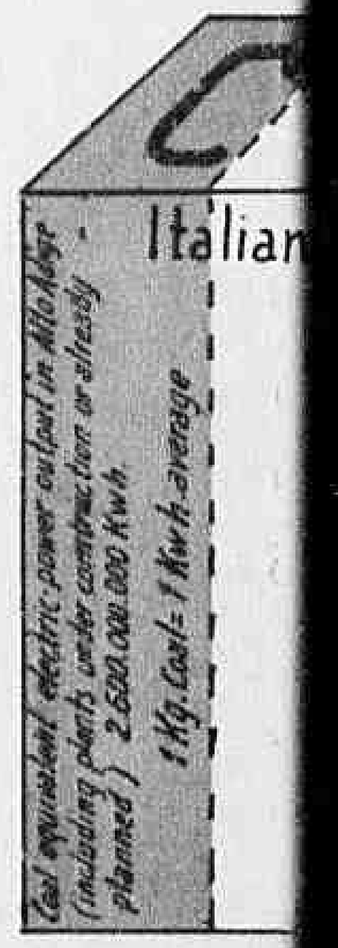
Distribution of hydro-electric power in Northern Italy according to utilization



Comparison with t
Utili



Coal equivalent of ele
Comparison with to



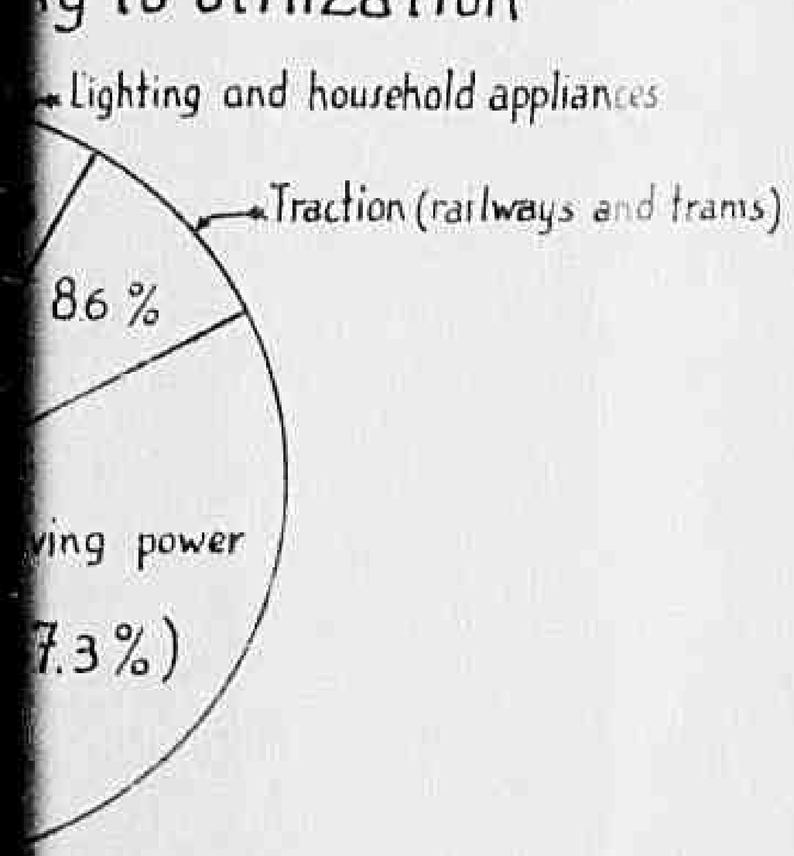
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GENERATED IN VENEZIA TRIDENTINA IN 1942

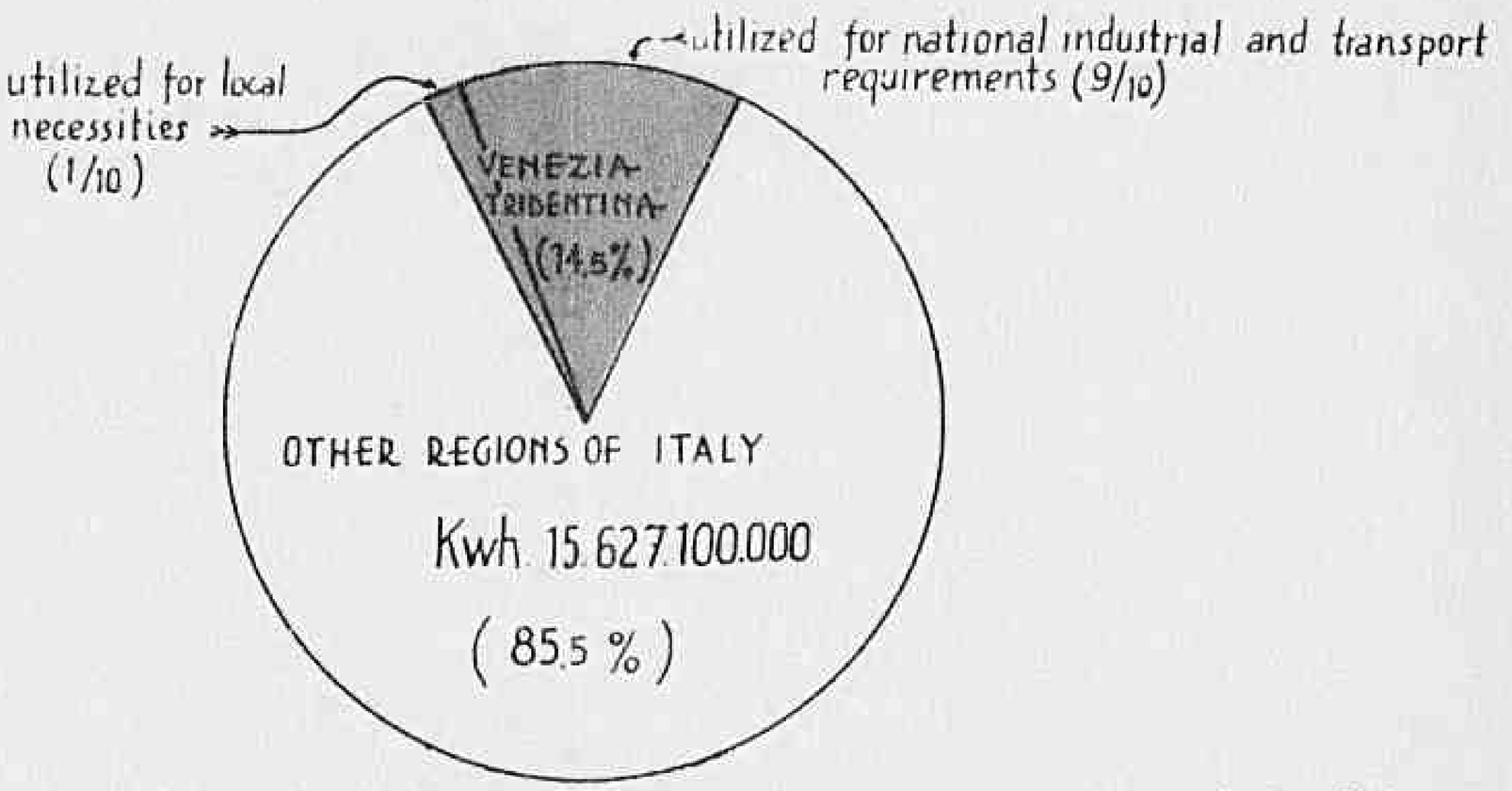
power genera-
d in Trentino
ly



lectric power in
g to utilization



Comparison with total Italian production
Utilization



Coal equivalent of electric-power generated in Alto Adige
Comparison with total coal consumption in Italy



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PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY OF AUSTRIANS AND OF GERMAN-SPEAKING ALTO ATESINI (SOUTH TYROLIANS) AFTER THE 8th OF SEPTEMBER 1943.

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PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY OF AUSTRIANS AND OF GERMAN-SPEAKING ALTO ATESINI (SOUTH TYROLIANS) AFTER THE 8th OF SEPTEMBER 1943.

The following notes illustrate the part played by Austrians and by German-speaking Alto-Atesini (South Tyrolians) in the war on the side of Germany after the signing of the armistice by Italy and her subsequent declaration of war against Germany.

Only major army and police-force units, either wholly or predominantly composed of Austrians or Alto-Atesini have been taken into consideration. Minor units or individual episodes have been overlooked.

a) German Army Units, predominantly composed by Austrians, which have fought in Italy after the 8th of September 1943.

1) 4Th Division – «Hoch und Deutschmeister» (with alpine troops).

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Gen. Franek; later Major-Gen. Ortner
Chief of Operations: Lieut.-Col. Aetz.

Formed in 1938. Fought in Poland, France and Russia. Reassembled in France in June 1943, and named after an old Imperial unit of Habsburg times. The Division included the following units: 131st and 132nd Infantry; 96th Artillery; 4Th Scout-Battalion; 80th Pioneers-Battalion; one Liaison-Battalion; one Reserve-Battalion.

Where employed:

November 1st 1943 – Bolzano area.
December 2nd 1943 – transferred on the south-Italian front to relieve the 26th Panzerdivision.
January 2nd 1944 – units of the division active in the Sora area.
March 5th 1944 – Belmonte-Castello area.
August 20th 1944 – Area north-northeast of San-Sepolcro.
September 12th 1944 – Area west of Bagni di Romagna.
September 30th 1944 – two battalions transferred to the 4th Airborne-Division to be employed on the Futa Pass. The remaining units transferred to the Marano river area.
November 20th 1944 – Rovigo area.
December 9th 1944 – transferred to Hungary.

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2) 42ND JÄGER DIVISION.

Commanding Officer: Gen. Rost

Chief of Operations: Capt. Buehler

Formed by the 25th and 100th Infantry; the 142nd and 15th Artillery; the 142nd Scouts-Battalion; the 142nd Antitank Battalion; the 142nd Pioneers; the 142nd Liaison-Battalion; the 142nd Reserve-Battalion.

Where employed:

May	1944	– (Beginning of the Allied offensive): transferred to Italy from Hungary.
June	»	– Trasimeno lake area.
August	»	– Genova area.
September	»	– Torino-Bra' area.
October	»	– deployed between Passo del Turchino and Colle Scoffera.
November	»	– undergoing reorganization and resting north of Bologna.
December	»	– defence of Bologna.
January	1945	– front line in the Alfonsine sector.

3) FIFTH ALPINE DIVISION.

Commanding Officer: Gen. Ringel; Major-Gen. Schrank.

Formed in 1940 with recruits belonging to the following units: 85th, 95th, 100th Alpine Regiments; the 85th Scouts-Battalion; the 95th Pioneers-Battalion; 95th Reserve-Battalion.

Fought in Greece, Crete and Russia. In december 1943 was transferred to the Italian front where it was entrusted with the front line sector between Belmonte and the Abruzzi National Park. The following are the localities where the Division was employed in Italy:

December	1943	– went into line in the mountain sector of Castel di Sangro-Villetorse-Acquafondata.
May	1944	– one Battalion employed in the Cassino-S. Angelo sector.
August	»	– Urbino area.
September	»	– Pinerolo area.
October	»	– round-ups of partisans in the following localities: Valle del Gesso-Stura del Monte Chisone-Pellice Susa-Stura di Lanzo-Locana.
January	»	– Alpine-passes of the Dora-Riparia valley (men pertaining to this division were made prisoners at Cesana and Monginevro).

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4) 710TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

Commanding Officer : Major Gen. Light

Formed of the following units : 730th, 740th and 650th Infantry. In September 1944 was transferred from Norway to Italy. At Christmas time on the same year, men belonging to this Division were made prisoners in the Comacchio Po area.

5) 157TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

Commanding Officer : Gen. Schrocker

Formed on the 1st October 1944 in France with complements belonging to the following units : 157th; 296th and 277th Infantry ; 1057th Artillery ; 1057th Scout-Battalion ; 1057th Pioneer-Battalion ; 1057th Liaison-Battalion.

Where employed :

June 1944 – transferred from France to Italy.
one combat-group stationed on the Western-Alps.
December » – transferred to the Tyrrenian sector near La Spezia.

6) 114TH JÄGER-DIVISION.

Commanding Officer : Major-Gen. Hans Ekkert

Formed by the following units : 721th and 741th Alpine-Regiments ; 661th Artillery ; Scout, Pioneer, Liaison and Antitank-Battalions.

Where employed :

January 1944 – transferred from Yugoslavia to Italy.
February » – on the Anzio front.
January 1945 – on the Adriatic sector.

7) 92TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

Formed by the following units : 1059th and 1060th Infantry ; 192th Artillery ; Scout, Pioneers and Liaison-Battalions.

The Division was actually formed in Italy at the beginning of 1944 and entrusted with the defence of the Orbetello-Grosseto area. It is known to have suffered severe casualties on the Italian sector of the front in the following month of May and was finally disbanded in June.

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8) 188th Mountain Division (Reserve).

Commanding Officer: Gen. Wilhelm von Hoeslin

Formed by the following units: 136th, 137th and 139th Mountain-Infantry; 1/112th Mountain-Artillery group; 83rd Engineer-Battalion.

Where employed:

Autumn 1943 – transferred to the Merano area.
Beginning 1944 – in Italy in the operations against the partisans.

9) 334th Infantry Division.

Commanding Officer: Gen. Helmuth Bahlke

Formed in the autumn of 1942 with the following units: 754th, 755th and 756th Infantry; 334th Artillery; Scout, Pioneer, Liaison and Anti tank-Battalions.

After having been withdrawn from Tunisia, the Division was reassembled in France in the summer of 1943 and transferred to Northern Italy towards the middle of November. In December the Division was already displayed on the Italian front.

Where employed:

September 1944 – at the Testa pass.
December " – on the Adriatic sector.

10) 362nd Infantry Division.

Commanding Officer: Lt. Gen. Heinz Greiner

Formed with: 954th, 955th and 956th Infantry; 362nd Artillery; Scout, Pioneer, Liaison and Anti tank-Battalions.

Where employed:

November 1943 – constituted in the Rimini area.
February 1944 – deployed on the Italian front.
Summer " – reassembled after the very severe casualties suffered.
December " – in line on the Bologna area.

The foregoing records show that at least ten divisions, mostly composed of Austrian recruits and under the command of Austrian officers, have fought in Italy after September 8th, 1943, and have, up to the end, contributed to the German cause. A number of these units have been repeatedly engaged in action against Italian partisans.

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b) **Austrian units belonging to the German Army, which have fought in the Balkans against Italian units there located at the time of the Armistice, and or against groups of Italian partisans thereafter.**

1) 297TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

Commanding Officer: Gen. Otto Gullmann

Formed in April 1940 with: 522nd, 523rd and 524th Infantry; 297th Artillery; Scout, Pioneer, Liaison, Anti tank-Battalions.

The Division, after having been virtually destroyed in Russia by the end of 1942, was reassembled the next summer in the Belgrade area, whence it was sent, in Autumn 1943, to Albania. In the Autumn of the following year, the same Division is known to have been in Montenegro.

2) 1ST MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Gen. Josef Kubler.

Formed with the following units: 98th and 99th Infantry; 79th Artillery; Scout, Pioneer, Liaison and Antitank-Battalions.

Where employed:

Summer	1943	– Greek-Albanian frontier; subsequently in Serbia and Montenegro.
September	"	– Cefalonia (massacre of the Italian "Acqui" Division about which more will be said later).
March	1944	– Hungary; subsequently in Montenegro in operations against the partisans.

3) 117TH JAEGER DIVISION.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Gen. August Wittman.

Formed with the following units: 737th and 749th Infantry; 670th Artillery; Scout, Pioneer, Liaison and Antitank-Battalions.

Where employed:

March	1943	–
to		
Summer	1944	– in Greece,
September	"	– in Yugoslavia (Belgrade area) suffering severe casualties.
January	"	– fighting north of the Sava.

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4) 118th Jaeger Division.

Commanding Officer: Major-Gen. Lanev.

Formed with following units: 738th, 750th and 668th Infantry; Scout, Pioneer, Liaison – and Anti tank Battalions.

Where employed:

Summer 1943 – in Herzegovina and Dalmatia; subsequently in Montenegro.
September 1944 – Belgrade area.

It can be gathered from above that not less than four divisions, for the greater part composed of Austrians, fought against Italian units in the Balkans after the 8th of September, 1943.

c) Austrian and Bavarian Units which took part to the massacre of the Italian garrison of Cefalonia in September 1943.

At the moment of the armistice the islands of Cefalonia and Corfù were garrisoned by troops of the Italian Infantry Division «Acqui», who refused to surrender to the Germans.

From the 15th to the 21st of September, while fierce fighting was engaged on the island between the Italians and the Germans, among the new German forces which landed on Cefalonia were two battalions of the German First Alpine Division. Many Austrians and Alto Atesini recently emigrated to Germany were in the two mentioned units; they excelled in cruelty on the battlefield and after.

About five thousand Italian officers and soldiers were subsequently executed, against every principle of warfare and international law.

This horrible massacre, which lasted from 8,30 a.m. September 21st, to 11,30 a.m. September 22nd, did not take place as a result of a precise order, but simply in force of the following message addressed to the landed troops by their Commanding Officer, General von Hirschfeld: «My dear Alpenjäger, the next twenty-four hours belong to you».

The execution took place in different localities of the island, and in various ways. Two Italian soldiers for instance were tied together back to back, drenched with petrol and burned to death. The authors of this atrocity, of which there are several eye witnesses, were an Austrian and a South Tyrolian from Bolzano.

The victims of the massacre were not even given a decent burial. The right to be buried was in fact denied to the «rebels» by order of the C.O. of the 104th Alpine Division, the Austrian general von Ludwiger.

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Other Italian soldiers of the «Acqui» Division taken prisoners, had been embarked on military transports, to be taken to the Greek mainland. The ships ran on minefields and sank within shooting distance from the shore: the Italians were prevented by machine gun from reaching the lifeboats, and about three thousand of them drowned.

d) German Police-Force or S.S. units constituted of Alto-Atesini (mostly volounteers) after September 1943

It will be recalled that in December 1939, following a special Italo-German agreement, the German-speaking sector of the population of the Alto Adige was given the opportunity of expressing their desire either to acquire German citizenship and transfer themselves to the Reich or to remain in Italy as Italian subjects. A very considerable number opted for the first course; a circumstance all the more remarkable since Germany had, at that time, already been four months at war, whilst Italy offered every hopeful appearance of intending to dissociate herself entirely from the German venture.

Of the 80 thousand optants for German citizenship who had between 1940 and September 1943 already left for the Reich, more than half were men eligible for military service, and they were in fact immediately enlisted with the German army.

After the 8th of September, in view of the strong pro-nazi feelings of a large percentage of the German speaking population of the Alto Adige the Germans decided to constitute several S.S. units exclusively made up of Alto Atesini, particularly in order to employ them in the fight against the Italian partisans. It is worth noting that these units did not only show their zeal against the Italians – both military and civilians – but also against those of their fellow countrymen who did not give convincing evidence of indisputable nazi fervour.

The following are a few facts about the units in question.

a) *First S.S. – Police Regiment «Bozen»* – This was in order of time the first unit of its kind to be constituted, thanks to the initiative of the Commissioner for the Fore-Alps operational area, Hofer, and of the leading pro-nazi Alto Atesini. The enlistments began as far back as the month of October 1943. The Regiment was employed up to the very last days of the war against the Italian partisans operating in the Belluno region. Units of this Regiment were also used in Rome in the ill-famed round-ups which took place there during the winter 1943-44. It was a unit of the «Bozen» Regiment which caused the wanton retaliation against 329 civilian hostages murdered at the Fosse Ardeatine, near Rome, on the 23rd of March 1944.

b) *S.S. – Police Regiment «Ersatz Bozen»*, constituted on the 23rd of February 1945. Also sent to Silesia. At the moment of the German breakdown a number of the men of this Regiment were still in Germany for training.

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c) *S.S. – Police Regiment «Schlaundei»*, constituted in September 1944 with men of all ages and unfit for front-line service. This unit also was employed in the operations against the Italian partisans, thereby distinguishing itself for its fierceness.

d) *S.S. – Police Regiment «Alpenvorland»*, formed in the month of May 1944 with recruits of the 1926 levy. Also this Regiment was employed against Italian partisans in the Belluno area. Losses were so high that shortly afterwards it was found necessary to reassemble it completely.

e) *S.S. – Police Battalion «Ersatz Alpenvorland»*, composed of over-aged recruits, including men unfit for active service. This unit also was employed against the partisans.

f) *S.S. – Police Regiment «Brixen»*, constituted on the 15th of November 1944. Employed on the Russian front, in the Silesian sector.

g) *Waffen – S.S. Battalion «Nederland»*, constituted on the 10th of January 1944 with men of the 1922 to 1926 levies. Was employed as occupational force in the Netherlands.

h) *Waffen – S.S. Battalion «Ersatz Kommando Hallein Salzburg»*, composed at various subsequent stages with over-aged recruits or men on punishment list. Was employed as occupational force in various countries.

i) *Local Police S.O.D. units (Südtiroler Ordnung Dienst) called after June 1944 «Landwacht»*. – Formed of men not under military duty (disabled men, farmers and employees rated as indispensable to local agriculture and administration, etc. etc.). The men belonging to these units served intermittently, an average of 24 hours a week. The training was given at Bressanone, Bolzano and Silandro.

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MEMORANDUM
SUL
CONFINE SETTENTRIONALE ITALIANO

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II. CONFINE SETTENTRIONALE ITALIANO

1. – Il confine settentrionale italiano (confine del Brennero) è stato fissato dal Trattato di San Germano stipulato nel 1919 tra le principali Potenze Alleate ed Associate e l'Austria.

2. – Esso corre lungo la linea spartiacque alpina dal Gruppo dell'Ortler al Monte Forno e può essere considerato perfetto dal punto di vista geografico.

3. – Dal punto di vista della sicurezza tale confine è l'unico che chiuda efficacemente le tradizionali strade delle invasioni germaniche verso la Valle Padana ed il bacino Mediterraneo. D'altro canto esso assicura egualmente a ciascuno dei due Stati confinanti la massima possibilità di rispettiva difesa.

4. – Dal punto di vista economico esso è il solo che consenta la piena valorizzazione unitaria dell'Alta e Media Vallata dell'Adige (provincie di Bolzano e di Trento). Ciò è dimostrato dall'intenso sviluppo impresso durante l'ultimo quarto di secolo alla struttura industriale della regione, sviluppo che ha fatto di essa un elemento essenziale della vita economica dell'Italia settentrionale.

5. – Dal punto di vista etnico il confine lascia in territorio italiano una minoranza di allogeni (di stirpe germanica) e di alloglotti (neo-latini germanizzati). Essa è già sensibilmente ridotta rispetto a quella esistente nel 1919 e nello stesso Alto Adige (provincia di Bolzano) il gruppo di lingua italiana raggiunge ormai il 40 % della popolazione totale. La definitiva sistemazione di tale minoranza potrà facilmente trovarsi attraverso i provvedimenti già in corso di applicazione da parte del Governo italiano per la concessione di adeguate autonomie locali e la garantita tutela dei suoi particolari interessi.

In base ai punti anzidetti, che vengono dettagliatamente illustrati nelle pagine che seguono, il Governo italiano non ritiene che vi sia luogo a rimettere comunque in discussione tale confine.

Roma, gennaio 1946.

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§ 1. – Precedenti storico-diplomatici

Il confine politico tra l'Italia e l'Austria, che dopo l'Anschluss divenne il confine tra l'Italia ed il Reich germanico, è stato stabilito dal Trattato di San Germano del 10 settembre 1919.

Il raggiungimento di tale confine, che ragioni storiche, geografiche, etniche e militari hanno sempre fatto considerare come l'indiscutibile limite settentrionale d'Italia, fu una delle mete principali della lotta per la libertà e l'unità nazionale durante il Risorgimento. Come tale fu solennemente riconosciuta dal patto stipulato a Londra il 26 aprile 1915 tra Francia, Inghilterra, Russia ed Italia, nel quale, all'art. 4, era esplicitamente stabilito che:

« ...nel Trattato di Pace l'Italia otterrà il Trentino, il Tirolo Cisalpino, *con la sua frontiera geografica naturale* (frontiera del Brennero)..... ».

Con suo *Memorandum* del 7 febbraio 1919, la Delegazione italiana alla Conferenza della Pace, avanzando formale richiesta per l'applicazione del predetto impegno, ribadiva ad ogni buon fine il fondamento ed i motivi delle rivendicazioni dell'Italia al confine del Brennero. Le considerazioni svolte in quell'occazione, e che possono oggi essere pienamente confermate come il punto di vista del Governo italiano, meritano essere testualmente riportate:

a) Considerazioni geografiche:

« ...Noi abbiamo nelle Alpi una vera frontiera geografica nella linea spartiacque. Tale frontiera è la sola che possa essere costituita da un ostacolo reale, consistente in una muraglia di rocce. Questa maestosa muraglia fu sempre considerata come il limite dell'Italia; poichè essa equivale a una garanzia necessaria e sufficiente, sbarra i valichi percorsi da due grandi strade di comunicazione, consente agli abitanti delle alte valli la facoltà di scendere verso la pianura, secondo il loro movimento naturale; e infine si svolge senza la minima artificiosità seguendo scaglioni successivi, i quali possono essere determinati, gli uni dopo gli altri, in maniera netta e incontestabile... ».

b) Considerazioni strategiche:

« ...L'importanza strategica dell'Alto Adige fu sempre riconosciuta, poichè nella valle superiore dell'Adige hanno origine tutte le strade che servirono alle invasioni tedesche verso l'Italia. Quand'anche l'Italia avesse Trento, i tedeschi sarebbero tuttavia padroni, più al nord, delle porte d'Italia. L'Italia è obbligata a giungere ben al di là di Bolzano per impedire ai tedeschi di dominare tutto il versante italiano delle Alpi, mediante la congiunzione delle due grandi linee ferroviarie che valicano le Alpi al Brennero e a Dobbiaco. Scrive il generale austriaco Kuhn: *Se gli italiani vogliono difendere Venezia, devono impossessarsi del Tirolo meridionale sino al Brennero.*

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«Qualsiasi altra linea più arretrata di frontiera non rappresenterebbe che una mutilazione artificiale e ci imporrebbe armamenti costosi in contrasto con i principi direttivi della pace che si sta preparando. La linea da noi proposta assicura, invece, un eguale sentimento di tranquillità al popolo che abita al nord, poichè la natura aspra del terreno senza strade elimina ogni possibilità di operazioni militari di qualche importanza sia dal versante nord, sia dal versante sud. La frontiera del Brennero è dunque imposta dalla natura, dalla vita di due popoli e dalle ragioni supreme della sicurezza e della pace. Essa pone i due popoli confinanti in una condizione di perfetta eguaglianza sotto ogni punto di vista. Essa ci riconduce alla natura e, poichè si immedesima con la realtà, ha un carattere definitivo...».

c) Considerazioni etniche e storiche:

«... Quando non si dimentichi la necessità e l'assoluta convenienza di una tale frontiera (corrispondente, cioè, alla linea spartiacque), è evidente che l'inclusione di circa 200.000 abitanti di lingua tedesca non ha più importanza. Quando anche si faccia astrazione dai rapporti che sempre esistettero nel corso della storia tra questo paese (l'Alto Adige) e l'Italia, rapporti di cui ci offrono testimonianza monumenti e ricordi indelebili e che furono sanciti, sotto il duplice aspetto politico e militare, dall'annessione al regno d'Italia sotto Napoleone sarebbe impossibile dimenticare che la fisionomia etnica dell'Alto Adige nel momento attuale non è che il risultato di sovrapposizioni forzate e di invasioni straniere in un bacino che, sotto l'aspetto geografico, storico ed economico politico, appare decisamente italiano.

«Ancora al principio del secolo XIX l'elemento italiano era predominante non solo al sud della frontiera napoleonica, ma in tutta la valle Venosta, in una porzione dei distretti di Brescanone e, nel complesso, almeno 45.000 italiani vivono tuttora nell'Alto Adige propriamente detto. Ma, pur facendo astrazione da tutto ciò che precede, non per questo cadrebbe la conclusione che il territorio posto tra la frontiera politica anteriore alla guerra e la frontiera oggi da noi richiesta, ossia il paese di Trento e dell'Alto Adige, che costituisce una medesima unità geografica, è abitato nel suo insieme da una popolazione di 600.000 anime, delle quali 420.000 (380.000 secondo le stesse statistiche austriache) sono di lingua italiana. Anche nel caso in cui in favore della inclusione dell'Alto Adige nel Regno d'Italia non si potessero addurre tante ragioni di difesa e di sicurezza, il fatto stesso della superiorità numerica della popolazione italiana (in ragione di quasi il 70 %) in un paese indivisibile per ragioni perentorie esigerebbe che tutto il territorio fosse ricongiunto al suo ambiente naturale, economico e nazionale...».

* * *

Come è noto le rivendicazioni italiane non incontrarono seria contestazione. Alcuni dubbi sollevati circa l'opportunità di una integrale applicazione del Patto di Londra in vista della presenza, oltre la linea del Brennero, di un nucleo di popolazione di lingua non italiana, o le richieste avanzate su tale base

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da parte della Delegazione austriaca, vennero facilmente e dopo breve esitazione superati.

Riferendosi al *Memorandum* italiano, il capo della Commissione degli esperti americani, nelle sue raccomandazioni del 16 marzo, esprimeva l'opinione che « la linea del Trattato di Londra dà all'Italia nel Trentino la sicurezza di una frontiera vantaggiosa nell'interesse del disarmo e probabilmente necessaria e vantaggiosa se l'Austria tedesca dovesse più tardi, come essa ben può, essere riunita alla Germania ».

Analogamente un *memorandum* britannico della stessa epoca riconosceva che « la frontiera linguistica, quantunque sui fianchi si appoggi ai solidi speroni dei massicci dell'Ortler e del M. Cristallo, è debole al centro dove taglia la principale vallata dell'Adige tra Bolzano e Trento, esponendo quest'ultima città ad un attacco convergente dalle vallate dell'Adige, dell'Isarco e della Pusteria giacchè lascia i passi sul principale spartiacque, cioè il Reschen (Resia), il Brennero e Dobbiaco, saldamente in mani austriache. Bisogna ammettere che dal punto di vista strategico gli italiani sono posti così in serio svantaggio di fronte ai loro vecchi nemici austriaci ed il pericolo non è diminuito dalle possibilità di unione tra l'Austria tedesca e la Germania ». Lo stesso Presidente Wilson, infine, in un suo *memorandum* al Presidente del Consiglio italiano Orlando, il 14 aprile successivo, dichiarava « esser personalmente assolutamente desideroso che all'Italia sia accordato per l'intera lunghezza della sua frontiera settentrionale tutto il territorio che le era accordato nel cosidetto Patto di Londra ».

Superato definitivamente ogni dubbio col riconoscere pienamente la validità della tesi italiana, e respingendo le insistenti richieste austriache basate sostanzialmente sul principio della « linea linguistica », il 2 settembre le Potenze Alleate e Associate ribadivano il proprio rifiuto di mettere in discussione la frontiera alto-atesina con la seguente motivazione:

« ..... A proposito delle frontiere territoriali della Repubblica austriaca, le Potenze Alleate ed Associate non possono accogliere nessuna modifica essenziale alle decisioni che sono state già comunicate. Queste decisioni sono state prese dopo mesi di profondi studi; e non è stato trovato un singolo argomento nelle osservazioni sottoposte dalla Delegazione austriaca che non fosse stato esaminato dalla Conferenza..... Per ciò che riguarda il Tirolo, le Potenze Alleate ed Associate sono state colpite dal fatto che per molti anni il popolo italiano è stato esposto ad una minaccia, intenzionalmente diretta contro la propria vita. Questa minaccia risultava dal possesso da parte dell'Austria-Ungheria di avanzate posizioni militari che comandavano le pianure dell'Italia. In tali condizioni la miglior soluzione, secondo l'opinione delle Potenze Alleate ed Associate, era di dare all'Italia la frontiera naturale delle Alpi da essa rivendicata da tanto tempo..... ».

Gli avvenimenti intervenuti tra il 1919 ed oggi non hanno mutato in nulla le premesse che avevano indotto l'Italia a chiedere, e gli Alleati ad approvare, il raggiungimento della frontiera naturale del Brennero, se non per rafforzare,

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le ragioni ed il diritto dell'Italia stessa a mantenere la mèta allora raggiunta.

Non è irrilevante a questo proposito ricordare che, ancora dopo l'Anschluss, la legittimità della frontiera italiana del Brennero è stata solennemente riconosciuta da parte del Reich germanico. L'esplicito riconoscimento contenuto nel preambolo del patto italo-tedesco del 22 maggio 1939 («....considerato che con le frontiere comuni, fissate per sempre....») e quello implicito degli accordi del 1939 relativi alla opzione ed al trasferimento delle popolazioni alloglotte, hanno solennemente confermato l'accettazione definitiva – non smentita dalla Germania neppure dopo l'8 settembre 1943 – della linea alpina come demarcazione storica e politica tra le popolazioni germaniche e quelle della penisola italiana.

Taluni dei concetti sopra esposti, sono ampliati nei paragrafi che seguono.

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§ 2. – Il confine del Brennero dal punto di vista geografico

Pochi confini naturali sono più chiaramente individuabili di quello che, comunemente indicato col nome del suo passo principale (Brennero) e corrispondente al confine politico italo-austriaco fissato nel trattato di S. Germano del 1919, segue il crinale del grande arco alpino tra il gruppo dell'Ortler e la sella di Dobbiaco, per procedere quindi, sempre lungo la spartiacque, sino alla cima del M. Forno (M. Pec) punto triconfinale tra Italia, Austria e Jugoslavia.

L'arco alpino anzidetto si inizia a nord-ovest dello Stelvio col gruppo dell'Umbrail (3007 m.), cui segue al nord, oltre il Passo del Forno (2163 m.), il gruppo Sesvenna (3227 m.) – Cristannes (3227 m.). Al di là dell'intaccatura che si trova alla testata della Valle atesina e che è nota col nome di Passo di Resia (in tedesco Reschenscheideck, 1705 m.) hanno inizio le Alpi Venoste, nome che corrisponde parzialmente a quello tedesco di Oetzthaler Alpen (Alpi dell'Oetz), potente massiccio che sulla linea displuviale culmina nella Palla Bianca (3736 m.), nel Similaun (3607 m.) e nell'Altissimo (3479 m.). Esso è ricco di ghiacciai specialmente sul versante nord e contiene vaste aree culminali impervie e disabitate: infatti nessun valico carrozzabile le traversa, ma solo passi alpinistici elevati e difficili.

Lo stesso carattere conserva l'arco alpino nella sezione che succede più ad oriente (Pan di Zucchero 2511 m., Tribulain 3096 m.), fino al punto dove, alla testata dell'Isarco, esso si deprime nel Passo del Brennero (1372 m.). Ma oltre il Brennero la catena riprende elevatissima, come una muraglia, nella sezione che i tedeschi chiamano Zillerthaler Alpen, e noi di solito Alpi Aurine, con un seguito imponente di vette superiori ai 3000 m. (Gran Pilastro 3510 m., Mesule 3480 m., Sasso Nero 3370 m., Pizzo di Valle 3240 m., Pizzo dei Tre Signori 3490 m.). Anche qui vasti ghiacciai ed estese aree disabitate.

La sezione orientale dell'arco ha direzione in complesso nord-sud e si stacca dalla catena centrale alpina (Tauri) come un grande sprone digradante verso mezzogiorno, con vette tuttavia sempre superiori a 2500 m.: il grande ed impervio massiccio delle Vedette dei Giganti (3435 m.), la croda Rossa di Anterisselva (2817 m.), l'Alta Croce (2746 m.) e il Corno di Fana (2663 m.) che domina la Sella di Dobbiaco.

Non vi può esser dubbio che questa imponente muraglia alpina, che cinge a nord il bacino dell'Adige e dell'Isarco, è stata sempre considerata ed intesa come linea ideale e materiale di separazione fra due mondi, fra due culture, fra due entità geografiche perfettamente distinguibili dal punto di vista topografico, orografico, morfologico e climatico. La sua struttura, costituita com'è da un arco alpestre con altitudini medie superiori ai 2.800 metri:

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1° costituisce la displuviale fra il bacino Adriatico e quello del Mar Nero;

2° include, in tutto il suo percorso, come si è visto, estese aree culminali ghiacciate o comunque impervie e disabitate, costituenti una vera e propria barriera che corrisponde perfettamente al concetto di confine naturale, secondo i principi della scienza geografica;

3° circoscrive a nord una regione, la Venezia Tridentina, che ha una propria fisonomia, nettamente distinta dalle finitime regioni d'oltralpe, determinata dalle seguenti caratteristiche geografiche:

a) tre soli valichi (Resia, Brennero, Dobbiaco) la collegano alle regioni a nord della displuviale, mentre gran numero di passi e valli la uniscono alle regioni laterali (Valle del Piave, del Brenta, della Sarca, dell'Oglio) e alla Valle Padana;

b) i fiumi e le valli che hanno origine o si staccano dalla displuviale convergono verso il sud conferendo una individualità unitaria a tutta la regione;

c) il clima, la vegetazione, la fauna hanno caratteristiche meridionali che le differenziano nettamente da quelle riscontrabili al di là della cerchia alpina, esercitando un influsso decisivo anche su molti fenomeni umani. Le stesse chiuse che distinguono occasionalmente alcune delle vallate in conche successive – tra le più note quella di Salorno, dell'Avisio e del Noce – non solo non hanno alcun particolare rilievo geografico, ma non rappresentano neppure un limite o una linea di demarcazione sotto l'aspetto climatico o sotto quello della vegetazione.

Unica divergenza tra l'andamento generale del confine politico e di quello geografico è quella corrispondente a tre brevissimi tratti, nei quali la displuviale è rimasta completamente all'Italia, e precisamente:

a) al passo della Resia, dove il confine è leggermente spostato verso il nord;

b) nella regione di S. Candido (Innichen), dove il nodo stradale omonimo, nel quale convergono le strade provenienti dalla valle della Drava, dal passo di M. Croce di Comelico e dalla Sella di Dobbiaco, rappresenta il naturale allacciamento delle comunicazioni tra l'alta valle cadorina e la valle di Pusteria; ed è quindi naturale che tale nodo, allacciante due regioni italiane, sia esso stesso incluso in territorio italiano;

c) nella conca di Tarvisio, vero cuneo che si addentra fra gli alti bacini dell'Isonzo e del Tagliamento. È un nodo stradale e ferroviario importantissimo, all'incontro dei tre sistemi montani delle Giulie, delle Carniche e delle Caravanche, ove convergono tre civiltà, la romana, la tedesca e la slava: il suo possesso consente all'Italia di avere una comunicazione rotabile fra la valle del Fella e quella dell'Isonzo, con un raccordo di 17 Km. in luogo di 150 Km.

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§ 3. – Il confine del Brennero dal punto di vista della sicurezza

Le caratteristiche naturali che rendono geograficamente perfetto il confine del Brennero conferiscono altresì a tale linea il valore di un incomparabile confine strategico che, togliendo ogni particolare vantaggio a ciascuno dei due stati confinari, egualmente assicura loro la massima possibilità di rispettiva difesa e, come tale, è da considerarsi la massima, e reciproca, garanzia di pace tra loro.

Mentre infatti il confine del Brennero non dà all'Italia alcun particolare vantaggio offensivo, le posizioni sulle quali esso si svolge rappresentano invece, dal punto di vista difensivo, la barriera migliore verso ogni minaccia dal nord, costituita com'è da una catena pressocchè ininterrotta di veri e propri baluardi intransitabili. Lungo i suoi 290 Km. di sviluppo nel settore alto-atesino si aprono, a possibili tentativi di invasione, solo tre varchi rotabili (Resia, Brennero e Dobbiaco); e pochi altri passi mulattieri, praticabili questi ultimi per soli tre mesi all'anno da forze esigue e specializzate.

Qualunque arretramento dell'attuale confine pregiudicherebbe invece in maniera decisiva la situazione dell'Italia in pace, la sua difesa in guerra e le stesse sue possibilità di ricostruzione. Infatti:

a) allungherebbe considerevolmente lo sviluppo della frontiera e soprattutto aumenterebbe di varie decine di Km. l'estensione del terreno militarmente praticabile;

b) si svilupperebbe su posizioni per natura notevolmente più deboli, prive di profondità, attraversate da numerose ed ampie zone di facilitazione, solcate da rotabili che vanno progressivamente aumentando con l'allontanarsi dalla displuviale fino a raggiungere il numero di 15, e a determinare ben *dodici linee di invasione*, vere e proprie porte aperte sul territorio nazionale;

c) consentirebbe all'invasore di portare ingenti forze e mezzi fin dal tempo di pace al di quà dell'ostacolo della displuviale e di raccoglierli negli ampi centri logistici e nelle ampie basi operative di Val Venosta, Pusteria, Conca di Vipiteno e Conca di Bolzano: in ciò facilitato anche dalle maggiori possibilità di radunata (circa il doppio di quelle esistenti sul versante italiano) determinate dalla rete rotabile e dal potenziale della rete ferroviaria che affluisce nella valle dell'Inn.

d) offrirebbe all'avversario grandi possibilità di manovra grazie all'ottima viabilità stradale e ferroviaria sia in traverso ai rilievi alpini, sia parallelamente al confine (solchi e vie di arroccamento);

e) costringerebbe prima o dopo l'Italia a costruire una nuova dispendiosa sistemazione difensiva la cui organizzazione – e l'impiego anche di tempo di

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pace di forze notevoli per guarnirla – richiederebbe ingenti somme che il Paese ha invece necessità di dedicare all'immane compito della ricostruzione.

E' da tener presente infine che se i progressi della tecnica (aviazione, mezzi meccanizzati, aumentata gettata delle artiglierie, armi a lunga portata quali le varie «V») hanno diminuito in gran parte il valore difensivo delle frontiere terrestri, è tanto più necessario per il difensore ricercare per quanto possibile *nell'ostacolo montano*, nella copertura del terreno e nella maggiore profondità della fascia difensiva – mezzi elementi che hanno conservato il loro valore impeditivo e che l'attuale frontiera offre all'Italia – una diminuente a queste nuove minaccie.

* * *

E' desiderio ardente di tutti gli italiani che un efficace sistema di sicurezza collettiva ed una effettiva concordia tra i popoli garantiscano all'Europa una lunga era di pace sì da permettere che, nei rapporti tra stati e stati, venga a sparire la necessità ed il concetto stesso delle cosidette frontiere strategiche. Due millenni di storia additano tuttavia alla memoria degli italiani la minaccia che ha sempre rappresentato per la penisola la gravitazione lungo la sua frontiera settentrionale di una massa compatta ed aggressiva di razze germaniche, che appunto attraverso il Brennero e l'alta Valle dell'Adige hanno ripetutamente trovato la via maestra delle loro invasioni.

L'auspicato risorgere dell'indipendenza austriaca, nonchè il fermo proposito di pace delle grandi Potenze alleate, e con esse dell'umanità tutta, allontanano per l'immediato avvenire questa imminente minaccia. Non altrettanto sicuramente può dirsi, tuttavia, che essa sia stata definitivamente scongiurata. E' infatti da tener presente che se l'Austria – dopo il fallito e disastroso esperimento nazista – appar oggi decisamente orientata a recuperare la propria individualità politica, è anche vero che l'Anschluss, pur essendo stato realizzato dal nazismo, era già precedentemente un'aspirazione social-democratica, più volte affiorata negli anni dell'immediato dopoguerra, e seriamente concretata nel progetto Schobert-Curtius del 1931. E pertanto non è da escludersi che in un avvenire ancorchè remoto, quando saranno sopiti i ricordi e le animosità suscitati dagli eventi più recenti, la tendenza all'unione delle genti germaniche abbia a risorgere ed a imporsi pur sotto un simbolo diverso dalla croce uncinata. Ai fini del problema in esame devonsi inoltre ricordare i particolari legami che intercorrono tra le popolazioni immediatamente prospicienti la frontiera del Brennero – i cosidetti tirolesi del nord – e le contigue popolazioi bavaresi: legami che risalgono ad una communanza di origini ed in parte anche di storia, sotto molti aspetti più intimi che non quelli tra tirolesi ed austriaci veri e propri e che, resisi ancor più palesi dopo la prima guerra mondiale, avevano fatto di Monaco, e indirettamente di Berlino, il centro propulsore dell'irredentismo alto atesino, assai più che non la stessa Vienna. Sicchè non è affatto da

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escludere per l'avvenire lo sviluppo di una tendenza a favore di una riunione, *assieme o all'infuori di un'Austria indipendente*, delle provincie tirolesi con quelle della Baviera : primo passo verso la ricostruzione, sul confine settentrionale italiano, di un potente stato germanico. Riunione la cui prospettiva conferma per l'Italia la necessità di considerare la questione delle sue frontiere in funzione del problema generale e più vasto dei suoi rapporti col mondo germanico piuttosto che in funzione di quello più modesto dei suoi rapporti con la Marca Orientale.

Offrono un probante precedente, a questo riguardo, le discussioni intervenute dopo la prima guerra mondiale in occasione della discussione per la definizione del problema delle frontiere settentrionali italiane e che (come già ricordato più diffusamente al § 1) portarono al concorde e preciso riconoscimento, tanto da parte inglese che da parte americana, della necessità di garantire all'Italia una solida frontiera strategica, che nell'interesse della sicurezza italiana, del disarmo e della pace, « non porrebbe gli italiani in serio svantaggio di fronte ai loro vecchi nemici, pericolo non diminuito dalla possibilità di una unione tra l'Austria e la Germania ». Tale frontiera non poteva essere che « la frontiera naturale delle Alpi, da essa rivendicata da tanto tempo ».

Qualche cenno deve farsi a proposito della conca di Tarvisio. Il possesso di questa conca rappresenta per l'Italia la possibilità di difendere e proteggere le alti valli dell'Isonzo e del Tagliamento contro rainaccie dal nord-est, sbarrando un unico accesso in luogo di quattro (Camporosso, Predil, Somdogna e Nevea) qualora il confine venisse arretrato. Inoltre il possesso della conca di Tarvisio consente una comunicazione rotabile tra Fella e Isonzo con un raccordo di 17 Km., in luogo di 150 e richiede per lo schieramento un fronte di solo 27 Km. in luogo di 52 qualora il confine fosse portato ai bordi meridionali della conca stessa.

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§ 4. – Il confine del Brennero dal punto di vista economico

La displuviale alpina costituisce, oltre che una netta demarcazione di carattere geografico e militare tra il versante adriatico e quello del Mar Nero, anche la delimitazione naturale di due diverse sfere economiche.

Basterà ricordare come gli anni fra il '66 e il 90' siano stati caratterizzati, in tutta la regione atesina, da un forte deperimento dell'agricoltura e delle condizioni economiche generali, come conseguenza appunto del distacco dalla Lombardia e dal Veneto e dello spezzamento dei molti e naturali legami economici che avevano sempre legato quelle regioni al Trentino e all'Alto Adige. Per gli stessi motivi l'annessione all'Italia, riaprendo a quelle terre il loro sbocco normale verso la pianura padana ed il rimanente della Penisola, si è tradotto immediatamente in un più ricco movimento commerciale ed in una maggiore e più razionale valorizzazione economica della regione.

Si deve a questi fattori naturali ed all'iniziativa ed al lavoro degli italiani, che hanno dedicato alla Venezia Tridentina in genere e all'Alto Adige in modo particolare uno sforzo di gran lunga superiore a quello mai compiuto a suo favore dall'Austria, se l'ultimo ventiquinquennio da un lato ha portato ad un notevole sviluppo di tutte le attività della regione, dall'altro lato ha valso ad inserire definitivamente quest'ultima nella economia italiana, dalla quale solo con un reciproco e gravissimo danno potrebbe essere nuovamente avulsa.

A prescindere dall'onere tutt'altro che indifferente sostenuto dallo Stato per la conversione della valuta e dei titoli di Stato austriaci (circa 1 miliardo 250 milioni di lire), nonchè dalle ingenti spese dedicate ai lavori pubblici (sono da ricordare fra l'altro, 490 milioni circa erogati come contributo per opere stradali e 700 milioni per opere ferroviarie), i dati riportati più oltre illustrano esaurientemente oltre che l'importanza della regione, anche l'imponenza dello sforzo fatto e dei risultati ottenuti dall'Italia per la sua più intensa valorizzazione.

Un esame delle cifre in parola permette in particolare di rilevare che:

a) notevolissimo è stato, in molti rami, lo sviluppo successivo al 1918, e dovuto all'annessione all'Italia. Nel caso dell'industria idroelettrica, la principale della regione, si è avuto un incremento nella misura da 1 a 10; nel caso dell'industria metallurgica, meccanica, chimica, si tratta praticamente di attività del tutto nuove.

L'introduzione e lo sviluppo di tutte queste attività hanno servito di esuberante compenso all'inevitabile declino e ristagno di qualche piccola industria locale; declino o ristagno dovuti a cause di portata generale, che colpirono le piccole industrie consimili in ogni paese d'Europa.

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Bolzano, negli ultimi anni prima della guerra attuale, stava diventando un grande centro industriale. Se il nucleo antico della città aveva conservato il carattere architettonico imposto dalla lunga dominazione austriaca, i sobborghi, che di anno in anno crescevano di estensione e di importanza, avevano ormai l'aspetto e la popolazione di una moderna città italiana.

La stessa industria del forestiero, per verità assai sviluppata e bene attrezzata anche nel periodo precedente alla prima guerra europea, è stata favorita dalla costruzione di nuove strade o dal miglioramento e ampliamento di quelle già esistenti. Tutte le valli minori sono oggi risalite da strade automobilistiche; ed in modo speciale è stato curato il raccordo tra una vallata e l'altra. Nel 1935 vi erano 1067 chilometri di servizi automobilistici normali e 2371 chilometri di servizi di gran turismo estivi; gli uni e gli altri in grandissima maggioranza impiantati negli anni successivi al 1918. Si aggiunga che il turismo era alimentato per circa il 70 % da clientela italiana, la quale, conferendo così quella base permanente che è essenziale al mantenimento ed allo sviluppo delle attrezzature alberghiere, terapeutiche e sportive, permetteva a sua volta di convogliare alla regione un fortissimo afflusso di forestieri, con un conseguente notevole apporto valutario per la regione e per il paese.

b) in questo intenso sviluppo economico la provincia di Bolzano ha avuto una parte preponderante. I due terzi della produzione elettrica, la quasi totalità di quella metallurgica e chimica e la grande maggioranza dell'attività turistica della regione sono accentrati in Alto Adige.

c) le forti percentuali che le principali attività economiche della Venezia Tridentina rappresentano nel quadro delle cifre complessive italiane, attestano le caratteristiche di complementarietà che la natura ha assegnato alla regione nei confronti del rimanente della Penisola e che l'ultimo ventiquennio ha consolidato definitivamente.

I soli impianti della ***provincia di Bolzano***, contribuiscono nella misura del 22,8 % al totale della importantissima industria italiana dell'alluminio; nel ramo dei fertilizzanti, per il 15,7 % del solfato di ammonio e per il 22,9 % del nitrato di calcio. La locale produzione di magnesio rappresenta praticamente il totale di quella italiana.

Le foreste della regione contribuiscono, con 3.516,4 migliaia di mc., al 18,2 % della produzione nazionale di legname da lavoro, alleggerendo notevolmente la dipendenza italiana dall'estero per questo importante prodotto; nel ramo interessantissimo delle resine e trementine (colofonia) esse coprono addirittura l'83,3 % della produzione totale italiana. L'industria turistica, per lo più accentrata nella provincia di Bolzano, con un apporto valutario medio annuo di 300 milioni, consentiva di coprire per il 14 % il saldo passivo della bilancia commerciale italiana. La produzione, prevalentemente trentina, del tabacco e quella, prevalentemente alto-atesina, delle frutta e del burro, rappresentano un notevole contributo all'economia nazionale.

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Particolare illustrazione meritano gli impianti idroelettrici della regione. Prendendo le cifre relative al 1942, rileviamo una produzione complessiva, per le due provincie, di Kwh. 2.672.000.000 annui (di cui il 71 % circa prodotti nella sola provincia di Bolzano), pari al 14.5 % del totale per tutta l'Italia. Di questa produzione, *meno del 10 % rappresenta il consumo medio per necessità di carattere locale*, ivi inclusa la trazione ferroviaria e la piccola industria (Kwh. 246.996.000 nel 1941); lasciando pertanto un *sovrappiù di oltre il 90%* che va ad alimentare i bisogni della industria nazionale.

Esaminata la questione sotto un altro punto di vista si può osservare che questo sovrappiù rappresenta all'incirca il 22 % del complesso di energia elettrica prodotto in Alta Italia (tre Venezie, Lombardia e Piemonte), ed è destinato ad aumentare ulteriormente non appena entreranno in attività i nuovi impianti già progettati, con una produzione annua prevista nella misura di un miliardo di Kwh., già completamente prenotata per consumo nelle viciniori provincie italiane.

Il complesso della produzione idro-elettrica della sola provincia di Bolzano (Alto Adige vero e proprio), inclusa la prevista produzione degli impianti in costruzione, corrisponde ai 2 - 3 milioni di tonnellate di carbone (da kg. 0,800 a kg. 1.200 di carbone per Kwh., a seconda della qualità), equivalenti al 14-21 % della media annuale di consumo di carbone da parte dell'Italia (14.216.995 tonnellate nel 1938, delle quali 11.816.995 importante e 2.400.000 tonnellate estratte in Italia).

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PRINCIPALI ATTIVITÀ ECONOMICHE DELLA VENEZIA TRIDENTINA

	Prov. di Bolzano	Prov. di Trento	Totali V. Tridentina	Italia	V. Tridentina su Italia %
1. IND. ELETTRICA (1)					
Potenza installata (migliaia Kw.):					
ant. 1918	36,9	21,9	58,8	—	—
post. 1918	44,4	224,4	670,8	—	—
Totale	483,3	246,3	729,6	5.290,6	13,7
Energia prodotta (milioni Kwh.): (2)					
ant. 1918	155,3	74,4	229,7	—	—
post. 1918	1.753,8	689,1	2.442,9		
Totale	1.909,1	763,5	2.672,6	18.299,7	14,5
Impianti progettati o parzialmente in costruzione.					
Produzione prevista (milioni di Kwh.)	709,0	300,0	1.660,0	—	—
2. IND. METALLURGICA					
Alluminio (migliaia di t.)	20,4 (3)	8,6 (4)	29,0	90,6 (4)	32,2
3. IND. MECCANICA					
Autoveicoli (migliaia)	2,0	—	2,0	69,1 (4)	2,9
4. INDUSTRIA CHIMICA					
Solfato ammonio (migliaia t.)	33,0 (3)	—	33,0	209,6 (4)	15,7
Nitrato calcio (migl. t.)	29,7 (3)	—	29,7	129,6 (4)	22,9
Nitrato sodio (migl. t.)	1,2 (3)	—	1,2	63,1 (4)	2,0
5. INDUSTRIA TABACCO					
Tabacco da fiuto (tonn.)	—	47,4	47,4	—	4,92
Trinciati (tonn.)	—	530,0	530,0	—	7,06
Sigari o sigarette (tonn.)	—	160,1	160,1	—	3,75
Sigarette (tonn.)	—	2.807,2	2.807,2	—	9,10
Prodotti secondari (tonn.)	—	180,8	180,8	—	35,44
6. INDUSTRIA BOSCHIVA					
Legname lavoro (migliaia metri cubi)	319,8	322,4	642,2	3.516,4	18,2
Legna ardere (migliaia t.)	66,1	164,3	230,4	3.754,5	6,2
Resina e trementina (q.li)	—	—	356,6	427,0	83,3
Corteccia per concia (q.li)	—	—	2.242,0	25.654,0	8,7
7. INDUSTRIA CASEARIA					
Burro (migliaia t.)	1,3	1,1	2,4	44,7	5,3
Formaggio (migliaia t.)	0,5	2,7	3,2	222,9	1,4
8. INDUSTRIA TURISTICA					
Giornate di presenza (migliaia)	—	—	2.221,0	12.112,0	18,3
Apporto valutario (mil.)	—	—	300,0	—	14 % (5)
9. FRUTTICULTURA					
Mele (migliaia di tonn.)	25,4	4,9	30,3	207,0	14,5
Pere (migliaia di tonn.)	10,2	3,5	13,7	150,4	9,1

(1) Cfr.: «Grandi utilizzazioni idrauliche per forza motrice» edita dal Ministero per i Lavori Pubblici anno 1942).

(2) Produzione 1942.

(3) Produzione anno 1943.

(4) Produzione anno 1939.

(5) Percentuale del saldo medio passivo della bilancia commerciale italiana.

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§ 5. – Situazione etnica

Il confine geografico settentrionale include in territorio italiano una minoranza di lingua tedesca costituita in parte da immigrati di razza germanica, ma in parte da nuclei italiani, protoceltici, che nel corso di molti secoli e particolarmente verso la fine del Medio Evo hanno abbandonato la loro lingua. Si tratta quindi soprattutto di «alloglotti» più che di «allogeni».

Secondo i calcoli più attendibili queste minoranze ammontavano alla vigilia della prima guerra mondiale a meno di 220.000 individui (234.000 secondo le stesse statistiche austriache) sui 615.000 costituenti la popolazione complessiva della Venezia Tridentina, rappresentando cioè il 35 % del totale: la maggior parte, peraltro – probabilmente 200.000 – accentrata nel settore settentrionale della regione, noto comunemente con la denominazione di Alto Adige e corrispondente con buona approssimazione all'attuale provincia di Bolzano.

Come è noto, in seguito agli accordi italo-germanici del 1939, i componenti delle minoranze di lingua non italiana vennero ammessi a dichiarare se desideravano «impegnarsi in forma assolutamente definitiva di voler acquistare la cittadinanza del Reich germanico e trasferirsi in Germania» o se intendevano rimanere in Italia come cittadini italiani.

Il loro numero venne allora, in seguito ad accurate indagini condotte di comune accordo tra le Autorità italiane e tedesche, determinato in complessivamente 266.985 di cui 229.500 nella provincia di Bolzano e 37.485 nelle altre tre zone mistilingui (provincie di Udine, Belluno, Trento). Secondo il comunicato ufficiale diramato il 9 gennaio 1940, di essi 185.085 – rispettivamente 166.488 per la provincia di Bolzano e 18.597 per le rimanenti zone – optarono per divenire germanici (1). Da un calcolo per necessità approssimativo (data a tutt'oggi la difficoltà di procedere ad un accertamento esauriente), ma basato su atten-

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(1) Le cifre dei risultati delle opzioni sono quelle contenute nel comunicato ufficiale diramato il 9 gennaio 1940. Vi è ragione di ritenere che esse non fossero esatte. Da una recente constatazione degli appositi registri compilati dai singoli comuni, gli optanti per la Germania nella sola provincia di Bolzano risulterebbero esser stati 198.784 (anziché 166.488). Anche questa cifra tuttavia non è da ritenersi conclusiva, essendo infatti successivamente intervenuta una revisione delle opzioni, in parte revocate (per ragioni di anzianità, di convenienza morale, ecc.) in parte contestate dal Governo italiano (nel caso di persone di origine italiana). Da una statistica in data 30 aprile 1942, aggiornata in base ai suddetti criteri dall'Alto Commissariato per l'esecuzione degli Accordi, risultano pertanto 186.898 optanti per la Germania, e cioè 12.000 unità in meno. Ed è certo che dall'aprile 1942 al settembre 1943 la cifra in questione diminuì ulteriormente.

D'altra parte queste divergenze non mutano sostanzialmente i termini della questione. Al massimo valgono ad aumentare la cifra di coloro i quali si erano impegnati a partire e ad acquistare la cittadinanza germanica. Comunque, per evitare confusione, anche il successivo testo del presente *memorandum* è basato sulle cifre ufficiali del 9 gennaio 1940.

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dibili elementi di giudizio, è da ritenere che alla vigilia dell'armistizio dai 125 ai 130.000 dei predetti optanti avevano già ottenuto la regolare naturalizzazione germanica; e di questi, secondo le cifre fornite dalle autorità italiane di frontiera, ben 77.772 risultavano già essersi trasferiti nel Reich alla data del 1° settembre 1943.

Ammesso che dei rimanenti nessuno fosse partito successivamente al settembre 1943, e sempre sulla base delle cifre statistiche sopra riportate, sarebbero rimasti in *tutto il territorio italiano mistilingue* 189.213 alloglotti di cui 107.313 avevano chiesto (e circa 50.000 già ottenuto) di conseguire la cittadinanza tedesca e 81.900 avevano esplicitamente, o implicitamente con l'astensione dall'opzione, manifestato il desiderio di rimanere in Italia come cittadini italiani.

Agli effetti di una valutazione della risultante situazione, è da sottolineare che queste cifre si riferiscono agli alloglotti nelle quattro provincie (Belluno, Bolzano, Trento e Udine) e che *tengono conto di un solo aspetto del movimento di popolazione verificatosi a seguito delle opzioni.* Va infatti tenuto presente che in tutta la zona in questione la popolazione italiana è andata rapidamente aumentando dal 1939 in poi, perchè molte famiglie italiane, come era stato previsto, vi si sono nel frattempo stabilite in sostituzione degli alloglotti partenti.

In base a calcoli obbiettivi e assolutamente attendibili si può ritenere che alla vigilia dell'Armistizio, nel settembre 1943, la popolazione italiana in Alto Adige (provincia di Bolzano) raggiungeva già i 115.000 individui.

Tenendo presenti queste considerazioni, è particolarmente istruttivo ricostruire la situazione quale si presentava nell'Alto Adige vero e proprio (provincia di Bolzano) ai primi di settembre 1943. E cioè: individui di lingua italiana di 115.000 (41,6 %); alloglotti 159.529 (57,7 %) di cui circa 63.000 (22,6 %) avevano nel 1939, come si è visto, manifestato l'intenzione di rimanere cittadini italiani. Si noti al riguardo che la popolazione di lingua italiana unita agli alloglotti *non optanti per la Germania* sommava ad almeno 178.000 abitanti (64,2 %) contro 96.500 alloglotti (35,1 %) optanti per il trasferimento nel Reich (1).

Salva la contingente presenza nella regione di forze alleate di occupazione, di un considerevole numero di cittadini germanici del vecchio Reich (prigionieri di guerra, ex funzionari, profughi, ecc.) ed il rientro di qualche migliaio di alloglotti già in precedenza emigrati, non è dubbio che le cifre sopra riportate rispecchino con buona approssimazione la situazione attuale. Anzi per quanto riguarda la popolazione di lingua italiana, pur non avendosi dati precisi, *si può ritenere che essa nel frattempo sia ulteriormente aumentata.*

Si può quindi concludere che, come conseguenza della annessione di quelle terre all'Italia, della valorizzazione economica della regione (vedi § 4) e, da ultimo, del movimento conseguente alle opzioni, l'incremento dell'elemento italiano in

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(1) La cifra relativa alla sola provincia di Bolzano degli alloglotti già trasferitisi oltre confine alla data del 1° settembre 1943 è stata calcolata applicando una riduzione proporzionale a quella di 77.772 relativa al complesso della zona mistilingue.

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Alto Adige ha proceduto ovunque con ritmo accelerato portando ad una continua e progressiva modificazione della composizione etnica della regione, ad esclusivo vantaggio dell'elemento italiano (dal 16,7 % nel 1910 al 29,2 % nel 1939 ed al 41,6 % nel 1943).

Ciò premesso, è però fermo intendimento del Governo italiano perseguire una politica che, ispirata a concetti di libertà, di democrazia, di comprensione e rispetto dei più alti valori umani, assicuri alla regione della Venezia Tridentina lo sviluppo delle sue speciali caratteristiche etniche, culturali ed economiche, e che in questo quadro consenta anche una revisione di alcuni aspetti della situazione che si è venuta creando a seguito degli accordi del 1939.

Questi concetti si concretano nei seguenti propositi:

a) Accoglimento del principio di una revisione delle opzioni effettuate nel 1939. Il Governo italiano, in altre parole, intende consentire che a tutti coloro i quali, agendo a quell'epoca sotto l'influenza dell'oppressione fascista e della propaganda nazista, ebbero ad impegnarsi ad abbandonare il suolo nativo e ad acquistare la cittadinanza germanica, ma tale impegno ancora non hanno perfezionato, sia in via di massima data nuovamente la facoltà di esprimere il proprio desiderio. Fatta dovuta eccezione per coloro i quali se ne sono dimostrati immeritevoli, il Governo italiano vedrà con viva simpatia conservate alla propria terra quelle popolazioni che con la loro operosità ebbero a fecondarla, e che, nel quadro e negli ordinamenti democratici della nuova Italia, troveranno armoniosa possibilità di vita e rappresenteranno certo un prezioso contributo al problema della ricostruzione nazionale, sia materiale che spirituale.

b) Adozione di opportuni provvedimenti che garantiscano ai gruppi allogeni e alloglotti l'uso ufficiale della loro lingua, libertà di educazione, la difesa della loro cultura e, attraverso una larga autonomia amministrativa ed una adeguata rappresentanza politica, ne tutelino i particolari interessi. È al riguardo intendimento del Governo italiano che tali provvedimenti, a maggior garanzia delle popolazioni interessate, trovino sanzione – in sede di assemblea costituente – in speciali norme di carattere fondamentale. Ne è peraltro già stato iniziato lo studio ed alcuni di essi hanno già trovato inizio di pratica realizzazione in recenti provvedimenti legislativi.

Si riportano in appendice:

– il comunicato ufficiale della dichiarazione approvata dal Consiglio dei Ministri dell'11 luglio in ordine alle direttive della politica che si intende adottare nei confronti delle popolazioni allogene ed alloglotte;

– un riassunto del Decreto Legge Luogotenenziale relativo alle scuole elementari nella provincia di Bolzano, approvato dal Consiglio dei Ministri nella seduta del 2 ottobre 1945;

– un riassunto del Decreto Legge Luogotenenziale concernente l'uso della lingua tedesca nei comuni della provincia di Bolzano, approvato dal Consiglio dei Ministri nella seduta del 14 ottobre 1945;

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

— un riassunto del Decreto Legge Luogotenenziale relativo alla revisione dello stato di cittadinanza di coloro i quali optarono per l'acquisto della cittadinanza germanica, approvato dal Consiglio dei Ministri nella seduta del 21 novembre 1945.

* * *

Comunicato ufficiale del 12 luglio 1945.

Il Consiglio dei Ministri nel pomeriggio di ieri, udite le communicazioni del Presidente in ordine alle direttive della politica che si intende adottare nei confronti delle popolazioni allogene ed alloglotte, ha approvato la seguente dichiarazione:

«Il Governo italiano riafferma che il rinnovamento democratico dello Stato deve necessariamente comportare un complesso di speciali garanzie per i cittadini di lingua diversa dall'italiana.

Sarà ammesso e garantito il libero uso della lingua non solo nelle relazioni private, di commercio, nelle riunioni pubbliche, nell'esercizio del culto, nella stampa, ma anche nei rapporti con le autorità politiche, amministrative e giudiziarie. Nelle località, dove risiedono in proporzione considerevole cittadini di lingua diversa dall'italiana, sarà garantito nelle scuole pubbliche l'insegnamento e l'uso della lingua materna.

Le particolari esigenze delle zone abitate da popolazioni di lingua o tradizioni diverse troveranno la loro tutela nel libero funzionamento di un appropriato regime di autonomie locali...»

Riassunto del provvedimento legislativo approvato dal Consiglio dei Ministri del 2 ottobre 1945 (scuole elementari della provincia di Bolzano).

Il provvedimento corrisponde alle proposte formulate liberamente dalle autorità scolastiche dell'Alto Adige, con l'approvazione dei competenti organi alleati. Esso presenta per le scuole elementari della provincia di Bolzano uno statuto inteso ad assicurare la piena parità di diritto dei due gruppi linguistici della sua popolazione. In base ad esso l'insegnamento nelle scuole elementari della provincia sarà impartito nella lingua materna degli alunni da maestri per i quali la lingua d'insegnamento sia lingua materna. L'appartenenza degli alunni all'uno o all'altro gruppo linguistico verrà stabilita in base alla dichiarazione del padre o di chi ne fa le veci. Il provvedimento stabilisce altresì l'insegnamento supplementare dell'altra lingua per tutti gli alunni, insegnamento impartito da maestri per i quali la stessa lingua sia lingua materna e che avrà

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prevalentemente carattere di conversazione. L'insegnamento della religione verrà impartito nella lingua materna.

È prevista infine l'istituzione di apposite scuole per gli alunni di lingua diversa da quella della maggioranza, non appena essi raggiungano il numero minimo di otto.

Anche l'assegnazione agli uffici scolastici della provincia è regolata dal decreto in questione al fine di garantire la presenza presso tali uffici di funzionari e ispettori con conoscenza di ambedue le lingue.

Riassunto del provvedimento legislativo approvato dal Consiglio dei Ministri del 14 ottobre 1945 (uso della lingua tedesca nei comuni della provincia di Bolzano).

In attuazione delle direttive per il trattamento di tutte le minoranze alloglotte il decreto provvede ad introdurre, analogamente a quanto è stato già fatto per la Valle d'Aosta, l'uso della lingua tedesca in Alto Adige sia nei rapporti con l'Autorità pubblica sia negli atti pubblici. Esso prevede altresì che nei registri dello stato civile alla lingua italiana sia affiancata la traduzione in lingua tedesca.

Riassunto del provvedimento legislativo approvato dal Consiglio dei Ministri del 21 novembre 1945 (revisione dello stato di cittadinanza degli optanti per il trasferimento nel Reich).

Il provvedimento ammette in via di massima che coloro i quali optarono nel 1939 per l'acquisto della cittadinanza germanica, e che, pur avendola conseguita, non si siano di fatto trasferiti nel Reich, possano fare domanda per il riacquisto della cittadinanza italiana. Le richieste saranno esaminate da una Commissione mista, la quale terrà particolarmente conto dell'atteggiamento mantenuto dall'interessato e della sua attività dopo l'8 settembre 1943. Particolare peso verrà dato a considerazioni di umanità e di carattere familiare. Individui appartenenti a certune categorie facilmente identificabili (quali i criminali di guerra, esponenti nazisti ecc.) sono d'altra parte esclusi dalla predetta concessione.

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SPECCHIO DELLA POPOLAZIONE DI LINGUA RISPETTIVAMENTE ITALIANA E TEDESCA IN ALTO ADIGE DAL 1910 AL 1° SETTEMBRE 1943

	Lingua tedesca	Lingua italiana	% Italiani su totale Ital. + Ted.	Altri (8)	Totale
1910 (1) Alto Adige	220.607	16.532	7,1 %	10.775	248.004
Trentino	*13.456*	*370.854*	*96,5 %*	*12.233*	*396.537*
Totale Venezia Trid.	*234.147*	*387.386*	*62,2 %*	*23.008*	*644.541*
1910 (2) Alto Adige	205.090	32.139 9.000 (3)	13,6 %	10.775	248.004
	205.090	41.139	16,7 %	1.775	248.004
1921 (4) Alto Adige	190.855	36.734	16,1 %	24.495	252.084
1939 (5) Alto Adige	228.293	78.201	25,8 %	7.495	313.989
(6)	215.826	90.668	29,2 %	7.495	313.989
1943 (7)	159.520	115.000	41,6 %	2.000	276.520

(1) Censimento austriaco 1910.

(2) Cifre risultanti dai calcoli molto accurati eseguiti dal prof. A. H. Tonidel sulla base delle rilevazioni dei censimenti austriaci dal 1880 al 1910 e di una obiettiva critica delle fonti (cfr. «Gli italiani in Alto Adige» in Archivio *Alto Adige*, 1915, pagg. 141-255).

(3) Nel suo studio il Tonidel valuta a circa 9000 il numero dei regnicoli permanentemente residenti nella regione, in aggiunta agli italiani di cittadinanza austriaca. Essi non erano censiti, come gli altri, in base alla lingua d'uso, bensì figuravano nella categoria generica degli stranieri. Evidentemente in prevalenza o a seguito dell'intervento italiano essi, nella loro grande maggioranza, ripresero nel Regno, e solo in parte erano rientrati nel 1921 alle loro vecchie sedi.

(4) Il forte calo nel numero degli individui di lingua tedesca verificatosi tra il 1910 e il 1921 non deve far meraviglia. Una parte di essi infatti non aveva nel 1921 acquistato la cittadinanza italiana ed una ardente ad accrescere quindi il numero degli stranieri. Molti successivamente acquistarono la cittadinanza italiana.

(5) Rilevazione eseguita il 31 ottobre 1939, in cui, valendo una assurda pretesa germanica, vennero inclusi nel novero degli «allogeni» anche i ladini. Si noti che questi ultimi erano ovunque stati, dalla stessa Austria, esclusi (insieme agli italiani).

(6) Cifre congetturali, ottenute sottraendo dal numero degli «allogeni» il numero presumibile di ladini residenti nella provincia ed aggiungendolo a quello degli italiani.

(7) Cifre congetturali. Quelle relative alla popolazione di lingua tedesca sono ottenute sottraendo dai totali del 1939 la cifra presunta di 69.960 individui che si calcola abbiano lasciato l'Alto Adige anteriormente al 1° settembre 1943. La cifra della popolazione di lingua italiana, comprensiva del numero della popolazione flottante, è basata su elementi attendibili raccolti nei vari centri comunali. La cifra degli «altri», cioè degli stranieri, è basata su informazioni di carattere generale: essa aveva subito una notevole riduzione a seguito dello stato di guerra e del rimpatrio obbligatorio dei cittadini tedeschi nel 1940 in base a speciali accordi intervenuti tra il governo italiano e quello del Reich.

(8) Pel censimento 1910, sono compresi in questa cifra tanto i cittadini austriaci di altra lingua, quanto gli stranieri (in maggioranza italiani regnicoli). Pei censimenti 1921, 1939 e 1943 si tratta esclusivamente di cittadini stranieri.

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RISULTATI DELLE OPZIONI
(Comunicato Ufficiale del 9 gennaio 1940)

	Ammessi all'opzione	A favore trasferimento in Germania	A favore conservazione cittadinanza italiana
Provincia Bolzano (Alto Adige)	229.500	166.488	63.012
Altre zone mistilingui (Trento, Belluno, Udine)	37.485	18.597	18.888
Totale	266.985	185.085	81.900

RICOSTRUZIONE DELLA SITUAZIONE RISULTANTE AL 1° SETTEMBRE 1943 (1)

Prov. Bolzano (Alto Adige)	Situazione al 31-12-1939	Variazioni al 1-9-1943	Presenti		
			cifre assolute	% su totale popolaz.	
Optanti per trasferimento in Germania	166.488	— 69.980 (2)(3)	96.508	35,1 %	
Optanti per mantenimento cittadinanza italiana	63.012	—	63.012	22,6 %	64,2 %
Popolazione di lingua italiana	78.201 (5)	+ 36.799 (4)(6)	115.000	41,6 %	
Stranieri	7.495 (5)	— 5.495 (6)	2.000	0,7 %	
Totale	315.196		276.520		
Altre zone mistilingui					
Optanti per trasferimento in Germania	18.597	— 7.792	10.805	0,83 %	
Optanti per mantenimento cittadinanza it.	18.888	—	18.888	—	

(1) Risulta dalle segnalazioni delle autorità italiane di frontiera che alla data del 1° settembre 1943 erano già partiti 77.772 optanti pari al 42 % del totale.

(2) In mancanza di altro criterio più sicuro, si presume che la percentuale dei partiti sia stata la stessa per le varie zone.

(3) Trasferitisi effettivamente in Germania a seguito delle opzioni.

(4) Stabilitisi definitivamente dopo il 1939.

(5) Cifre della rilevazione del 31 ottobre 1939.

(6) Cifre approssimative non assolutamente attendibili.

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ALGOS CITE ACTOR WAVES DOUBLE 5 JULY 1945

1) G.H.Q. C.M.F.

2) MIDEAST

4013 RESTRICTED

REFERENCE MIDEAST ADLE DOUBLE AIRGRAM TWO SEVEN THREE THREE FOUR:

JULY TWO FD HAVE NOT AS YET RECEIVED REPLY FROM ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

TO QUESTION OF POLISH MILITARY PERSONNEL BEING ALLOWED STAY ITALY FROM

MIDDLE MAY FOR SIX MONTHS PERIOD OR SIMILAR FACILITIES FOR EVACUATE FOR

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY PERSONNEL FD HAVE AND AR TAKING EXPEDITING

ACTION FD

OUR LETTER TO GHQ CHOICE DATED ITEM THREE SIX NINE DATE FIVE ZERO SIX

SIGNT ONE EIGHT DATE CHOICE JUNE SEVEN AND MAINTAIN JULY ONE REPEAT FI

See 3444
3579
3515

5336

INFO UNIT CONCERNED A/C 1115

ROUTINE

Public Safety S/O Travel Control

A.C. [illegible] F/Lt. RAF.

HEADQUARTERS
Gen. Staff.
Asst. Adjutant

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

Table FX 68 736 dated 4 July 46.
Transmitted to CC 3753 folio 122

353

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

Cable AGA 27334 dated 2 July 46.
Transfer to EE 3703 folio 123.

533

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

Cable FX 68452 dated 28 June 46.

Transferred to CE 3705 folio 124

5332

3517

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

G42 A/4269

27180OD JUNE JUNE 2909093

ROUTINE

MISSPOL TELEGRAMS

ALLIED COMMISSION HOMS FOR GOL FINLAY DISPLACED PERSONS

UNCLASSIFIED

Following are figures of families and dependents 2 polish corps.Total males 380.Total females 3435.Total children 895.Total 4710. Total family froups 3340.Total wives of men of 2 polish corps military and para military 260.Civilian 2350.For purposes of these figures definition of families and dependents in closes relations I.E.Father mother wife son daughter together with all other persons who are directly assisted financially by a man of 2 polish corps.These figures obtained by means of return from all units.Each man told must declare all family and dependents or they would not go to UK so presumed figures are largely accurate. Must emphasize however still chance of more families being declared.

5332

AC DIST

ACTION: DIESER 2

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FILE

FLOAT 2

330

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

FX 68376
JUHS 271139B

RESTRICTED

B/4250
JUNE 271430

AFHQ G (SD) GRF

PRIORITY

MAIN FOLCORPS ,INFO: MEDITERRANEAN AFF FOLCORPS ALCOS

RESTRICTED:

Ref our FX 68231 of 25 June . War Office say they can accept families of 2 Armd Div to arrive UK not before 20 July.According to our item this involves 328 families composed of 21 males 325 females and 54 children.Please confirm these figures and signal soonest entraining stas and full details of units to which their relatives belong.Women pregnant 6 months and over and women with children under 12 months old will be shown separately as special arrangements will be made for their movement.

5331

AG DIST

INFO SECTION - DEPUTY SC 2

INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER

AS COMM

FLOAT 2

FILE

DECLASSIFIED

3F9

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

FX 68168A
JUN.24 1.59B

RESTRICTED

H/4163
JUN.250930
ROUTINE

AFHQ G(SB) CMP
TROOPERS LONDON MIDEAST = MAIN POLCORPS = MILSPOL ATT MAIN POLCORPS=
ALGIERS ROME =

RESTRICTED.
Reference my FX 67420 of 8 June and Troopers 60382 SD 2(A) of 14 June neither to all.
1. It is our considered option that the definition of a dependent of 2 Polish Corps eligible for transfer to the resettlement corps should be:
(A) The following relatives of members of 2 Polish Corps wives blood relations adopted children step children.
(B) Widows and orphans of former members of the corps
(C) In-law relatives of members of the corps if of polish nationality.
(D) Schoolmaster and schoolmistresses if of polish nationality.
(E) Members of cadet Units at present dependent on the corps.
(F) Ex officers and OR of the corps supported by the corps but no longer on its strength for medical reasons.
2. Doubtful categories in addition to the above to be referred to this HQ to you for decision.
533
3. Members of para military orgs Eg polish Red Cross polish white Cross polish womens catholic legue polish welfare Org polish Ymca are considered members of the corps itself.
4. In view of the recommendation at 1(E) above cadet coys affiliated to 14 Armd Bde and 2 Arms Div are being despatched earliest so that they may rejoin their parent formations.
5. Request your agreement earliest to the definitions in 1 and 3 above.
6. A decision regarding the future of members of 2 polish corps serving sentences in polish military prisons is also urgently required.

AC DIST
INFO ACTION : DISPER SC 3 = INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER = EX COMM = FLOAT 2
FILE.

348

RESTRICTED

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

CC

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 2225/71/53. 19 June 1946.

My Dear Counsellor,

I have to thank you for your letter No. 2/492/3R/6/46 dated 14 June 1946 regarding German Prisoners of War claiming Polish Nationality.

I have forwarded this to the appropriate Allied Authorities and will be pleased to advise you of their reply in due course.

Yours Very Truly,

N. W. HIND-SMITH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

5329

Counsellor P. Ogrodziński,
Polish Embassy,
Via Pompeo Magno 9
Rome.

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

C C

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSIO
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 2223/72/93. 19 June 1946.

SUBJECT: German POW claiming Polish Nationality.

TO : G-5 Section,
t.F.J.O.

I forward for your information a copy of letter no. 7/1/7/
72/7/45 dated 14 June from the Polish Military Zone, together with a
copy of the enclosure attached.

The suggestions appear to be reasonable and your views on
the matter would be appreciated.

For the Chief Commissioner:

A. W. Knisely.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

5328

346

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

COPY COPY

AMBASSADE DE POLOGNE
à Rome

Via Pompeo Magno 9
Tel. 375.622
375.628
No. 2/492/SR/K/46
21/53

Rome, 14th June 1946.

Headquarters Peninsular Base Section APO 782 in its letter (copy attached) requested to be informed about the repatriation to Poland of POW Ryszard SZLACHCIC, Ogefz, 31=6=625=767=41.

The above mentioned case is not a singular one, it is an example of many alike requests submitted to this Embassy by German POW's claiming Polish Nationality.

In order to sum up all those requests and to solve them conforming to the same rule = this Embassy suggests the following procedure:

1. All German POW's, claiming Polish Nationality and wishing to be repatriated to Poland would be concentrated in one for this purpose destined camp.

2. Their national status will be verified by a competent Polish authority.

3. The conversation would be started on the arrangements of their repatriation to Poland.

5321

1 enclosure

For the Ambassador
/s/ E. Ogrodzinski
Counsellor

Allied Control Commission Headquarters
in Rome

346

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

COPY

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
PEDERSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 782

AG 383.6 IPAKC

May 20 1946

SUBJECT: Request for Repatriation of POW

TO : Polish Embassy
Id., Via Virgilio
Rome, Italia

1. Attached is a letter from POW SKLADANOWSKI, Ryszard, Oppln, Silesia 767mi, claiming Polish Nationality.

2. At a recent interrogation (10 May 1946) by this headquarters, the following information was revealed:

"Subject was born 17 December 1926 at SOSNOWIEC, Poland as the son of Jan and Valesica maiden name KOLBEK. Both parents are Polish citizens. His home is SOSNOWIEC, Poland where his parents are still living. He attended Polish Schools and his mother's language is Polish. After German occupation was drafted into the German Army at KATOWICE, 24 July 1942. He gave himself up near Bologna, 21 April 1945. He states to have been interrogated by the Polish Mission in June 1945 and recognized as a Polish citizen".

3. Subjects 201 file contains the above statements. Request this headquarters be informed of the acceptance or disapproval of subject POW's request for repatriation as a Polish National.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ Gordon E. Gillen
Captain A.G.D.
Assistant Adjutant General

5325

1 Incl:

Clarification
of subject POW's
Nationality

346

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

18 June 1946.

My dear Colonel: 344

Thank you very much for your kind note of June 7th. I am happy that the agreement between the French and the Italian governments regarding sunken French vessels has been recently concluded.

I am glad that the Allied Commission was of assistance in this matter and you can be sure that we shall be glad to cooperate, if need be, in its implementation.

Sincerely,

5323

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Lieutenant Colonel Felix Cros,
French Representative, a.i.,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

345a

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

RESTRICTED

FX 67659
JUNE

F/3927
JUNE 151130

ROUTINE

G (SD) GRF

MAIN POLCORPS .INFO: MEDITOR AIF POLCORPS TROOPERS DISTRICT MEDN 13 CORPS

ALCOM

RESTRICTED:

Ref our FX 66745 of 25 May.

1. War Office have agreed Polish Fmns will move to UK in the following order of priority.
(A) 14 Armd Div. (B) 2 Armd Div 16 Poznerski Bde will move last of 2 Armd Div Tps.
(C) 7 Div with all corps and base tps not required to administer (B) and (A) (D)
9 Carpathian Div (E) 5 Kresowa Div.

2. Please FWD earliest priority list of units within Fmns showing order of move, present locns and Strs.

3. The phasing out of families should , dps etc during the next few months under active consideration and details will be forwarded as soon as possible.

4. Planning should allow for the withdrawal of approx 20000 Troops per month.600 by rail every 2 days the balance by sea.

5. Except for some units in advance parties no Polish service women will be detailed to move to UK until called forward by this HQ owing to MCN difficulties in UK.

RESTRICTED

345

AD INT

ACTION - LO COMM 2

INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER

MINT 2

FILE

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

E.C. 17/6/46
Polads A-B
Encs
17/VI
Orig. to Brief.

COMMANDER 2 POLISH CORPS

14 June 1946.

I am sending you enclosed a copy of a resolution by the men of 2 Polish Corps which was accepted at a meeting of all Senior Commanders in the Corps.

It will be read to the troops on 15 June 46 after Holy Mass and also at our War Cemeteries where on that day further Holy Masses will be held.

Yours very sincerely

W. ANDERS
Lt-Gen.

Rear Admiral E.W. STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission, CMF.
ROME.

532

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

(1) POLADO
(2) POLADO

Please return to Dist Counsr.

3823

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

DECLARATION OF SOLDIERS OF 2 POLISH CORPS.

The moment has come, when the following statement has to be made by us, who fought for 7 years for the indepedence of Poland and a Happier future for the world.

1. According to the decision of our Allies with whom we fought side by side all the time for the common cause of freedom, the Independent Polish Forces are to be demobilised.
2. This comes at a moment when the Polish Nation has not yet regained her freedom, although the Poles were the first to start an armed struggle in 1939 against both totalitarian powers, the Nazi and the Soviet.
3. The whole world knows that Poland remains under the heaviest Soviet occupation. Today the world understands that Poland is ruled by servile agents of Moscow, who have nothing in common with the Polish Nation.
4. The Polish Nation has fought without interruption and all the time for freedom and has suffered the greatest losses, losing 15,6% of her population, while Russia lost only 3,7% and France 2%. The Polish ~~Army~~ Home Army was the strongest of all the underground organisations of the world and inflicted the heaviest losses on the Germans. The heroic Warsaw Rising will always remain a symbol of the indomitable spirit of Poland and a proof of the perfidy of the Kremlin. The Polish Forces abroad fought all the time at the side of the Allies. There were many casualties among our airmen especially during the Battle of Britain and the flights over the Continent. Our sailors gave their lives on all the seas. The armies fought in France, Narvik and Tobruk, at Falaise and Arnhem and our 2 Corps advanced through a large part of Italy from South to North. Our cemeteries in Casamassima, Monte Cassino, Loreto and Bologna will stand witness of this to the future generations.

We are deeply convinced that we were always loyal to our Allies at times which were most perilous for them.

5. In spite of this, however, there were no Polish soldiers parading on V-Day. The Polish airmen who were the only ones to be invited refused to take part on the celebration as the Polish sailor and soldier from Monte Cassino were absent.
6. This was not a Polish "V-Day" because Poland is not free yet. This was not the world's "V-Day" because all Central Europe with her 127.000.000 inhabitants, lives behind the iron curtain of the Soviet domination. From there the Christian Civilisation and European Culture, the freedom of nations and of man are endangered. Totalitarianism and the strongest reaction against democracy are nurtured there.

We believe, that if the destruction of the world is to be avoided, a V-Day must come for all the Nation and true brotherhood and peace [illegible] for all people of good will. The Victory must belong to the

side by side all the time for the common cause of freedom, the Inde-
pendent Polish Forces are to be demobilised.
2. This comes at a moment when the Polish Nation has not yet regained her freedom, although the Poles were the first to start an armed struggle in 1939 against both totalitarian powers, the Nazi and the Soviet.
3. The whole world knows that Poland remains under the heaviest Soviet occupation. Today the world understands that Poland is ruled by servile agents of Moscow, who have nothing in common with the Polish Nation.
4. The Polish Nation has fought without interruption and all the time for freedom and has suffered the greatest losses, losing 13,6% of her population, while Russia lost only 3,7% and France 2%. The Polish ~~Army~~ Home Army was the strongest of all the underground organisations of the world and inflicted the heaviest losses on the Germans. The heroic Warsaw Rising will always remain a symbol of the indomitable spirit of Poland and a proof of the perfidy of the Kremlin. The Polish Forces abroad fought all the time at the side of the Allies. There were many casualties among our airmen especially during the Battle of Britain and the flights over the Continent. Our sailors gave their lives on all the seas. The armies fought in France, Narvik and Tobruk, at Falaise and Arnhem and our 2 Corps advanced through a large part of Italy from South to North. Our cemeteries in Casamassima, Monte Cassino, Loreto and Bologna will stand witness of this to the future generations.

We are deeply convinced that we were always loyal to our Allies at times which were most perilous for them.

5. In spite of this, however, there were no Polish soldiers parading on V-Day. The Polish airmen who were the only ones to be invited refused to take part on the celebration as the Polish sailor and soldier from Monte Cassino were absent.
6. This was not a Polish "V-Day" because Poland is not free yet. This was not the world's "V-Day" because all Central Europe with her 127.000.000 inhabitants, lives behind the iron curtain of the Soviet domination. From there the Christian Civilisation and European Culture, the freedom of nations and of man are endangered. Totalitarianism and the strongest reaction against democracy are nurtured there.

We believe, that if the destruction of the world is to be avoided, a V-Day must come for all the Nation and true brotherhood and peace must come for all people of good will. The Victory must belong to the free working man.

7. War aims have not been achieved. There is no free Poland and therefore we shall continue the struggle for our rights.

We are faithful to our soldiers' oath of allegiance and recognise, therefore, that only the President of Poland and the lawful Polish Government in London and nobody else is authorised to tell us what our obligations are.

8. Our tradition which is a thousand years old binds us with the Western civilisation and we do not intend to be forced into the Eastern system which is foreign to us and hostile towards us. We shal therefore, remain loyal to our Allies. We shall stick to them even if they do not at the moment see eye to eye with us, as we believe that the true liberty of nations and men will be achieved through the triumph of truth over falsehood and of Christian Culture over the barbarism.

(344) E

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

9. We are part of the Polish Nation which is continuing her single-handed and unaided struggle for her right to be independent.

In this struggle there exist no differences betweem us as far as merit goes. We are all equal: those who took part in the campaign in Poland in September 1939, the soldiers of the Underground Home Army, the civilian displaced persons, and we, who fought under British and American Command. We ask for full military status and veteran rights for all Polish soldiers, rights which they so well deserve. We shall insist on adequate treatment of our displaced persons who cannot go back to Poland under present conditions. Their present treatment is not in accordance with the spirit of alliance and friendship.

10. As soldiers of the Sovereign Polish Republic, who remain faithful to their oath, we vow today before God, our colours and the graves of our comrades, that in unity with Wims of the whole nation, both in Poland and abroad, we shall continue our struggle for the liberty of Poland, regardless of the conditions in which we shall have to live and work.

In the name of the soldiers
of 2 Polish Corps

Anders
Lt. Gen.

Italy, 15 June 1946.

5321

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

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In the name of the soldiers
of 2 Polish Corps

Anders
Lt.Gen.

Italy,15 June 1945.

5321

344 E

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78-015

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COMMISSION IN ITALY
The French Representative

Rome, 7 June 1946.

FROM: Lt Colonel CROS, French Representative at the Allied Commission

TO : Rear Admiral Hilary W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Rome.

The agreement between the French and the Italian Government regarding French ships which have been sunk in the Italian territorial waters has just been signed.

The intervention of the Allied Commission has considerably helped to solve this matter in a satisfactory way and I trust that, in case of necessity, I shall find here, in order to facilitate the application of this agreement, the same understanding and the same desire of achieving the set purpose.

I avail myself of this opportunity in order to express to you my sincere thanks for your support which has enabled me under the circumstances to fulfill satisfactorily the mission assigned to me: I beg you to do me the honors of accepting these thanks.

/s/ Felix Cros

5319

5 Aa

345 a

346

COMMISSION ALLIÉE
EN ITALIE

LE REPRÉSENTANT FRANÇAIS

Rome, le 7 Juin 1946

Le Lt.Colonel CROS
Représentant Français par intérim
à l'Allied Commission
à
Mr. le Rear-Admiral Ellery W.STONE
Chief Commissioner
ROME

L'accord entre le Gouvernement Français et le Gouvernement Italien au sujet des navires français coulés dans les eaux territoriales italiennes vient d'être signé.

L'intervention de la Commission Alliée a notablement contribué à résoudre cette affaire de façon satisfaisante; et je demeure assuré que, si besoin est, je trouverai auprès d'elle, pour faciliter l'exécution de cet accord, le même souci de compréhension et le même désir d'aboutissement.

5318

Je suis heureux de l'occasion qui m'est offerte de vous adresser mes très vifs remerciements pour votre appui, qui m'a permis en l'occurence de mener à bien la mission que j'avais reçue; remerciements que j'ai l'honneur de vous demander de vouloir bien accepter.

Lebeau

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

Le Lt.Colonel CROS
Représentant Français par intérim
à l'Allied Commission
à
Mr. le Rear-Admiral Ellery W.STONE
Chief Commissioner

ROME

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344

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

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
Travel Control Division
APO 794, U.S.Army

File

GBI. 389-506/18-G

11 June 1946

SUBJECT : Entry into Italy from the Middle East by Polish Military Personnel.

TO : A.C. of S., G-2, A.F.H.Q.

Ans (12)

1. Reference your letter GBI. 389-506/18-E dated 7 June 1946.

2. Attached herewith is a copy of a letter sent the Italian Government as requested in your above-quoted letter.

3. However it will be noticed that this exemption from Italian Government clearance has only been requested for Polish Military Personnel, and then when on duty, for it is quite evident that the coming to Italy on leave by Polish Military Personnel is hardly a matter pertaining to duty and coordination of plans in connection with the proposed move of the II Polish Corps.

4. Furthermore it is desired to point out to the Liaison Section of your Headquarters that there are no restrictions imposed by this Commission on Polish or any other personnel entering Italy. The right of approving or disapproving entry into Italy of all personnel other than American or British Service personnel in possession of travel orders was given the Italian Government by the Supreme Allied Commander in March of this year.

531!

5. The Italian Government's comments or concurrence will be forwarded your office as soon as they are received by this office.

see 353 R
357
357

A.C.B.

B.J. BYE,
Colonel,
Acting Director.

13

ACB/cf

Copy to: Liaison Section, A.F.H.Q.
(Your letter 510 (P) dated 18 May 1946 to G-2 refers).

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

TRANSLATION

ALLIED COMMISSION IN ITALY
The French Representative

Rome, 7 June 1946.

FROM: Lt Colonel CROS, French Representative at the Allied Commission

TO : Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Rome.

The agreement between the French and the Italian Government regarding French ships which have been sunk in the Italian territorial waters has just been signed.

The intervention of the Allied Commission has considerably helped to solve this matter in a satisfactory way and I trust that, in case of necessity, I shall find here, in order to facilitate the application of this agreement, the same understanding and the same desire of achieving the set purpose.

I avail myself of this opportunity in order to express to you my sincere thanks for your support which has enabled me under the circumstances to fulfill satisfactorily the mission assigned to me: I beg you to do me the honors of accepting these thanks.

5316

/s/ Felix Cros

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

18 June 1946.

My dear Colonel:

Thank you very much for your kind note of June 7th. I am happy that the agreement between the French and the Italian governments regarding sunken French vessels has been recently concluded.

I am glad that the Allied Commission was of assistance in this matter and you can be sure that we shall be glad to cooperate, if need be, in its implementation.

5313

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Lieutenant Colonel Felix Cros,
French Representative, a.i.,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

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

JUN 4 RECD

Ref. : 6551/204/30

3 June 1946.

SUBJECT: German Consulate General at HARLEM.

TO : British Political Adviser
Allied Commission

Ref your letter No. 107/46 dated 3 May 46 on the above quoted Subject.

Confirming our telephone conversation, I have to advise you that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Allied Commission that the Prefect of Naples has been instructed to hand over the premises of the ex-German Consulate General to the British Consul General in Naples in accordance with the suggestions contained in your s/q letter.

For the Chief Commissioner:

A. W. Kinsely.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

531

Copy to: U.S. Poland
Fr. Embassy

347

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

[illegible] ALPHA CITY: ROUND 3 JUNE 1720

SECDEF LIE, SECRETARY GENERAL, UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, NEW YORK

AUTH:

3468 537 RESTRICTED

REFERENCE YOUR UNDESIGNED SIGNAL DATED NINE MAY 45

IT IS NOT WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION OR OF THE ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN ITALY TO TAKE ACTION IN THIS MATTER BD IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU ADDRESS REQUEST DIRECT TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BD

5313

B

5

ROUTINE

Office of the Executive Commissioner

343 500

NICHOLAS PETERSON
CPO USA
Asst Adjt

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

CC

HQ ALCOM 01ES ACSXO

30 MAY 1986

G-5, AFEQ.

3379

UNCLASSIFIED

REFERENCE MY SIGNAL [illegible] FROM CINCPAC DATED 021 0135 MAY 86

FOLLOWING SIGNAL RECEIVED FROM DEPARTMENT OF STATE WHICH QUOTES

QUOTE THE SUBSECRETARY OF STATE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS

INSTRUCTED ME TO BRING TO YOUR ATTENTION THAT IF YOU DESIRE TO

SUBMIT ANY INFORMATION IN RESPONSE TO HIS CABLE OF EIGHT MAY

THIS INFORMATION SHOULD REACH HIM NOT LATER THAN THREE PM MAY

IN VIEW OF THE OBLIGATION OF THE SUBSECRETARY TO REPORT TO

RESPECT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL NOT LATER THAN [illegible] THAT

ONE NOTE FOUR SIX UNQUOTE END

NO INFORMATION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED

5311

ROUTING

Executive Commandant

371

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO, USA
Asst Adjutant

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

HQ ALCOM ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STONE 111225B MAY 1946

AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE BRITISH RESEIH UNCLE SUGAR POLAD

3015 UNCLASSIFIED

FOLLOWING UNCLASSIFIED DISPATCH RECEIVED FROM TRYGVE LIE SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED ALCOM HOMK QUOTE BY RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON TWO NINE APRIL ONE NINE FOUR SIX THE SECURITY COUNCIL APPOINTED A SUBCOMMITTEE TO CONDUCT INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE SPANISH SITUATION AND TO REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE END OF MAY I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO REQUEST THAT YOU FORWARD ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ALL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS OF ITALIAN ORIGIN AT YOUR DISPOSAL CONCERNING THE ATTITUDE OF THE FRANCO REGIME DURING THE RECENT WAR TO THE AXIS POWERS AND THE ALLIED POWERS UNQUOTE

PARA TWO PD SINCE NO EXISTING DIRECTIVE AUTHORIZES ME TO COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR INSTRUCTIONS

DISTRIBUTION:
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BR Polad
Ex Commar
CC Files ✓

ROUTING

Chief Commissioner

538 222

HALLEY W. STONE, Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Surplus
6501/EC

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

H\ AECOM ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STONE 1112258 MAY 1946

AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE BRITISH (ESMIN UNCLE SUGAR POLAD

3015 UNCLASSIFIED

FOLLOWING UNCLASSIFIED DISPATCH RECEIVED FROM TAYGVE LIE SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED ALCOM NOME QUOTE BY RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON TWO NINE APRIL ONE NINE FOUR SIX THE SECURITY COUNCIL APPOINTED A SUBCOMMITTEE TO CONDUCT INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE SPANISH SITUATION AND TO REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE END OF MAY I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO REQUEST THAT YOU FORWARD ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ALL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS OF ITALIAN ORIGIN AT YOUR DISPOSAL CONCERNING THE ATTITUDE OF THE FRANCO REGIME DURING THE RECENT WAR TO THE AXIS POWERS 531 THE ALLIED POWERS UNQUOTE

PARA TWO FD SINCE NO EXISTING DIRECTIVE AUTHORIZES ME TO COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR INSTRUCTIONS

DISTRIBUTION:
US Polad
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EX Commr
CC Files

ROUTINE

Chief Commissioner

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

Surplus
6501/CC

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

W/3416

28MAY1652

29/2/1030

ROUTINE

TRYGVE LIE SECRETARY-GENERAL UNITED NATIONS

ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY ROME

UNCLASSIFIED.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON SPAIN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS INSTRUCTED ME TO BRING TO YOUR ATTENTION THAT IF YOU DESIRE TO SUBMIT ANY INFORMATION IN RESPONSE TO MY CABLE OF 8 MAY THIS INFORMATION SHOULD REACH ME NOT LATER THAN 30 MAY IN VIEW OF THE OBLIGATION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE TO PRESENT ITS REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL NOT LATER THAN 31 MAY 1946.

AC R ET

ACTN: IN COM
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
POLAD A
POLAD B
FLOAT 2
R LE

5301

341a

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

CC MAY 29 1946

Ref : 2218/157/33

27 May 1946

SUBJECT: Italians in Albania.

TO : The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Rome.

With reference to your letter no. 6/1635 dated 6 April 1946, I have to advise you that since the withdrawal of the British Military Mission from Albania on 5 April 1946 there has been no British representative in that country.

An American Mission has been established in Tirana and it is suggested that recommendations are therefore made to the American Embassy by you on behalf of Italians in Albania.

For the Chief Commissioner,

A. W. Knisely.

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

5306

Copy to: United States Embassy.

3-11

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

17 May 1946.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have been requested to transmit to your Government the following message from the Chief Secretary, Allied Secretariat, Allied Council for Austria:

"I have the honor to inform you that on May 7, 1946, the Allied Council approved the request of the Italian Government to exchange political representatives with Austria."

Yours very truly,

[s] Ellery W. Stone

MILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5307

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

340

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

FX 66363
MAY 171850 B

RESTRICTED

H/3056
MAY 180300 B
OP PRIORITY

AFHQ SIGNED SACMED CITE FHGEG
CABINET OFFICES WHITEHALL LONDON- ALCOM ROME - AGWAR WASHINGTON FOR CCS, INFO: CABINET OFFICES WHITEHALL LONDON FOR BCS

RESTRICTED.

1. The following is the text of a despatch received by Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission from MR TRYGVE LIE, Secretary General, United Nations, addressed ALCOM, ROME:

-"By resolution adopted on 29 April 1946, the security council appointed a sub committee to conduct inquiries converning the Spanish situation and to report to the security council by the end of May. I am instructed by this sub committee to request that you forward me as soon as possible all information and documents of Italian origin at your disposal converning the attitude of the FRANCO regime, during the recent war to the axis powers and the Allied powers."

This is NAF 1138

2. The despatch was not addressed or repeated to me and there is no indication as to whether it was sent with your concurrence.

3. No information or documents of the nature referred to in the despatch are at present available to the Allied Commission. Any which exist could, however, no doubt be obtained from the Italian Govenment through the medium of the Allied Commission, either at my request orby invoking my powers under the Armistice.

6501/2

5300

839

RESTRICTED

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

RESTRICTED

4. It would appear preferable, however, for the Secretary General of the United Nations to take the matter up with the Italian Govenment, possibly using the Government of 1 of the member States as medium.

5. Your instructions are required as to theaction which I am taken

6. In the meantime no action is being taken to comply with the request of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

7. Should you agree with the view expressed in my paragraph 4 above, it is suggested that, in order to save time, you so inform the Secretary General.

5305

AC DIST

INFO ACTION EX COMMR
INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
FILE
FLOAT 2

RESTRICTED

339

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

HQ ALCOM ACSCC FROM ADMIRAL STONE 1112258 MAY 1946

AFHQ FOR GEORGE FIVE EGYPTIAN GSGEN USELM SUGAR POLAD

3015 UNCLASSIFIED

FOLLOWING UNCLASSIFIED DISPATCH RECEIVED FROM ACTING U.S. SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED ALCOM FORCE QUOTE BY RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON TWO NINE APRIL ONE NINE FOUR SIX THE SECURITY COUNCIL APPOINTED A SUBCOMMITTEE TO CONDUCT ENQUIRIES CONCERNING THE SPANISH SITUATION AND TO REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL BY THE END OF MAY I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO REQUEST THAT YOU FORWARD AS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ALL INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS OF ITALIAN ORIGIN AT YOUR DISPOSAL CONCERNING THE ATTITUDE OF THE FRANCO REGIME DURING THE RECENT WAR TO THE AXIS POWERS AND THE ALLIED POWERS UNQUOTE

PLEASE BE GUIDED BY EXISTING DIRECTIVES AUTHORIZED ME TO COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR INSTRUCTIONS

5304

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US Poland
Bt Poland
Ix Gener
CC Files

ROUTINE

Chief Commissioner

ELLERY W. STONE, Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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

091204

R/2801

MAY 1009008

ROUTINE

NEW YORK TRYGVE LIE SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS

ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY ROME

UNCLASSIFIED

By resolution adopted on 29 April 1946 the security council appointed a sub - committee to conduct inquiries concerning the spanish situation and to report to the security council by the end of May I am instructed by the sub-committee to request that you forward me as soon as possible all information and documents of italian origin at your disposal concerning the attitude of the France regime during the recent war to the axis powers and the allied powers.

AC DIST

ACTION EX COMMISSIONER 2

INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FILE

FLOAT 2

530

337

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

MAY [illegible]

Ref: 6531/198/30

9 May 1946.

SUBJECT: German Consulate-General at NAPLES.

TO : The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.

The British Consul-General at Naples has for some time been looking for more suitable official premises than those which he at present occupies. He has now decided that the former German Consulate-General at No. 122, via Francesco Crispi, Naples, would meet his requirements. These premises are at present held in trust by the Italian authorities on behalf of the Allied Commission.

As regards the leasing of the former German Consulate-General, which is German State property, the ultimate power of disposal is vested in the External Property Control Commission of the Allied Control Commission, Berlin. Since, however, it may require some time before arrangements can be completed in Berlin and since the British Consul-General requires urgently to take possession of the premises, it is proposed, pending settlement of the whole question in Berlin, that the Consul-General should be permitted to take out a temporary lease forthwith and pay an agreed rental to the trustee which rental would be subject to adjustment at a later date. Three estimates of a fair rent have been obtained from impartial Italian sources and are lire 400,000, lire 400,000 and lire 275,000 per annum respectively. It is suggested that a figure somewhere between the two extremes would be just, but nearer the higher figure - viz: lire 350,000.

I should be grateful, therefore, if you would, as a matter of urgency, instruct the curator of these premises to enter into negotiations with the British Consul-General on the above lines. In the meantime the British Embassy have undertaken to notify the representatives in Rome of the other three Powers occupying Germany and will initiate action for the final settlement of the question in Berlin.

For the Chief Commissioner,

/s/ M. S. LUSH

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

376

Copy to: Polad "B".

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

MAY 9 REGD

SECRET

Ref. : 8275/165/SC

7 May 1945.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Regarding our recent conversation on the location of Polish troops in Italy.

I have now been advised that the Polish Corps area is defined as an area South of the River PO and West of the Appennines as far South as PASSO. Polish Troops may be found anywhere within this area but principly round FORLI, RIMINI, and ANCONA. Certain Polish units and formations employed on guard duties are however located outside this area, as follows:-

a. Three Brigades in the MILAN, GENOA and NAPLES areas respectively.

b. The Polish Base and certain guard troops in the area BARI - TARANTO.

c. One Brigade employed as train guards in Southern and Central ITALY.

I will keep you informed of any changes as and when they occur.

5301

Yours very truly,

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Dr. Alcide De Gasperi,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government,
Rome.

Copy to:- G-5 Section, AFHQ (2).

335

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

APR 29 RECD

Ref. : 576/92/EC

29 April 1946.

SUBJECT: French Consulate Interests - TRIESTE.

TO : Poland 'B'

Reference your 253/5/46 of 10 April 46. I have now been informed by AMG that XIII Corps has arranged for the French Consulate at Venice to be allowed to make periodic visits to Trieste for the purpose of attending to necessary consular duties there.

A. W. Knisely.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to:- Poland 'A'

5300

3.34

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

C C

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

MAY 1 RECD

Ref. : 578/91/EC 29 April 1946.

SUBJECT: French Consulate in Trieste.

TO : French Representative to A.C.

Referring to your letter No. 2786 of 25 Jan. and my letter No. 578/61/EC of 8 Mar.

I have now been advised by AFHQ that XIII Corps has arranged for the French Consul at Venice to be allowed to make periodic visits to Trieste for the purpose of attending to necessary consular duties there.

5291

s/ M.S. Hurst

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner

Copy to :- G-5, AFHQ
Polad 'A'
Polad 'B'

333

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

TRANSLATION COPY N. 1 File N°: 1.53 030

FROM: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
D.G.A.E. Office IV

TO: American Embassy - Rome -

THEIR FILE N°: 44/12981 17 April 1946

SUBJECT: Note Verbale

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to thank the United States' Embassy for their kind note P.O.M. 451 of 20th March 1946 regarding the restoral of Italian equipment and installations removed by the Germans to areas in Germany now occupied by Americans.

It has been resolved upon agreement with the Departments concerned to entrust the collection and coordination of reports from Italian Firms to the Ministry of Industry & Commerce and the technical operations of the same, i.e. translation and printing of the lists of equipment and installations, to the Istituto Ricostruzione Industriale, which Body the Italian Government fully trusts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall, therefore, forward as soon as possible lists of the Italian equipment and installations removed by the Germans, drawn up in English and indicating, whenever possible, the original destination to which the material was transferred.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs takes this opportunity to renew its thanks to the United States' Embassy and to confirm its high esteem.

372

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

13074/F 9 April 1946

SUBJECT : Upkeep of German State property in Italy.

TO : Mr. A.S. Halford
Political Adviser (B)
Allied Commission

1. I write with reference to your letter 216/9/46 of 1 April, 1946, subject as above.

2. The Allied Commission has at the present time no authority to approach the Italian Government along the lines suggested by the Foreign Office. A CCS directive to AICOM would be required before we could inform the Italian Government that their expenses of managing German State property located in Italy will be reimbursed in one of the following two ways:

(a) from liquid German State assets in Italy; or,

(b) by a foreign exchange credit (which I assume means a dollar/sterling credit).

5241

3. All liquid German State assets in Italy have been seised by AICOM upon CCS direction and may not be disposed of except by specific CCS authority. Similarly, as AICOM does not dispose of any dollar or sterling foreign exchange, we could not state to the Italian Government that they would receive a dollar/sterling credit for any purpose, unless we had received specific CCS authority thus to commit the US/UK Governments. Accordingly, a CCS directive is needed before AICOM would be in a position to take either step suggested by the Foreign Office.

4. I may say that both I and the Chief Financial Adviser agree with the Foreign Office view. It is now

331

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

solely a question of getting the matter into the right channel. I therefore recommend that you reply to the Foreign Office, suggesting that they take the question up with the State Department, in order that an agreed CCS directive may be sent to AICOM through APHQ.

Brigadier
Acting Chief Commissioner

524

331

BELT/mf

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

APR 12 REC'D
1130

TRANSLATION

No. 65260/12324.2/5.2

Rome, 9 April 1945.

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

--oo--

Dear Admiral,

referring to your letter lated 20 October 1945 and also that of 4 December which was sent to you by my predecessor, I am pleased to communicate that on the 20 March agreements were happily concluded between the French Embassy and the Italian Office "Ricuperi Opere d'Arte" in merit of the substitution to France of the nine French impressionist paintings, which were seized previously from the Antiquarian Venturi of Florence.

I take this occasion to present you my cordial greetings.

/s/ De Gasperi

(AB)

Admiral Hilary W. STONE
Chief Commissioner, A.C. - ROME

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

2 April 1946.

Ref: 610/9/EC.

SUBJECT: Supplementary Directive to the CinC, U.S. Zone of Occupation, AUSTRIA, GERMANY, on Restitution.

TO : Political Advisor (A), AC.
Political Advisor (B), AC.
Civil Affairs Section, AC. (For M, PA & A)
Economic Section, AC.

Enclosed herewith for your information are copies of the following:-

Memorandum for the CC, ACC,
Joint Chiefs of Staff Appendix to JCS 1570/3

For the Chief Commissioner:

H. W. HIND-SMITH
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

529

321

Encls: As stated.

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

DRAFT

CCS 091 (Germany) (9 Mar 46)

9 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, UNITED STATES CHIEFS OF STAFF
SUBJECT: Supplementary Directive to the C in C, US Zone of Occupation, Austria, Germany, on Restitution.

1. On 6 March 1946, the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved JCS 1570/3 and the draft directive in the appendix thereto was transmitted to the Commanding General, U. S. Forces of Occupation in Austria, and the Commanding General, U. S. Group, Control Council, with the following minor changes:

In paragraph 3 of the draft directive, on page 10 of JCS 1574/3, the following words were added: "provided acquisition occurred during the respective periods of occupation detailed in subparagraph b below."

2. The inclosure, subject as above, is forwarded for information.

3. Similar inclosures are being furnished the Commanding General, U. S. Forces, European Theater, the Commanding General, U. S. Forces of Occupation in Austria, the Chief, United States Military Representation, Allied Control Commission, Austria, and the Chief, United States Military Representation, Allied Control Commission, Hungary, for information.

534

For the Chiefs of Staff:

L. A. CRAIG,
Major General, GSC
Acting Asst Chief of Staff, OPD

JAMES R. LAIRD
Lt. Colonel, GSC
ASST EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Strategy and Policy Group

1 Incl

JCS 1570/3 Cys Nos. 1&1

1. On 6 March 1946, the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved JCS 1570/3 and the draft directive in the appendix thereto was transmitted to the Commanding General, U. S. Forces of Occupation in Austria, and the Commanding General, U. S. Forces, European Theater, with the following minor changes:

In paragraph 3 of the draft directive, on page 10 of JCS 1570/3, the following words were added: "provided negotiation occurred during the respective periods of occupation detailed in subparagraph 4 b below."

2. The inclosure, subject as above, is forwarded for information.

3. Similar inclosures are being furnished the Commanding General, U. S. Forces, European Theater; the Commanding General, U. S. Forces of Occupation in Austria, the Chief, United States Military Representation, Allied Control Commission, Rumania, and the Chief, United States Military Representation, Allied Control Commission, Hungary, for information.

5291

G501/22

E. A. CHAIN,
Major General, GSC
Acting Asst. Chief of Staff, OPD

JAMES K. LOVEY
Lt. Colonel, GSC
Asst. Executive Officer,
Strategy and Policy Group

1 Incl.
JCS 1570/3 Cys No. 101

329

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

CCS X

CCS No. 101.

J.C.S. 1570/3.

21 February 1945.

Pages 9 - 11 incl.

Declassified
JCS by TAS
22 Mar 74

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. TS 50015

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUPPLEMENTARY DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
U. S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, GERMANY (ORDNANCE) OR SUBSTITUTION.

Note by the Secretaries.

5291 The enclosed draft directive, circulated as the Appendix to CCS 204/5, was forwarded by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee with the request that it be transmitted to the Commanders in Chief of U. S. Forces of Occupation in Germany and Austria, respectively, as a supplement to WAR 85965 (Enclosure to J.C.S. 1570, as amended).

A. J. McFARLAND,
C. J. [illegible],
Joint Secretariat.

Item 9 - 11 incl.

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUPPLEMENT TO DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
U. S. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, AUSTRIA (GERMANY) ON REPATRIATION.

Note by the Secretaries.

5241 The enclosed draft directive, circulated as the Appendix to CCS 383/5, was forwarded by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee with the request that it be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of U. S. Forces of Occupation in Germany and Austria, respectively, as a supplement to WARX 85965 (Enclosure to J.C.S. 1571, as amended).

L. J. HOBBARD,

C. J. [illegible],

Joint Secretariat.

JCS 1571/3
Enclosure 1

3-29

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

SECRET.

ANNEX.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U. S. ZONE OF OCCUPATION, AUSTRIA, (GERMANY) ON RESTITUTION.

1. This directive, received from the State, War and Navy Departments, is issued to you as Commander in Chief, U.S. Zone of Occupation, Austria, (Germany) and U. S. member of the Allied Council, Austria, (Germany).

Subject directive applies to restitution from Germany and Austria to Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Finland and from Germany to Austria. It supplements SWNCC No. 59/5, 29 November 1945.

You will seek to obtain agreement in the Control Council of the application in the other zones of occupation of the policies laid down in this directive. If, in your judgment, it appears impossible to obtain quadripartite agreement, you will explore the possibilities of a tripartite agreement applicable to the three Western Zones and make appropriate recommendations to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

You will proceed with the application of this directive in your own zone even prior to agreement, provided, however, that restitution of property defined in paragraphs 2 b and 2 c below will be effected only upon the return of such property is certified by the appropriate representative of the claimant country to be urgently required for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of his country.

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

Council, Austria, (Germany).

Subject directive applies to restitution from Germany and Austria to Italy, Hungary, Rumania, and Finland and from Germany to Austria. It supplements JCS No. 59/5, 29 November 1945.

You will seek to obtain agreement in the Control Council of the application in the other zones of occupation of the policies laid down in this directive. If, in your judgment, it appears impossible to obtain quadripartite agreement, you will explore the possibilities of a tripartite agreement applicable to the three Western Zones and make appropriate recommendations to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

You will proceed with the application of this directive in your own zone even prior to agreement, provided, however, that restitution of property defined in paragraphs 2 b and 2 c below will be effected only when the return of such property is certified by the appropriate representative of the claimant country to be urgently required for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of his country.

Items Subject to Restitution.

2. Without prejudice to the formation of a definitive restitution program, the following categories of property shall, as an interim measure, be subject to restitution in accordance with the provisions of this directive:

a. Works of art and cultural works of either religious, artistic, historical, scholastic, or historic value

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

including, as well as recognized works of art, such objects as rare musical instruments, books and manuscripts, scientific documents of a historic or cultural nature and all objects usually found in museums, collections, libraries, and historic archives.

b. Heavy and power-driven industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment, rolling stock, locomotives, barges and other transportation equipment (other than sea-going vessels and communication and power equipment.

c. Other goods, valuables (excluding gold, securities, and foreign currencies), chemicals, equipment, livestock and other property found in storage or otherwise in bulk form.

3. Property mentioned in subparagraph 2a above shall be restored to the government of the country from which it was taken or acquired in any way, whether through commercial transactions or otherwise, upon submission of satisfactory proof of its identifiability by the claimant government.

4. Property mentioned in subparagraphs 2 b and 2 c above shall be restored to the government of the country from which it was taken only if:

a. The claimant government submits satisfactory proof that the property in question was acquired by Germany as the result of an act of force or was removed into Germany or Austria without compensation; and

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

b. Heavy and power-driven industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment, rolling stock, locomotives, barges and other transportation equipment (other than sea-going vessels and communication and power equipment.

c. Other goods, valuables (excluding gold, securities, and foreign currencies), materials, equipment, livestock and other property found in storage or otherwise in bulk form.

3. Property mentioned in subparagraph 2a above shall be restored to the government of the country from which it was taken or acquired in any way, whether through commercial transactions or otherwise, upon submission of satisfactory proof of the identifiability by the claimant government.

4. Property mentioned in subparagraphs 2 b and 2 c above shall be restored to the government of the country from which it was taken only if:

a. The claimant government submits satisfactory proof that the property in question was acquired by Germany as the result of an act of force or was removed into Germany or Austria without compensation; and

b. The property in question was taken from Italy during the period of 3 September 1943 to 15 May 1945; from Hungary during the period 20 January 1945 to 15 May 1945; from Austria during the period 12 March 1938 to 15 May 1945; from Rumania during the period 12 September 1944 to 15 May 1945; and from Finland during the period 19 September 1944 to 15 May 1945.

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

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

Austria.

5. Restitution of rolling stock, locomotives, barges and other transportation may be deferred until you have formulated an overall program phased so as not to reduce available transportation below that required for military deployment and for purposes of the occupation, including restitution to the United Nations, minimum requirements of the Austrian (German) economy, removal of industrial plant and equipment for reparations, as well as such recommendations as have been, or will be made, by European Central Inland Transport Organization. You will be given as much possible advance notice as possible submit such a program to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for approval.

6. Restitution of any items mentioned in subparagraph 2 c above need not be made if, in your judgment, restitution would jeopardize satisfaction of the minimum requirements of the Austrian (German) economy or would give rise to a need for additional U.S. maintenance to, or imports into, Austria (Germany).

5289

General Provisions.

7. The procedures and general provisions contained in paragraphs 3 through 7 of JCS 1067, 29 November 1945, shall be applied in carrying out this directive.

occupation, including restitution to the United Nations, minimum requirements of the Austrian (German) economy, removal of industrial plant and equipment for reparations, as well as such recommendations as have been, or will be made, by European Central Inland Transport Organization. You will as soon as possible submit such a program to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for approval.

6. Restitution of any item mentioned in subparagraph 2 a above need not be made if, in your judgment, restitution would jeopardize satisfaction of the minimum requirements of the Austrian (German) economy or would give rise to a need for additional U.S. assistance to, or imports into, Austria (Germany).

5289

General Provisions.

7. The procedures and general provisions contained in paragraphs 5 through 9 of JCS [illegible], 29 November 1945, shall be applied in carrying out this directive.

JCS 1572/3 - 11 - Appendix

329

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

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

Ref: 303/177/ED

25 March 1946

Your Excellency,

With reference to your letter No. 1340 of 14th March 1946 I regret that the present policy is that no new consular offices shall be opened in Trieste, nor can Consular representatives be permitted to visit that city while present conditions continue. I am afraid that an exception cannot be made in favour of one power which cannot be extended to all.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

H.E. G. Exintaris,
Greek Delegate to the Advisory Council for Italy,
ROME.

5283

322

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

MAR 29 REC'D

TRANSLATION

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. No. 71/2597/C.

THE MINISTER.

Rome, 23 March, 1946.

Dear Admiral,

I enclose a copy of a 'note verbale' in relation to the existing situation of the population and Italian interests in Albania, which, as you will see, are today completely at the mercy of the Local Authorities. This situation troubles the Italian Government, who have done their best to set it on a reasonably normal footing, and is instead compelled to denounce it.

The Italian Government cannot remain indifferent to the misfortunes of many thousands of compatriots, and intends to discuss the matter in the appropriate Offices, at the appropriate time.

With regards,

Yours truly,

(s) De Gasperi.

Admiral Hilary W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

(MR)

EC. Dist 28 3/46

Action EC.
Info CC.

- Blad "A"
- Blad "B"

3276

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

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
No. 71/2922/C

VERBAL NOTE.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour of bringing to your attention the unlawful proceedings and methods of oppression lately perpetrated by the present Government of Tirana, to the detriment of Italian Nationals as well as Italian Bodies in Albania.

It is well-known that no state of war exists between Italy and Albania. Nevertheless, after the liberation of Albania from Nazi occupation, the position of the Italians, who had already suffered so much under the Nazi regime, became worse. The treatment meted against approximately twenty thousand soldiers who succeeded in escaping from the Germans, and a great part of whom have generously and valiantly fought side by side with the Albanians, has become worse. A great many civilians and several officers have been exposed to oppressive measures, such as arrests for trifling or inventing reasons, requisitions and confiscations of goods, obligatory work which has often not even been paid for.

In June 1945 an agreement was reached between the Head of the Albanian Army and an Italian Delegation, whereby it became possible to initiate, despite the obstacles interposed by the Authorities of Tirana, the repatriation of a great many Italians. Besides this the agreement also established provisions relative the treatment of Italians: but the Albanian Government failed to comply with these provisions.

Many Italians were not allowed to leave Albania, though it had been agreed that the Albanian Government had authority to retain only a certain number of experts and specialists. Many physicians are still there, and are treated inadequately by comparison with their Albanian colleagues. Numerous Italian citizens and soldiers are still imprisoned without being charged of anything, while others have already been prosecuted and charged unfairly. Some were sentenced to death for sabotage. And, in spite of the fact that it was provided for by a special clause in the agreement, it was never possible to obtain a list of those arrested, or know the reasons why such action had been taken against them.

5285

Italian citizens returning to their country were not allowed to take with them their furniture, clothing etc., and they were thoroughly searched before embarcation, which resulted in confiscation of money and personal effects, and sometimes ended with the arrest of the person in question.

The technitians and experts were not allowed to send money home to their families, or be substituted by other workers coming from Italy. The obligations assumed by the Albanian Government to fulfil the labour contracts were never maintained, and several Italians were dismissed without obtaining payment due to them.

~~Some of the firms who have willingly and ag~~

3276

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

The firms, some of which have willingly and efficiently cooperated in reconstruction work, were heavily taxed, and if payment was not made the proprietors or managers were arrested. The Italian Mission which was sent to Tirana in July 1945, tried to induce the Albanian Government to be lenient towards those so severely tried by the vicissitudes of war. But it was useless, and the activity of the Mission was abruptly suspended.

Since then the persecution of Italians has increased.

The confiscation and sequestration of properties belonging to the Italian State went on, and were extended to private firms. In an amazingly short time the managers and personnel were fired, their homes taken from them, and they were left with little clothing and no money. Some of them were temporarily arrested and treated disgracefully. Among the people to be repatriated, were about one hundred catholic monks, priests and nuns. The monks were arrested, and tried at Scutari, under charges of having committed terroristic activity against the State. Some of them were sentenced to death.

There are two to three thousand Italians in Albania today. Their fate is a cause of great anxiety to the Italian Government, and to their families in Italy. The unlawful proceedings and the oppressive methods used by the Albanians damage both the workers and the undertakers, who have contributed with their labour and savings, to the civil and economic progress of Albania, as well as the Italians who fought side by side with the partisan troops for the liberation of Albania, whose work, both in the economic and military fields, -the Italian Government reserves the right to supply documentation.

The Italian Government considers it their duty to denounce these methods and proceedings which are in sharp contrast with the most elementary principles of humanity and friendship among peoples.

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3276

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

ECON 378 R/1088

MARCH 2214154 MAIL H230930

ROUTINE

ACABRIT VIENNA SIGNED COPY INI

ALCOM ROME FOR MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS ROME

UNCLASSIFIED/

Local press fully reproduces text of letter addressed to Austrian Government by Allied Council concerning exchange of political representatives with Foreign countries. It appears from above mentioned letter (copy of which I have already sent with my report 124 of March 8) that originally Austrian application aimed at obtaining Allied consent to the appointment of political representative in neighbouring countries including Italy.

528

AC DIST

ACTION - EX COMM 2

INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER

POLAD A

POLAD B

FILE 2

FLOAT

327a

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

22 March 1946.

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of March 20th enclosing a copy of a Note Verbale which, according to instructions from the State Department, you are submitting to the Italian Foreign Office.

Sincerely yours,

ELLERY W. STONE.
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires a.i.
American Embassy,
Rome.

528

enc. 1 to 659

327

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

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

MAR 2 2 RECD

American Embassy,
Rome, Italy.

March 20, 1946.

My dear Admiral Stone:

For your information, I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of a Note Verbale which, under instructions from the State Department, the Embassy is submitting to the Italian Foreign Office.

Very truly yours,

David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires a.i.

5287

Enclosure:
As stated.

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

326

No. 451

NOTE VERBALE.

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and under instructions from its Government, has the honor to submit the following information with respect to the restitution of Italian property located in the United States zones of occupation in Germany and Austria:

5281

The United States Government, pending agreement among the occupying Powers of Germany and Austria with regard to the scope of restitution, has given instructions to the Commanders in Chief of the United States zones of occupation in the above-named countries to institute an interim program of restitution to the Italian Government of property which is capable of being identified,

gold securities and currencies removed from Italy between

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

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and under instructions from its Government, has the honor to submit the following information with respect to the restitution of Italian property located in the United States zones of occupation in Germany and Austria:

5287

The United States Government, pending agreement among the occupying Powers of Germany and Austria with regard to the scope of restitution, has given instructions to the Commanders in Chief of the United States zones of occupation in the above-named countries to institute an interim program of restitution to the Italian Government of property which is capable of being identified, except gold securities and currencies removed from Italy between September 3, 1943, and May 15, 1945.

The United

To the
Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
R o m e.

326

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

The United States Government accordingly invites the Government of Italy to submit to the Government of the United States one or more lists setting forth such property which the Government of Italy has cause to understand may be situated in the United States occupation zones in Austria or Germany. So far as possible these lists should make reference separately to such property understood to be in Austria and Germany, and should include as much description of the property involved as can be given and as may be necessary to make possible the identification of the property by the occupying authorities. All available information with regard to the location of the property should be included.

After the lists in question—which may be presented seriatim and may indicate the properties in the urgency of return—are received, it is intended to invite the Italian Government, where

5281

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

Government of Italy has cause to understand may be situated in the United States occupation zones in Austria or Germany. So far as possible these lists should make reference separately to such property understood to be in Austria and Germany, and should include as much description of the property involved as can be given and as may be necessary to make possible the identification of the property by the occupying authorities. All available information with regard to the location of the property should be included.

5281

After the lists in question--which may be presented seriatim and may indicate the properties in the urgency of return--are received, it is intended to invite the Italian Government, where necessary, to send to the United States zones of occupation in Germany and Austria a small mission for identifying such of the property listed as it may have been possible for each of the occupying authorities to find in his zones.

R o m e, March 20, 1946.

CAL:

326

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

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

EC. NC 2512 Copy for Chief Comm.
PNR hrg NC

Paraphrase of telegram from Department of State,

Washington, dated March 19, 1946

The following telegram has been sent to Belgrade:

The Foreign Office should be advised, in concert with your British colleague, that they will doubtless wish to arrange with Government of Italy for the continuation of whatever Yugoslav consular offices they wish to maintain in Italy. Allied authorities are no longer competent to authorize the continued functioning of consular offices of foreign countries in territory which has been returned to the Italian Government and all Italian continental territory has been so returned with the exception of Venezia Giulia and Udine provinces.

BYRNES

5279

325a

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

22 March 1946.

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of March 20th enclosing a copy of a Note Verbale which, according to instructions from the State Department, you are submitting to the Italian Foreign office.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires a.i.
American Embassy,
Rome.

5278

13/11/46

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

22 March 1946.

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of March 20th enclosing a copy of a Note Verbale which, according to instructions from the State Department, you are submitting to the Italian Foreign Office.

Sincerely yours,

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires a.i.
American Embassy.
Rome.

527

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

The WDC attached to 21 MAR 46 Ltr from McK Key to CC

COPY

No. 451

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of American presents its compliments to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and under instructions from its Government, has the honor to submit the following information with respect to the restitution of Italian property located in the United States zones of occupation in Germany and Austria:

The United States Government, pending agreement among the occupying Powers of Germany and Austria with regard to the scope of restitution, has given instructions to the Commanders in Chief of the United States zones of occupation in the above-named countries to institute an interim program of restitution to the Italian Government of property which is capable of being identified, except gold securities and currencies removed from Italy between September 3, 1943, and May 15, 1945.

5215

The United States Government accordingly invites the Government of Italy to submit to the Government of the United States one or more lists setting forth such property which the Government of Italy has cause to understand may

To the
Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Rome

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

be situated in the United States occupation zones of Austria or Germany. So far as possible these lists should make reference separately to such property understood to be in Austria and Germany, and should include as much description of the property involved as can be given and as may be necessary to make possible the identification of the property by the occupying authorities. All available information with regard to the location of the property should be included.

After the lists in question -- which may be presented periatin and may indicate the properties in the urgency of return -- are received, it is intended to invite the Italian Government, where necessary, to send to the United States zones of occupation in Germany and Austria a small mission for identifying such of the property listed as it may have been possible for each of the occupying authorities to find in his zones.

5275

Rome, March 20, 1946

CAL:

MAR 18 RECD
0830

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: FX 62920 CITE NACC
Date/Time of Origin: MAR 161918-A

Message Centre No: H/778
Date Time Rec'd: MAR 170900
Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: SIGNED COMGENMED*
TO : AGWAR WASHINGTON
INFO: USFA, ALCOM

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET.

* RE FOR EISENHOWER FROM LEE, INFORMATION TO CLARK AND STONE.

FROM TALKS WITH GENERAL MORGAN, SACMED, I BELIEVE THAT CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF 2 POLISH CORPS MEMBERS WILL HAVE TO BE PLACED OTHER THAN IN POLAND, BECAUSE OF THEIR UNSURPASSED FIGHTING SERVICE IN OUR 15TH ARMY GROUP, AS ATTESTED BY GENERAL MARK CLARK, AND THEIR OBVIOUSLY FINE PERSONAL QUALTIES, PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL, I RECOMMEND THAT APPROPRIATE STEPS BE TAKENTO OFFER UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP TO SUCH OFFICERS, MEN, AND WOMEN, OF 2 POLISH CORPS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE FAMILIES AS 527A MAY DESIRE TO ACCEPT. IF THE LEGISLATION NEEDED FOR SUCH A PROPOSAL (ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENT OF STATES HOWARD K. TRAVERS, NOW HERE) CAN NOT PROMPTLY BE OBTAINED, I RECOMMEND THAT THE ENTIRE POLISH IMMIGRATION QUOTA BE GIVEN TO GENERAL ANDERS AND HIS GALLANT 2 POLISH CORPS.

AC DIST

INFO ACTION: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
INFO: EXEC COMMISSIONER
FILE (SKELETON)

HEADQUARTERS
17 MAR 1946
A. C.

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

FROM: SIGNED COMGENMED*

Precedence: PRIORITY

TO : AGWAR WASHINGTON

INFO: USFA, ALCOM

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET.

* RE FOR EISENHOWER FROM LEE. INFORMATION TO CLARK AND STONE.

FROM TALKS WITH GENERAL MORGAN, SACMED, I BELIEVE THAT CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS OF 2 POLISH CORPS MEMBERS WILL HAVE TO BE PLACED OTHER THAN IN POLAND. BECAUSE OF THEIR UNSURPASSED FIGHTING SERVICE IN OUR 15TH ARMY GROUP, AS ATTESTED BY GENERAL MARK CLARK, AND THEIR OBVIOUSLY FINE PERSONAL QUALTIES, PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL, I RECOMMEND THAT APPROPRIATE STEPS BE TAKENTO OFFER UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP TO SUCH OFFICERS, MEN, AND WOMEN, OF 2 POLISH CORPS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE FAMILIES AS MAY DESIRE TO ACCEPT. IF THE LEGISLATION NEEDED FOR SUCH A PROPOSAL (ACCORDING TO DEPARTMENT OF STATES HOWARD K. TRAVERS, NOW HERE) CAN NOT PROMPTLY BE OBTAINED, I RECOMMEND THAT THE ENTIRE POLISH IMMIGRATION QUOTA BE GIVEN TO GENERAL ANDERS AND HIS GALLANT 2 POLISH CORPS.

527½

AC DIST

INFO ACTION: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

INFO: EXEC COMMISSIONER

FILE (SKELETON)

HEADQUARTERS 17 MAR 1946 A. C.

INFO - ACTION

325

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

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

JI (DF)

RQ ACDPR ALCON

15 March 1946

(1) LOMBARDIA REGION LIAISON OFFICE FOR NORTH WEST GROUP DISPER

(2) CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER ABLE CHARLIE LIGURIA REGION

1881

RESTRICTED

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE YOUR CABLE NAN WILLIAM GEORGE SLANT THREE ZERO ZERO DATED ONE FOUR MARCH PD

PARA TWO PD HAVE REQUESTED FRENCH EMBASSY ROME TO HAVE THEIR RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES ATTACHED TO THEIR CONSULATES AT MILAN AND GENOA FORTHWITH PD

PARA THREE PD THEREFORE CMA THEY ARE NOT TO LEAVE THE CAMPS AT MILAN AND GENOA UNTIL FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ARE ISSUED BY FRENCH EMBASSY PD

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PRIORITY

DIGPER

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

121815B March

HQ ALCOA CITE ACGIB

GHQ CMF for A BRANCH

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UNCLASSIFIED

REQUESTED BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO DESPATCH CAPTAIN EASY FOX OLIVER CMA GRENADIER GUARDS, ALCOA LIAISON OFFICER TO BRITISH EMBASSY CMA TO ACCOMPANY BRITISH MINISTER TO UNITED KINGDOM BY ROAD ON SEVENTEEN MARCH ONE NINE FOUR SIX FD PURPOSE OF VISIT DISCUSSIONS WITH INTERIM TREASURY COMMITTEE FOR POLISH QUESTIONS FD DURATION OF VISIT THREE OR FOUR WEEKS REQUEST YOU SIGNAL APPROVAL

5271

(597)

ROUTINE

C-4B

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

CC.

MAR 1 1 RECD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 578/61/EC

9 March 1946.

SUBJECT: French Consulate in Trieste.

TO : French Representative to A.C.

1. Below is copy of letter from G5-AFHQ concerning the proposed French Consul at Trieste.

" 1. The present policy is that no new consular offices shall be opened in Trieste nor can consular representatives be permitted to visit that city while the present conditions continue. It is regretted that an exception cannot be made in favour of one power which cannot be extended to all.

2. There appears to be no reason why French property should not be left by the Swiss authorities in the hands of a caretaker and arrangements made, at the request of the French representative on the Allied Commission, for A.M.G. Venezia Giulia to handle essential French interests. Your views on the practicability of such an arrangement are requested. "

For the Chief Commissioner

G. R. BRAYBROOKE

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

5271

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

FEB 21 RECD

VLQ/eb

Ref: 687/24/SC

19 February 1946

SUBJECT: Release of interned diplomat - Salamaggiore.

TO : Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. Reference the attached letter from Fratelli De Pasquale and Co. - Messina, of 12 January 1946, on the release of Mr. Leonard Unsold in Italy.

2. The present AFHQ policy on the release of interned diplomats in Italy requires that all applications for such release must originate from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. In view of the above policy the attached request is passed on to the Italian government for whatever action they may desire.

VICTOR L. ODDI

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

527

Encl: 12 Jan. 1946 ltr fr Ditta De Pasquale & Co.

321

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

AMGOT

FRATELLI DE PASQUALE & CO.

Messina 12 January 1946

To the
Commanding Officer
of the Diplomatic Dentention Centre,
S a l s o m a g g i o r e .

Dear Sir,

The writer of this letter, senior partner of this firm which acts also as agents for the above indicated banks, takes the liberty to put the following matter before you:

Mr. Leonard Unsold, a German prisoner of war, detained in your camp, was employed by our firm for about 30 years as manager and correspondent in Foreign languages. He worked half a day with us and half a day with Messrs. Rosario Badessa and Sons, who have also written to you regarding his release.- Owing to the war, Mr. Unsold was obliged to leave Messina and to relinquish his post with our firm, which did a large business in essentials oils with the U.K. and Dominions. Now his presence would be urgently required in order to disentangle some clearings accounts kept in abeyance since his departure, a state of things which is highly prejudicial to our firm. There is, for instance, a payment of about Lire 200,000 made by our old friends, Messrs. John Stow & Co. of Hessle, England, which cannot be traced, etc. -

We can loyally affirm that Mr. Unsold never took any interest in politics having been fully absorbed by his commercial activities for our firm, keeping in touch, by letter and by wire, with our numerous clients in England, Canada, Australia, India, U.S.A. etc. -

Owing to Mr. Unsold's absence our business is greatly handicapped and the letters and telegrams we are receiving from almost any part of the globe must remain unanswered. -

5269 We, therefore, request the Allied Military Authority to kindly consider the unfortunate position in which we find ourselves by releasing Mr. Unsold at an early date, permitting his return to Messina so as to enable him to take up his former position in our firm. -

Thanking you,
we remain
dear Sir,
Yours faithfully
/s/ Fratelli De Pasquale & Co.

A copy of this letter has been sent to the Commander AMGOT, Caserta, Fire Dept.

321

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

384

6 1944

AIDE-MEMOIRE FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs have the honour to inform the Allied Commission that the Polish Ambassador in Rome has voiced a strong protest for the incidents which have recently taken place in the Polish Refugees' Camp of Barletta against a Representative of the Polish Embassy.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs wish to draw the attention of the Allied Commission to the repercussions this incident, and other similar ones which have occurred in the past, have and did have on the relations between Italy and Poland, a Country with whom - now that her recognition has taken place - the Italian Government wish to maintain an attitude of loyal correctness.

Although reaffirming, also on this occasion, the deep and heartfelt gratitude of the Italian people for the glorious participation of the Second Polish Corps in the war of liberation, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs underline Italy's delicate position in respect of a whole group of Powers, specially in the present phase of international relations, when it is of paramount national interest to focus all this Government's actions on the aim of bringing about a confident and general pacification.

5208

Rome, February 18th, 1946

See 317

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

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5268

Rome, February 18th, 1946

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

See 317 e

320

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

American Embassy,
Rome, Italy,
February 5, 1946.

Dear Lieut. Behn:

Confirming our telephone conversation, it would be appreciated if you would investigate the possibility of effecting arrangements for Comm. Raimondo Olivieri, secretary to Her Majesty the Queen, to draw P.O.L. supplies during his trip from Rome to Frankfurt and return.

As explained to you this trip, which has for its purpose the return to Italy of the two minor sons of the late Princess Mafalda, has been authorized by AFHQ which has issued all required military entry permits and Allied Forces permits to Comm. Olivieri and his chauffeur, Settimo Pini.

The following are the details for which you asked:

Raimondo Olivieri, private secretary of H.M. The Queen, diplomatic passport 91093 of November 16, 1945.

5267

Settimo Pini, Chauffeur, passport 1014779 of November 7,1944.

Automobile, Alfa Romeo 2,500. CD tag 175, motor number 923245; serial no. 915044; permit no. 246 - I. G. - 246.

Comm. Olivieri desires, if possible, to start on his journey early the morning of February 7. He will proceed to Frankfurt via Innsbruck, Partenkirchen, Augsburg, Stuttgart and Darmstadt.

Sincerely yours,

David McK. Key
Counselor of Embassy

Lieutenant Edward Behn,
Aide to Admiral Stone,
Rome.

DMcKK:wer

DUPLICATE

6/80H/384

AIDE-MEMOIRE FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

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5266

Rome, February 18th, 1946

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 715015

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5266

Rome, February 13th, 1946

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

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

7 February 1946

My dear Mr. Minister:

Thank you for your letter of 4 February in which you informed me that you have presented to His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Realm your credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

I will be very pleased to receive you as soon as I return from London, which should be sometime the week of 18 February.

Very truly yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5263

H. E. Dr. Jan Pauliny-Toth
Legation of Czechoslovakia
Rome

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

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Embassy
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

5 January 1946

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 3 January transmitting copy of Aide-Memoire received from the Italian Government with respect to the Moscow conference, as well as copy of the Embassy's reply thereto.

Sincerely yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

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The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Embassy
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

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

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Rome, Italy,
February 5, 1946.

Dear Lieut. Behn:

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Sincerely yours,

Completed

David McK. Key
Counselor of Embassy

Lieutenant Edward Behn,
Aide to Admiral Stone,
Rome.

319

AF Permit 15716
MBS 3401

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

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

H. E. Dr. Jan Paulíny-Toth
Legation of Czechoslovakia
Rome

5264

318

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Cable FX 60248 dated 6 Feb 40.

Traced to CC 3753 folio 125

[391]

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

VLO/mcf

6 1230 FEB 46

AFH[illegible] ATACOM GUTS ACKNO

AFHQ FOR G[illegible] DASH FIVE

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UNCLASSIFIED

REFERENCE CODMSG DASH FIVE OLM TWO ONE ZERO POINT FOUR EIGHT TWO CMA GIVEN JANUARY CMA SUBJECT VISIT OF TURKISH OFFICIAL TO BRITISH ZONE AUSTRIA PD RELAYING IS NOTE FROM TURKISH LEGALITY QUOTE TURKISH GOVERNMENT DESIRED TO HAVE TURKISH LEGATION AND CONSULATE AT VIENNA AT EARLY DATE CMA BRITISH CONSENT SHOULD ACCORDINGLY BE SOUGHT IN ADVANCE OF ITS APPROVAL BY VIENNA SO THAT IT CAN MAKING CASE OF PERSONS IN BRITISH ZONE DECLARING THEMSELVES TURKISH NATIONALS UP DOTE

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PRIORITY

Liaison Division

402

6/6HX

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE

Rome, 5th February 1946.

Dear Admiral,

On behalf of the Foreign Minister, I am enclosing a copy of the Aide-Memoire (with enclosures) on the question of the Italian northern frontier which Signor De Gasperi has handed to day to the American, British, French and Soviet Ambassadors.

The matter lies now in the hands of the four Governments concerned and of their Delegates at the Council of Foreign Ministers in London. It is, however, not only the wish of Signor De Gasperi that you should naturally be kept informed in full as to the attitude of the Italian Government on this important and delicate question, but also his confident hope that we may rely on your knowledge of the situation and your understanding of our problems in furthering the Italian case.

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Believe me, dear Admiral,

yours sincerely

R. Prunas

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.

cc/los

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

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Believe me, dear Admiral,

yours sincerely

R. Prunas

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

ROME

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3174

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

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

Chief -
To Leader
Trip

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The Italian Government has learned through various sources that the Austrian Government has decided to raise the question of the Alto Adige, both with the British, French, North-American and Soviet Government and with the Committee of Deputies of Foreign Ministers at present sitting in London.

The Italian Government has learned through the same sources that, although Austria is neither among the Allied Powers, nor among the United Nations or the co-belligerent Countries, the Austrian request might be taken into examination. Under the circumstances, the Italian Government, whilst convinced that the territory in question can in no way come under discussion, deems it convenient to submit at this moment to the Committee of Deputies of Foreign Ministers its point of view on the question of Italy's northern frontier : a point of view which it already has had occasion of conveying in the past, in a friendly spirit, to the American, British, French and Soviet Governments.

5256

I. The considerations of a geographical, historical, economic and ethnical character, on the strenght of which the Italian Government does not consider that there is any reason whetever for placing the present frontier under discussion, are illustrated at lenght in the enclosed Memorandum and in the accompanying documentary evidence. They may briefly be summed up as follows :

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

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5256

I. The considerations of a geographical, historical, economic and ethnical character, on the strenght of which the Italian Government does not consider that there is any reason whatever for placing the present frontier under discussion, are illustrated at lenght in the enclosed Memorandum and in the accompanying documentary evidence. They may briefly be summed up as follows :

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a) Geographical factors. Few frontiers have so clearly been traced by nature as the one between Italy and Austria. (I)

The frontier follows the crest of an imposing and impervious Alpine wall, constituting the dividing-line between two geographical units perfectly distinguishable and distinct from each other from a topographical, orographical, morhological and climatical point of view. The region which this mountain-bulwark bounds to the North, known as Venezia Tridentina (the so-called South Tirol), is clearly differentiated from the neighbouring regions beyond the Alps and slopes naturally and progressively towards the great Padano-Veneto plain, with which it forms an integral whole. In its northern-most point, the frontier reaches the Alpine massif known as Italy's Peak (Vette d'Italia).

5255

b) Historical factors. Besides being the line of demarcation between two clearly identifiable geographical units, the Brenner frontier has always been considered by historians, scholars and thinkers, as the ideal parting line between two cultures, two different worlds: the Latin and the Germanic one. Its attainment represented one of the fundamental goals of Italian fight for liberty and national unity throughout the Risorgimento against the aggressive, retrograde, reactionary

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...British authorities on the matter, Geo. G.

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

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5265

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(I) Note - One of the leading British authorities on the matter, Geo. G. Chisholm, writes as follows : "Of all the States carved out or largely made up of territory formerly belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Austria is the one in which on the whole most respect has been paid to natural boundaries." (page 411- Handbook of Commercial Geography - Longmans - London, 1928).

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Austrian domination. It was explicitly recognized by the Pact stipulated in London on the 26th of April 1915, whereby Great Britain, Russia and France undertook to obtain in favour of allied Italy "the Trentino, the Cisalpine Tyrol (Alto Adige) with its natural geographical frontier (frontier of the Brenner)".

Definitely established by the Treaty of St.Germain of the 10th of September 1919, the Brenner frontier was solemnly recognized and confirmed in 1939 by the most fanatically nationalistic German Government which history records, as the dividing line "fixed for ever" between the Germanic peoples and the peoples of the Italic peninsula.

c) Security factors. The natural features that make of the Brenner a geographicelly perfect one, also confer on that line the value of an incomparable frontier which by eliminating all special advantages to either of the bordering Countries, assures them both the maximum possibilities for self-defence//.

Italy sincerely welcomes the rebirth of Austrian independance and intends moroever to contribute, inasmuch as is in her power and as indeed her policy up to the time of the Anschluss has already convincingly shown and confirmed, to the consolidation of this independance which she considers of fundamental interest for European peace. Moroever Italy

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ensure the greatest reciprocal advantages to the economic life of the two Countries.

On the other hand the experience of the past and in particular the same tendencies which appeared as far back as 1919 and which brought in 1938 to the final inclusion of Austria in the German Reich, do not warrant the exclusion of a future possible rebirth of a pan-germanist movement, against which Italy and the Mediterranean basin cannot deliberetely be left defenceless. (In March 1919 the Austrian National Assembly drafted a Constitution embodying an article which expressedly established that Austria was a part of the German Republic; the plan was again taken up by the same Assembly in October 1920 and in March 1921, and was only abandoned in view of the resolute opposition of the Allied Powers. The idea of a reunion of Austria to the German Reich was again taken up under the economical angle and took definite shape in the Shobert-Curtius protocols of 1931: also this idea was only abandoned following the adverse advice given by the Hague Court).

5253

In view of these considerations, which on the other hand were rightly and far-sightedly kept in mind by the American and British experts at Versailles, it appears all the more illogical and unexplainable that at the very moment when everywhere in Europe drastic measures of a precautionary and defen-

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

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5253

In view of these considerations, which on the other hand were rightly and far-sightedly kept in mind by the American and British experts at Versailles, it appears all the more illogical and unexplainable that at the very moment when everywhere in Europe drastic measures of a precautionary and defensive character are being taken and examined against any possible threat of a renewed aggressive German nationalism, one

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317a

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

should seriously think of voluntarily re-opening one of the classic paths which the Germanic invasions have already so often trodden throughtout history.

d) Economical factors. The Alpine watershed, (with which the present political boundary is identified), besides affording a net division between two clearly and completely distinguished regions, marks also the division between two different economic spheres. The same reasons which following the detachment of the Venezia Tridentina from Lombardy and the Veneto in 1866 caused a general and natural economic depression in the whole region, operated in the opposite direction as a consequence of the reunion of the region itself to the rest of Italy and, by opening it up once more to its natural outlet, have immediately brought about a more intensive and more rational economic development.

5252

During a quarter of a century the Italian people have poured into the two province of Bolzano, an enormous mass of labour, of initiatives and of capital, such as has brought about the creation of a truly imposing aggregate of works. The very economic features of the region have been transformed thereby with a consequent considerable advantage for the whole population. The figures given on detail in the Memorandum and in the remaining documentary evidence attest to the incalculable loss which Italian economy would suffer from a mutilation in this region. (Suffice it to recall that the electric output represents today

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

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the synthetic fertilizer industry are centred in the Venezia Tridentina. The respective plants, it is to be stressed, have been wholly constructed after the reunion of this region to Italy).

e) Ethnical situation. Out of a total of 700.000 inhabitants there lived in the Venezia Tridentina a group of German-speaking or Ladine population, numbering about 250.000 persons (35,7%) for the greater part centrered in the northern-most seres (province of Bolzano : 230.000).

In recent years, and especially as a result of the implementation of the Italo-German agreements of 1939 and of the voluntary exodus of a considerable number of German-speaking individuals who had opted for the acquisition of German citizenship, the situation (as illustrated in detail in the accompanying Memorandum) has so radically changed that even in the province of Bolzano the Italian-speaking group reaches 40 % of the population. To-day Bolzano, the capital of the province, numbers 68.500 inhabitants, 54.600 of which are Italian-speaking.

5251

Apart from any other consideration, it follows that a modification of the territorial statu-quo under the specious pretext of liquidating a problem of German minorities, would indeed create ex novo a practically identical one of an Italian minority to be placed under Austrian sovereignty.

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the synthetic fertilizer industry are centred in the Venezia Tridentina. The respective plants, it is to be stressed, have been wholly constructed after the reunion of this region to Italy).

e) Ethnical situation. Out of a total of 700.000 inhabitants there lived in the Venezia Tridentina a group of German-speaking or Ladine population, numbering about 250.000 persons (35,7%) for the greater part centrered in the northern-most aeres (province of Bolzano : 230.000).

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2. Through its contacts with the majority of the Governments of the United Nations during the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers on September last, the Italian Government was led to

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

assume that the considerations above stated were so evidently persuasive and so irrefutably rightful that it was inconceivable that the Northern Italian frontier could ever become a matter of dispute or debate. Indeed the Italian Government is still firmly convinced that had not circumstances independent from its will caused the adjournment of the meetings of the Council, no serious question would have been raised at that time as to the Brenner frontier.

Between the first and the second session of the Council, the Austrian Government, having in the meantime obtained recognition by the Great Powers, has put forward in various form and in various occasions a request for a revision of that frontier.

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The Italian Government is not informed of the specified requests by the Austrian Government nor of the arguments put forward to support them. The Italian Government however presumes that those requests cannot rest upon geographic, political, economic or moral considerations. It is in fact impossible to allege that nature is different from what it is; or that Italy has ever threatened any aggression beyond the Brenner (on the contrary it is she who has suffered innumerable invasions through that very gap during her millenary-old history); or that the fruits of Italian labour, intelligence and savings should be given to others; or finally, that the behaviour of Austria up to the German

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On the other hand it is perfectly easy to prove that a possible inclusion of the Alto Adige within the Austrian State would in no way constitute a suitable contribution to ensuring the vitality of that Country: always taking for grated the doubtful assumption that Austria actually did not have within her 1937 boundaries the possibilities of an authonomous existence.

With regard to possible arguments of a so-called ethnical character based, namely, on the presence of a German speaking group south of the Brenner and on : (i) either an alleged right of the latter to appeal to the principle of self-determination, or on (ii) a claim by Austria to obtain, purely and simply, the annexation of the territory on which these individuals live, on the mere grounds that that territory is in fact partly populated by them, the Italian Government calls the closest attention on the following consideration :

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

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a) Out of 230.000 German-speaking persons settled in the province of Bolzano, 167.000 solemnly declared in December 1939, according to official figures published at that time, that they "pledged themselves in an absolutely final manner to acquire German citizenship and to transfer themselves into the Reich". About 70.000 of them are known to have actually left before the Italian Armistice of September 1943 and 50.000 more have already acquired German citizenship, thus becoming in every respect foreigners according to law.

The Italian democratic Government, prompted by superior humane principles and in view of the present situation of Austria and of other German territories, has nevertheless already declared, and confirmed by special legislatives measures, its intention to admit a wide and generous revision of the former options. At any rate it is obvious that none among those who freely chose to acquire German citizenship might claim to-day a legitimate right to exert a direct influence upon the fate of a country they had "pledged themselves in an absolutely final manner" to abandon.

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Any other solution could but appear contradictory and unfair. It is furthermore to emphasize that while, in the name of a more satisfactory settlement of European affairs, a number of Governments have recognized the opportunity of expelling various millions of Germans from their territory (1) it could not be regarded as equitable to turn against Italy the consequences of the very fact that she has not demanded the compulsory departure of all the Germans

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 758015

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(1)Note-From the final communiqué of the Potsdam Conference, of the 2nd August 1945 point 13.
"The three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognize that the transfer to Germany of German population, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken..."

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settled inside her frontiers: a measure which moreover, would have a specific moral and juridical foundation in the options they had taken.

In this connection it may be relevant to remember that the options took place in December 1939, namely full four months after the brutal and tragic war of aggression had been started by Germany, and at a moment when Italy was still a neutral country. Whatever the parties concerned may now try to prove to the contrary, and even admitting that in certain instances coertion might have taken place (the latter, however, exercised exclusively on the German part), the options had the significance of an explicit adhesion to nazi-Germany at a moment when the latter was reaping her most brutal and most spectacular victories. This fact is abundantly confirmed by the marked nazi attitude of a great part of the German-speaking 5241 population of the Alto Adige, before and after the 8th of September 1943, as evidenced by the repeated manifestation of consent to the hitlerite regime during the German military occupation of the region and above all, by the enlistment of many thousands of young men in the German Police and SS-Units. The behaviour of the latter towards the Italian population and the Italian partisans against whom they were especially employed - was in keeping with that of the most fanatical nazist from the Reich; and therefore it appears quite inadmissible that they should be recognised in respect of Italy rights that Austria herself denies former Austrian nazis and pangermanists(who are, for instance, liable to expulsion into Ger-

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

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(ii) The question of the Northern Italian frontier, if considered on the wider plan of the relations between Italy and Austria, presents itself also from a moral as well as from a juridical

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standpoint in such clear-cut terms as allow of no doubt or possibility of equivocation. It is indeed certain that Austria can claim no title, either ethnic or political, to demand from Italy a part of her territory. The Italian Government again can but stress, also in this occasion, its sincere satisfaction for the restoration of Austrian independence and its readiness to do everything in its power to strengthen that independence and to relieve the Austrian people from the distress they are enduring. But the Italian Government also deems it necessary to point out that Austria has never suffered any aggression on the part of Italy, while it is hardly possible to say the reverse; that the majority of the Austrian population - as can be evidenced - welcomed enthusiastically in 1938 the arrival of the nazi troops and took full part up to the last day, in the war of aggression waged by nazi Germany; that not even a modest attempt of resistance against nazism took shape or substance even after the restoration fo Austrian independence had been promised in the Moscow declaration of October 1943 (1); that on the contrary, Austrian units assimilated with the Wehrmacht have continued to fight fiercely against Allied and Italian troops (as recorded in the appended Notes), laying down their arms only after the final breakdown of the nazi regime; that Austrian troops in Italy and elsewhere rivalled with the Germans in cruelty (a typical example is given by the mass execution of the men of the "Acqui" Division on the island of Cefalonia on September 1943). Austrian troops took part, jointly with the German ones, in the destructions operated all

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(1)Note-from the final communiqué of the Moscow conference(19-30 October 1943) point 3:"Austria is reminded however that she has a responsibility she cannot evade,for participation in the war at the side of Hitlerite Germany,and that in the final settlement account will inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation".

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reserves the right to claim from Austria , in due time, the corresponding legitimate reparations.

It would seem impossible to admit that this same Austria should boast territorial claims, never put forth up to now, to the prejudice of democratic Italy which in the course of twenty months of loyal cobelligerency, has fought side by side with the Allies, laying herself voluntarily and completely open to the devastations of war and to the nazifascist vengeances. The faith in the superior justice of the Allied cause that has inspired the revolt of the Italian people against fascism and the sacrifices sustained in the very hard fight against the Germans, makes it impossible for the Italian people even to conceive that Austria should be rewarded to the detriment of Italy.

3. For the reasons stated above, it is the firm and considerate opinion of the Italian Government that if a problem of the Venezia Tridentina does exist, it is not a matter of tracing new frontiers, but merely a problem of non-Italian speaking minorities living south of the frontier betweem Italy and Austria.

Since Italy has no intention of even proposing a solution of the problem in the form of mass expulsions which have been deemed necessary in other regions bordering Germany, the problem of this German-speaking minority remains of an exclusively internal character. To this problem the Italian Government, as the appended Memorandum fully sets forth is accordingly striving by a series of special measures and a policy of the most generous tolerance and liberality to find an equitable and satisfactory solution.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783015

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Nobody can, in fairness refuse to acknowledge that this corner of Italy offers to-day the only example in Europe of a territory where a German minority-in striking contrast with the treatment Italian minorities are enduring elsewhere enjoys a full opportunity to live and thrive in full freedom of language, speech, thought and press.

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It is hardly necessary to confirm that the measures already adopted and enforced concerning the use of the national language, the schools, the freedom of thought and of press, etc., represent only a first step on the way of a wider and more comprehensive legislation which the Italian Government has the firm intention to install, for the purpose of granting the German-speaking population of the Alto Adige as well as to other foreign-speaking groups settled inside her frontiers, a wide administrative autonomy joined with measures protecting their particular characteristics and interests.

4. By way of conclusion the Italian Government deems it necessary to call the attention of the American British, French and Soviet Governements upon the regretful repercussions a decision unfavourable to Italy on this question would exercise on the mind of the Italian people. It has been already pointed out on former occasion that the establishment of democracy in Italy -an aim calling for all the energies of the present Italian Government- is strictly connected with the confidence the Italian people have reposed in the spirit of justice of the victorious Powers. In no way could therefore the Italians be resigned to acknowledge the equity of a decision which after the painful sacrifices they have borne, would deprive them, in favour of a people against which they also have been at war for twenty months, of that completion of national unity which has been the dream of the Risorgimento and for whose realization many hundred of thousands

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

in brotherhodd of arms and of spirits with the British Empire, France, Russia and the United States of America.

Rome, 4th february 1946

Appended documentation :

1.- Memorandum on the Italian Northern Frontier

2. - Atlas illustrating the Venezia Tridentina

3. - Report on the electric plants of the Venezia Tridentina

4. - Notes relating the participation of military units composed of Austrians and of German-speaking citizens of the Venezia Tridentina in the war against Italy after the 8th of September 1943.

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

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

No.988/46

Rome, February 4th, 1946.

Excellency,

I have the honour to inform you that on the 28 of January I have presented to His Royal Highness, the Lieutenant General of the Realm, the letters by which I have been accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

I take this opportunity to expresse the pleasure it will give me to enter into official and personal relations with Your Excellency contribute to the best of my abilities to the furthering of the cordial relations which have always existed between our respective Missions in Rome.

I should be much obliged if Your Excellency would be kind enough to let me know when it would be convenient for you to receive me.

5242

I avail myself of this occasion to convey to Your Excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

J. Pauliny Tóth

Dr. Ján PAULINY-TÓTH.

His Excellency
Ellery W. STONE
Rear Admiral USNR
Chief Commissioner
ALLIED COMMISSION,
Rome.

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LÉGATION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE
ROME

988/46

His Excellency

Ellery W. S T O N E
Rear Admiral USNR - Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

R O M E .

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

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ROUTINE

BRITISH MISSION RUMANIA ITALIAN BUCHAREST
ALLIED COMMISSION ROME ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ROME

. RESTRICTED

Replying to your telegram concerning filatura Romanesca De Bumbac. Tnanks to cordial support obtained by Legation from Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Count POSS could resist ~~y~~ pressure brought upon him by Rumanian Police and reach satisfactory arrangement in regard to his firm. After having been for over a month quest of Legation count POSS can now enjoy his personal freedom and safe guard his property rights. Report follows

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AC DIST

Action : Liaison Div
Info : Chief Commr
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Cable FX 59463. dated 25 Jan 46.

Traced to CC 3705-3 folio 126.

[315-7]

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

Ref: 578/DC.

11 January 1946.

Dear General Oxx:

Attached is copy of a letter I have received from the Chilean Ambassador, which I am forwarding to you for any action you may think necessary. I should be grateful if you could see that steps are taken to ensure that such an incident does not occur again.

Public Safety Sub-Commission of this Commission has contacted Lieut. V. J. George, 101 'C' Coy, M.P. Battalion, Livorno, and Lieut. Harper, No. 201 M.P. Coy, Rome, and informed them of the contents of this letter. We are informed that they in turn are contacting all American Military Police units within their respective areas, including the Control Post at Viareggio, giving instructions to facilitate the passage of the Ambassador's car in every possible way on its journey to Switzerland on Friday, 18 January. However, you may perhaps wish to issue further orders yourself.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5238

Brigadier General Oxx,
Commanding General,
Peninsular Base Section.

314

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

7 January 1946

SUBJECT: Russian Consulate General, Naples

TO : G-5, G-2, AFHQ

1. In connection with the handback of the Province of Naples to Italian Government administration, I have just been informed that the Soviet Government is establishing a Soviet Consulate General in the City of Naples effective immediately. The Consul General will be Mr. Michael Urusevsky.

2. The above is for your information.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

5237

Copy to: US Poland, AFHQ
British Resmin

Internal Distribution: Exec Cosmar
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
VP, CA Sec

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

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ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5236

Copy to: US Polad, AFHQ
British Resmin

Internal Distribution: Exec Commr
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
VP, CA Sec

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

Ref: 578/EO.

17 January 1946.

312

Your Excellency:

I have received your letter of the 15th January informing me of the treatment received by the First Secretary of your Embassy at the hands of the American police in Viareggio.

Whilst I deplore as much as you do the behaviour of the American police, I regret that this Corps does not come under my command and that I am not entitled to issue you with a safe conduct as requested. However, I have forwarded your letter to the appropriate authorities to take necessary action against the offenders.

In the meantime the Military Police in Livorno and Rome have been contacted and informed of the contents of your letter. They are issuing orders to all Control Posts within their respective areas, including that at Viareggio, to facilitate the passage of your car in every way. I trust this will enable you to travel to Switzerland unmolested.

Yours very truly:

5231

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

H. E. Osvaldo Fuenzalida,
The Chilean Embassy,
Rome.

See 314

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

548

Translation

Chilean Embassy
Rome

Rome, 15 January 1945

Dear Admiral,

On the 10th inst., the First Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Mario Prieto Serviere left Rome, proceeding to Switzerland on a special miasion from the Chilean Government. Mr. Prieto was travelling in his own car, a diplomatic car.

At the control station of the American Police in Viareggio, Mr. Prieto was compelled by the police to open his luggage and the diplomatic pouch of the Chilean Government which he was transporting was opened.

Such was the intransigence of the police that, in spite of Mr. Prieto's diplomatic documents (diplomatic car n. 280 and diplomatic pasport) that its inviolability wasn't respected.

As you certainly didn't issue orders to the American Police to control diplomats that belong to the United Nations, and therefore in the hope that such mistakes may be avoided, I take the liberty to bring this fact to your attention, my dear Admiral, so that adequate action may be taken to prevent its happening again.

As I am to leave for Switzerland by car, on Friday 19th, I take the liberty to ask you for a safe-conduct for the police authorities, to avoid incidents such as the one which I mentioned.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

S. Fuenzalida

Osvaldo Fuenzalida
Chilean Ambassador

5234

Admiral Stone
Rome

See 313
314

312

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

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Ref: 2214/248/21

14 January 1946

Dear Mr. Vasiljevic,

With reference to your Nr. 5/46 of 6 January 1946 I am directed to inform you that the Commanding Officers of 3 District and 56 Area have now been informed of the appointment of Mr. V. Olumcic as head of Chancery of the Yugoslav General Consulate in Naples.

The omission from our letter of 4 January 1946 is regretted.

Yours very truly,

F. H. M-Cleery

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

5231

Dr. Slaven J. Smodlaka
Deputy Representative of Yugoslavia
to A.C.J.

3114

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

JAN 14 RECD

63/3/45

11th January, 1946.

With the compliments of

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome.

5232

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

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

British Embassy,
Rome.

63/3/45

11th January, 1946.

Thank you for your letter of the 20th December, and for the copy of your letter of that date to Admiral Stone about the Joint Diplomatic Research Agency.

Personally I entirely agree with the State Department's views and am renewing my representations with a view to getting adequate staff to give effect to them. No doubt you will be doing the same.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Admiral Stone.

Noel Charles.

H.E. Mr. Alexander Kirk,
United States Embassy,
Via Vittorio Veneto, 119,
Rome.

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

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7 January 1946

SUBJECT: Russian Consulate General, Naples

TO : G-5, G-2, AFHQ

1. In connection with the handbook of the Province of Naples to Italian Government administration, I have just been informed that the Soviet Government is establishing a Soviet Consulate General in the City of Naples effective immediately. The Consul General will be Mr. Michael Uraevsky.

2. The above is for your information.

22/1050

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Copy to: US Polad, AFHQ
British Resmin

Internal Distribution: Exec Cossur
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
VP, CA Sec

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

file

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Rome, January 3, 1946

SECRET

JAN 5 1946

CC 1015

Dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the Aide Memoire which I received from the Italian Government, dated December 27, 1945, with respect to the Moscow conference, and a copy of the Embassy's reply of January 2, based on instructions from the Department of State.

Sincerely yours,

A. Kirk

5229

Enclosures: 2

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

307a

COPY

A I D E M E M O I R E

In reply to the Italian Government's Aide Memoire of December 27, 1945, regarding the decisions taken at Moscow, the Ambassador of the United States of America has been instructed to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the conclusions reached at Moscow with respect to treaties of peace are based upon agreements reached at Potsdam and that recognition accorded in the Potsdam communique to Italy's war effort, as a co-belligerent, has been invalidated in no manner. The Ambassador has been instructed, furthermore, to assure the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States of course is continuing to adhere to its statement to the Italian Government of June 1945 that, according to the expectation of the United States Government, before the treaty of peace with Italy is drafted in final form a full opportunity to discuss the treaty and to present the Italian viewpoint will be accorded the Italian Government.

5218

Rome, January 2, 1946

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

Moscow, the Ambassador of the United States of America has been instructed to inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the conclusions reached at Moscow with respect to treaties of peace are based upon agreements reached at Potsdam and that recognition accorded in the Potsdam communique to Italy's war effort, as a co-belligerent, has been invalidated in no manner. The Ambassador has been instructed, furthermore, to assure the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States of course is continuing to adhere to its statement to the Italian Government of June 1945 that, according to the expectation of the United States Government, before the treaty of peace with Italy is drafted in final form a full opportunity to discuss the treaty and to present the Italian viewpoint will be accorded the Italian Government.

5228

Rome, January 2, 1946

307a1

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

COPIA

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

PROMEMORIA

I. Il Governo italiano prende atto con soddisfazione che e stata fissata a Mosca una data per la conclusione della pace. Ha peraltro notato con vivissimo rammarico l'almeno apparente abbandono della posizione gia fatta solennemente all'Italia nell'agosto scorso a Potsdam e di quella motivata gerarchia che fu allora stabilita per la conclusione dei trattati di pace. Tale rammarico non e inspirato da un vano desiderio di priorita, inteso a soddisfare ragioni di prestigio o di ostilita verso le Nazioni balcaniche - con le quali l'Italia intende pacificamente collaborare - ma dalla coscienza che la gerarchia stabilita a Potsdam rispondeva appieno a precisi elementi di fatto e a innegabili criteri di giustizia. L'Italia e entrata in guerra contro la Germania quando questa era ancora ben lungi dall'essere piegata; ha dato il primo segnale della rivolta contro i tedeschi; ha al suo attivo una co-belligeranza di 18 mesi; ha affrontato i rischi gravissimi conseguenti.

Cio' che sembrava solennemente acquisito a Potsdam ha dunque l'aria di essere stato sacrificato a Mosca.

2. Il Governo italiano si rende perfettamente conto delle difficolta e degli ostacoli che i tre Grandi hanno dovuto e debbono superare per raggiungere un accordo costruttivo ed e lungi dal volere col suo atteggiamento - che e stato sempre comprensivo e obbiettivo - contribuire in alcun modo ad accrescerli. Esprime tuttavia la sua ferma attesa che quelle motivazioni che hanno inspirato le decisioni di Potsdam nei suoi confronti, sieno, nonostante ogni formale mutamento di procedura, sostanzialmente mantenute. Che della specifica posizione di cobelligeranza che e particolare all'Italia e a nessun altro, sia tenuto cioe il conto che l'equita e la giustizia richiedono.

5227

3. Il Governo italiano ignora tuttora il testo esatto dei comunicati di Mosca. Non sa dunque se e in quale fase sia stata prevista una sua attiva consultazione nella soluzione dei problemi che toccano direttamente o indirettamente i suoi destini. Il Governo italiano tiene comunque a riconfermare nel modo piu amichevole e serio l'esigenza nazionale di non essere posto dinanzi a soluzioni autoritarie e a diktat, ma di essere autorizzato, secondo le promesse ufficiali e ufficiose fattegli, ad esporre preventivamente il suo punto di vista sui singoli problemi e a liberamente discutere le soluzioni che saranno per essere raggiunte.

Roma, 27 dicembre 1945

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

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5227

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Roma, 27 dicembre 1945

3070

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

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

Chief Commissioner

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Embassy
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

5 January 1946

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 3 January transmitting copy of Aide-Memoire received from the Italian Government with respect to the Moscow conference, as well as copy of the Embassy's reply thereto.

Sincerely yours,

KELLEY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5226

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Embassy
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

308

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 6532/30

4 December 1945

SUBJECT: The island of Saseno.

TO : G-5 AFHQ.

1. I am directed to forward the attached copy of memorandum no. 6/3229/3265 of 27 December 1945 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the above subject.

2. Copy of this HQ's letter no. 6532/37/30 of 30 November 1945 is attached.

F. H. McCREARY

Lt Col.
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

5225

301

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

MINISTERO DEGLI AFF. EST. ESTERI

ROUGH TRANSLATION

6/5229/3265

27 December 1945

NOTE FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Island of Saseno.

1. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs beg to acknowledge, receipt of the Allied Commission's note n. 6532/37/SC, dated 30 November 1945, in which the Chief Commissioner states that "it is the view of the Allied Governments that provisional occupation and administration of Saseno by the present Albanian Government is satisfactory".

2. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs formulate all reserve as to such Allied decision which is in opposition to the letter and the spirit of the armistice and they are anxious to point out, in particular, that the occupation by Albania of an Island which has been under Italian administration for over one fourth of a century is - in their judgement - absolutely arbitrary and finds no justification.

3. Whilst due note is taken that the island's occupation and administration by Albania is defined as being provisional, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs ask the Allied Commission to kindly bring to the Allied Government's notice their above mentioned reserves.

5224

(Initialled) R.P. (Renato Prunas)

Rome, December 20th, 1945.

(301)

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief Commissioner

Ref: 6532/37/SD

30 November 1945

SUBJECT: Island of Saseno.

TO : The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. With reference to letter No. 71/1638/1305 of 2 November from Dr. De Gasperi, it is the view of the Allied Governments that the provisional occupation and administration of Saseno by the present Albanian Government is satisfactory. The final disposition of the Island must of course await the peace settlement.

2. It has not been thought necessary to occupy the Island by Allied troops.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5223

291 307

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

E.C. 6532 Forward To E.C. 43

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

ROUGH TRANSLATION

E-E Embassies 6/5229/3265

DEC 28 REC'D

c e 1100

NOTE FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

27 December 1945

SUBJECT: Island of Saseno.

299

1. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs beg to acknowledge, receipt of the Allied Commission's note n. 6532/37/EC, dated 30 November 1945, in which the Chief Commissioner states that "it is the view of the Allied Governments that provisional occupation and administration of Saseno by the present Albanian Government is satisfactory".

2. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs formulate all reserve as to such Allied decision which is in opposition to the letter and the spirit of the armistice and they are anxious to point out, in particular, that the occupation by Albania of an Island which has been under Italian administartion for over one fourth of a century is - in their judgement - absolutely arbitrary and finds no justification.

3. Whilst due note is taken that the island's occupation and administration by Albania is defined as being provisional, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs ask the Allied Commission to kindly bring to the Allied Government's notice their above mentioned reserves.

(Initialled) R.P. (Renato Prunas)

Rome, December 20th, 1945.

5229

Copy to:
Chief Commissioner
Polad A
Polad B.

(CSO) 307

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

DEC 28 RECD

Chief Commissioner.

Attached is submitted for your approval / signature / information

Latest list of Vessels from M.E.A. Italian Govt

Noted By CC

DS (S)...

5221 306

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

DEC 28 RECD

ARGENTINA

GENOVA	- Don Salvador F. Olivo	- Console
FIRENZE	- Don Maximo Del Porto	- Cancelliere Incaricato
ROMA	- Don Emilio Bertolotto	- Console

BRASILE

NAPOLI	- Narbal Costa	- Console
LIVORNO	- Zorayama de Almeida Rodriguez	- Console
CATANIA	- Giovanni Pellegrini Spadaro	- Console onorario
	Filippo Rosalia	- Agente Consolare

CECOSLOVACCHIA

MILANO	- Ing. Carlo Vesely	- Console Generale
	Boh. Chytil	- Vice Console

DANIMARCA

GENOVA	- M. Knud Werner Linder	- Segretario Gerente
BOLOGNA	- M. Louis Accardo	- Vice Console
LA SPEZIA	- M. Ernesto Laviosa	- Vice Console
LIVORNO	- M. Armando Del Buono	- Console
MESSINA	- M. Schneider	- Console
SAVONA	- M. Giovanni Battista Bechi	- Vice Console
CATANIA	- M. Arturo Giorgianni	- Vice Console
MILANO	-	

FRANCIA

ROMA	- Paul Flach	- Console Generale
MILANO	- Jacques Chartier	- Console Generale
NAPOLI	- Andre Rochet	- Console
GENOVA	- Paul Raymond	- Console
FIRENZE	- Gabriel Remerand	- Console Generale
BARI	- Roger Besse-Desmoulieres	- Console
PALERMO	- Paul Raymond	- Console
TORINO	- Gabriel Van Laethen	- Vice Console

5223

GRAN BRETAGNA

NAPOLI	- Console Generale
GENOVA	- Consolato Generale
FIRENZE	- Consolato
ROMA	- Sezione Consolare
PALERMO	- Consolato
BARI	- Consolato
TARANTO	- Consolato

NORVEGIA

CIVITAVECCHIA	- Camillo Parrini	- Vice Consul
NAPOLI	- Cypil Tjodolf Klingen erg	- Console
ROMA	- Einar Fife	- Console

300

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

ROMA	- Victor Larsen Renold	-
PALERMO	- Francesco Tagliavia	- Console
TRAPANI	- Aldo Aula	- Vice Console

ROMANIA

ANCONA	- Daniele Marchetti	- Console
BARI	- Salvatore Marino	- Console
BOLOGNA	- Conte Stefano Cucci Boschi	- Console
CATANIA	- Alfio Napoli	- Console
FIRENZE	- Ferdinando Bosi	- Console
FIUME	- Francesco Vio	- Console
GENOVA	- Luigi Tomellini	- Console Generale
	Ernesto Puccio	- Vice Console
LIVORNO	- Carlo Genese	- Console Generale
	Domenico Bebolini	- Vice Console
LUBIANA	- Jacob Klemenc	- Cancelliere
LUCCA	- Guido Pellegrini	- Console
MESSINA	- Gaetano Orlandi	- Console
NAPOLI	- Donato Di Giorgio	- Console Generale
	Goffredo Baldinotti	- Vice Console
PALERMO	- Bimanno Guani	- Console
TORINO	- Lando Rossi di Montelera	- Console Generale
	Giulio Clencino	- Vice Console
TRIESTE	- Antonio Di Demetrio	- Conso e Generale
VENEZIA	- Giorgio Viola di Campa to	- Console

SVEZIA

ROMA	- Carlo Piola Caselli	- Console
FIRENZE	- Mario Gobbo	- Console
GENOVA	- Elow Kihlg en	- Console Generale
	Massimo Medina	- Vice Console
CAGLIARI	Mario Gianetti	- Vice Console
CARLOFORTE	- Egidio Vallebona	- Vice Console
CIVITAVECCHIA	- Niello Mattini	- Vice Console
LASPEZIA	- Giacomo A.C. Lardon	- Vice Console
SAN REMO	- Attilio Pedemonte	- Vice Console
SAVONA	- Alfonso Zino	- Vice Console
MESSINA	- Federico Roberto	- Console
CATANIA	- Silo Ali' di Carlo	- Console (Vice)
LICATE	- Matteo A. Ve chio Verdemare	- Vice Console
MILANO	- Camillo Protto	- Console
NAPOLI	- Francesca Dresda	- Console
	Elen Ritchter	- Vice Console
TRIESTE	- Ernesto Lekner	- Console
TORINO	- Carlo Brusa	- Console Generale
VENEZIA	- Silvia Callegaro	- Console

SVIZ ERA

CATANIA	- Carlo Caflish	- Console
FIRENZE	- Carlo Steinhaeualin	- Console Generale
GENOVA	-	

5219

(300)

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

NERVI	- G.B. Biaggi de Blasys	- Console Ge erale
NAPOLI	- Giacomo Mosimann	- Console
MILANO	- Franco Brenni	- Console Generale
TRIESTE	- Emilio Monzanigo	- Console
TORINO	- Fritz Mueller	- Cancelliere Gerente a.i. del Consolato
VENEZIA	- Ferdinando Imcof	- Console
LIVORNO	- Luigi Bickel	- Gerente a.i. dell'Agenzia Consolare
RARI	- Max Miescher	- Vice Console

STATI UNITI D'AMERICA

FIRENZE	- Orebaugh, Walter W.	- Console
	Niccoll, Frank C.	- Vice Console
NAPOLI	- Brandt George L.	- Console Generale
	Flournoy William E. Jr.	- Console
	Jandrey Fred W.	- Console
	Blue William L.	- Vice Console
	Granata Harold M.	- Vice Console
	Murrel Franklin H.	- Vice Console
	Speyer Darthea	- Vice Console
	Rapp Charles H.	- Vice Console
	Hoard Robert S.	- Vice Console
PALERMO	-Nester Alfred T.	- Console Generale
	Peck William L.	- Console
	Sheehan Robert M.	- Vice Console
	Forbes Bruce W.	- Vice Console
R O M A	- Huddleston John F.	- Console
	Snyder Byron B.	- Vice Console
	Crook Linton	- Vice Console
	Loftus Victor	- Vice Console
	Evens Joseph	- Vice Console
	Griggs Robert A.	- Vice Console
	Russo Stanley R.	- Vice Console
GENOVA	- Schnare Lester L.	- Console Generale
	Moss Herman	- Vice Console
	Baxter Jean E.N.	- Vice Console
MILANO	- MacLean H. Coit	- Console Generale
	Evans Ernest E.	- Console
	Barret William C.	- Vice Console
	Ziegler William H.	- Vice Console
TORINO	- Haven Richard B.	- Console

5218

306

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

27 December 1945

Mr. Franklin C. Gowen
Foreign Service Officer
Ass't to the Hon. Myron C. Taylor
2 Via Boncompagni
Rome

Dear Mr. Gowen:

Thank you very much for your letter announcing that during the absence of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tittmann you will assume charge of the Mission.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. STEARNS
Lt Col, AGD
Staff Officer to CC

5217

3055

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 2215/150/80

22 December 1945

SUBJECT: Evacuation from the Balkans via Bari

TO : G-5, AFHQ

1. Reference your G-5: 014.33 of 3 November 1945.

2. As regards your paragraph 1, the British Embassy inform us that the only consular representatives at Bari, other than the British are:

The French Consul at Via Argiro, 3,
The Swiss Consul at Via Calefati, 3,
The Greek Governmental Agent at Corso Cavour, 24.

No other non-British Consular Representative is known in South-East Italy. It seems that the usefulness of the existing consular representatives should at present be confined to giving monetary assistance, since they are unable to deal with the accommodation problem owing to the general requisitioning position, and since, moreover, other services now exist.

3. As matters stand at present however there are some prospects of improvement, and the position is as follows. Assuming that foreigners are brought to Bari from the Balkans by British military planes, on through tickets, and are so accepted as passengers, the RAF now assume responsibility for their accommodation in transit, and chits are issued to the passengers on arrival, covering accommodation at the Officers' Hotel, the "Imperiale", for the period necessary before they can complete their journey. This is an arrangement come to between the military and the RAF. It is further proposed to de-requisition premises solely for the RAF to use as a transit hotel, such as exist in Naples. The present and the proposed future arrangements mean that British and foreign passengers are entirely under RAF charge here, and consequently should not require local currency to any extent. Cases may arise, of course, where foreigners may require advances owing to being held up in Bari, and this is where they would need to apply to their respective Consuls.

4. Persons referred to in the above paragraph are assumed to be travelling on some official authority - either for their Governments or being repatriated on official authority. These latter, especially if in any numbers, may present difficulties, as, once deposited in Bari, new travel arrangements may be necessary by some route other than the normal Naples-U.K., and they might not be considered as in transit since they would not hold through tickets. Here would

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

arise the question of accommodation and who is to be responsible for making the necessary onward travel arrangements, payments, etc. Theoretically, such persons automatically become displaced persons, for whom provision is made by the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, at the D.P. No. 1 Transit Camp outside Bari, and this is what happened to a party of Swedes who were later removed by Allied Commission, and who complained to their Minister in Rome about their treatment.

5. There seems no reason now why the Representatives in Rome of the nations most concerned should not appoint Consular Agents at Bari to render what services are possible. But it appears that foreigners travelling from the Balkans, as repatriates or others, not on through tickets, and especially in parties, will have to come under Allied Commission charge and accept what accommodation the Transit Camp offers, unless their own Governments come to some arrangement with the Italian authorities.

6. In view of the foregoing it can be seen that the courses suggested in your letter under reference are not, at the present moment, entirely practical. Your further comments would be appreciated.

For the Chief Commissioner:

[illegible]

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to:
Polad (A)
Polad (B)
AC LO Bari
DP & R S/C

5215

305

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

18 December 1945

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 14 December 1945 enclosing copy of a message No. 658 of 12 December 1945 received from the State Department.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

KILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Ambassador
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

5218

3046

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

REC'D DEC

JAN 10 REC'D

Ref: 2214/237/50

19 December 1945

Dear Dr. Smodlaka,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter Pov.br. 1960/45 of 15 December 1945. I am further directed to inform you that this matter has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities. I will keep you informed of any action which may be taken.

Very truly yours,

H H Hadley

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Dr. Sloven Smodlaka
Deputy Delegate
Jugoslav Delegation to the
Advisory Council for Italy
Rome

521

Note: Dave letter subject to Yugoslav 2214/235/EC - 18 Dec 45

3096

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

THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO HIS HOLINESS THE POPE

2, via Boncompagni, Rome.

Col 2
Folder 5

DEC 18 1945

December 16, 1945.

Dear Admiral Stone:

I have the honor to inform you that in the temporary absence in the United States of the Honorable Myron C. Taylor and of Mr. Harold H. Tittmann, who has proceeded to Washington on consultation, I have been directed to assume charge of this Mission as of December 16.

With assurances of entire cooperation, I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

Franklin C. Gowen

Franklin C. Gowen
Foreign Service Officer
Assistent to the Honorable Myron C. Taylor

Rear Admiral Ellery Wheeler Stone, USNR,
Chief Commissioner,
Headquarters Allied Commission,
Rome.

3044

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

E.C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 6532/30 31 December 1945

SUBJECT: The island of Saseno.

TO : The British Embassy, Rome.
The American Embassy, Rome.

1. I am directed to forward the attached copy of memorandum no. 6/5229/1065 of 27 December 1945 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the above subject.

2. Copy of this HQ's letter no. 6532/37/31 of 30 November 1945 is attached.

F. H. McCL...
Lt Col
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

5211

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

18

December 1945

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of 14 December 1945 enclosing copy of a message No. 658 of 12 December 1945 received from the State Department.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Ambassador
Via Vittorio Veneto 119
Rome

5210

65-01/cc

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

27 December 1945

Mr. Franklin C. Gowen
Foreign Service Officer
Ass't to the Hon. Myron C. Taylor
2 Via Boncompagni
Rome

Dear Mr. Gowen:

Thank you very much for your letter announcing that during the absence of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tittmann you will assume charge of the Mission.

Sincerely yours,

L. W. STEARNS
Lt Col, AGD
Staff Officer to CC

5209

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

C. C.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 303/160/80 6 December 1945

SUBJECT: Finnish Consul General

TO : Regional Commissioner
Lombardia Region

1. With reference to your letter of 17 November 1945 and further to our signal 9099 of 7 December 1945.

2. Diplomatic relations have not yet been reestablished between Italy and Finland, and the request for Weil to function as an Honorary Consul General should come from his Government and not from him.

3. In view of the above the action described in your paragraph 3 is entirely approved. Until we are approached by the Finnish Government Mr. Weil cannot carry out his duties of Consul General. With reference to your R/2397 of 3 December 1945 the Dutch Consul General in Rome has been asked to make a formal request as soon as possible. We will keep you informed.

For the Chief Commissioner:

B. SAMPSON

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

5208

(304)

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

Ref: 584/66/20

15 December 1945

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge with thanks your letter No. 9039/45 of 7 December 1945 informing me that the Czechoslovak Consul now appointed to Milan is Mr. TRPAK.

Allow me to assure you that I will forthwith inform the Allied authorities at Milan of this appointment and request them to offer every assistance to the new Consul.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Vladimir Vanek
Czechoslovak Legation
Via Luisa di Savoia, 18
Rome

5207

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

AMC LOMBARDIA REGION FOR HANCOCK

Q269 13 DEC 45 ROUTINE

UNCLASSIFIED FD

SUBJECT IS CZECHOSLOVAK CONSUL APPOINTMENT OF KAREL TRPAK AS CZECHOSLOVAK CONSUL IN MILAN APPROVED BY THIS HQ LETTER FOLLOWS FD

PARTY TO AMC LOMBARDIA REGION FOR HANCOCK FROM HQ AFHQ G-5 SUBJ PARTY

5206

302

Office of the EX. COMGEN.

300

G. J. Keane
CWO, U.S.
Asst. Adjutant

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

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: Caserta

Code: Clear

Date: Dec. 12, 1945

No.: 658

Received: Dec. 12, 1 pm

URGENT

Re Caserta teletype 409 Oct. 14. Following received from Department:

"1015. Please communicate to the Italian Govt. these following: The information requested in our 893 of Oct. 12 has not yet been forwarded to the Control Council Germany. If that information is not made available by December 13, the Coordinating Committee may have to use other sources in their estimate."

OFFIE

5205

wh

3012

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

AMG VIENNA REGION RPTD AMG BULZANO PROVINCE

9122 8 Dec 45 PRIORITY

SECRET ED

REFERENCE FRTD KIENZNER ALLEGED PROVISIONAL CONSUL FOR BULZANO ED

PARIN TO AMG VIENNA REGION FOR REGIONAL COMMISSIONER RPTD AMG BULZANO PROVINCE FOR PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER FROM HQ AMLOK CITE NUMBER PARIN

ACARRIT STATE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER NO KNOWLEDGE OF HIS USA AND SAYS HE IS NOT ACTING ON THEIR AUTHORITY ED PLEASE MAKE FURTHER INVESTIGATION AS TO HIS BONA FIDES AND IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED AND THINK ADVISABLE DETAIN AND REPORT THIS HEADQUARTERS

520

Int Dist
Poland (A)
Poland (B)
CA Sec

Office of Exec Commissioner
XXX

Lt.Col.
Chief Staff Officer.

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

/mcf

Ref: 721/2C(L) 7 December 1945

SUBJECT: Forwarding of letter to Baron J. Plessen

TO : G-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters

Attached herewith is a letter addressed to Baron J. Plessen Diplomatic Internement Centre at Salsomaggiore, with copy of the accompanying letter from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, forwarded to you with the request that it be transmitted to the addressee.

For the Chief Commissioner:

/s/ Steve Riggio, Captain
Officer-in-Charge
Liaison Division

Encls: As stated above

5203

(301a)

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

9817
7DEC1215A

Q/5239
9DEC1600A
IMPORTANT

ACAERIT VIENNA

HQ AIRCOM CITE ACE110

SECRET

SECRET.

YOUR 8944 OF 3 DECEMBER. FOLLOWING IS REPEAT OF OUR 9538 DATED 30 NOVEMBER. AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT DENIES ANY KNOWLEDGE OF RIENZNER WHO IS NOT ACTING ON THEIR AUTHORITY.

AC DIST

ACTN: Ex Comm 2
INFO: Chief Commissioner
File

5202

(301)

SECRET

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

Rome, 4-12-1945

Eduention Ministry
The Minister

TO MR. CARLETON S. MASSBURNE
Director of Eduention Sub-Commission
Allied Commission

R O M E

I answer the note 'Agenda' of November 22nd, 1945. 2952

1. While I conferm that the Methodist Orphanage 'Casa Materna Rosandra' of Portici neither has now will be closed as long as no religious propaganda is being made there, I point out that non-catholic cults are as follows:

Law June 24th, 1939, n. 1159
R.D. 28 February 1930, n. 289.

Copy
Rome, 7 Jan. 1946

5201

3002

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

Roma, 4-12-1945

MINISTERO DELLA PUBBLICA ISTRUZIONE
IL MINISTRO

AL SIG. CARLETON W. ALSBURGH
Direttore della Sottocommissione
Alleata per l'Educazione
Commissione Alleata

R O M A

2950

Rispondo al foglio "Agenda" del 22 novembre 1945.

1. Mentre confermo che la scuola Orfanotrofio metodista "Casa Materna Romandra" di Portici non è stata e non sarà chiusa finchè in essa non venga svolta opera di proselitismo religioso, faccio presente quali esattamente sono le seguenti:

Legge 24 giugno 1930, n.1159
R.D. 2 febbraio 1930, n. 289.

COPIA
Roma, 7 Jan. 1946.

5200

3000

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

9538
DEC 021635A

SECRET

0/4835
DEC 040830A

ROUTINE

ACABRIT VIENNA CITE ACEKO

HQ ALOEM

SECRET.

Your 8655. Austrian Government denies any knowledge RIMMZWER who is not acting on their authority.

NOTE BY CIPHERS.

This message has been delayed by the necessity to ask for a re-transmission.

DIST

ACTION: EXEC COMMISSIONER (2)

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
POLAD (A)
POLAD (B)
FILE

SECRET

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

ADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

COPY

Ref: 6532/37/EC

30 November 1945

SUBJECT: Island of Saseno.

TO : The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. With reference to letter No. 71.1638/1309 of 2 November from Mr. De Gasperi, it is the view of the Allied Governments that the provisional occupation and administration of Saseno by the present Albanian Government is satisfactory. The final disposition of the Island must of course await the peace settlement.

2. It has not been thought necessary to occupy the Island by Allied [illegible] troops.

HILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commisioner

5198

299

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

Sir:

Will send copies of this letter to ExCon and MFAA S/c upon your approval.

30/11

Yes— Pls do S—

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

ACC

10000/136/464

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

10000/136/464

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS, GENERAL
SEPT. 1943; AUG. 1945 – JULY 1946
(2 OF 2)

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

British Embassy,
Rome.

295/105/45 27th November, 1945.

Confidential.

Dear Admiral,

Thank you for your letter (20005/J/IPAA) of the 10th November, about the problems connected with the examination of Italian archives.

2. Our own problem, as you evidently know, is sheer lack of staff in the Foreign Office Italian Archives Section. I have made repeated representations to London and was about to send another when your letter brought me fresh ammunition, for which I was grateful. As a result my representations have succeeded and the staff requested has been authorised.

The statements in your paragraph three I believe to be correct, and I fully concur in your paragraph four.

The suggestions in your paragraph five have been fully discussed with Captain Stevenson, the head of the Foreign Office Italian Archives Section, and as soon as the staff now authorised is received in Rome, it will be possible to start giving real effect to these suggestions. In the meantime, Captain Stevenson is gladly doing his utmost to get things in motion - in fact he and the other three officers of the British element are largely engaged in shifting packing-cases around with their own hands. I believe they expect some American colleagues to join them soon.

5197

Yours sincerely,
Noel Charles

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
USNR,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome. 298

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

NOV 27 RECD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 6533/102/10 27 November 1945

SUBJECT: German Property

TO : The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

279a

1. Reference letter No. 6/4010/1062 of 17 October 1945.

2. This matter has been referred to the appropriate authorities and a reply will be sent to you as soon as possible.

22/1057

Copy to:
Records Section for
Finance Subcommission (Ref 6531/89/EC) 29 Oct.

5196

291

B. STIMPSON

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

C
C
F
Y.

British Embassy.
Rome.

27th November 1945.

293/105/45

Confidential.

Dear Admiral:

Thank you for your letter (20905/J/MFAA) of the 10th November about the problems connected with the examination of Italian archives.

2. Our own problem, as you evidently know, is sheer lack of staff in the Foreign Office Italian Archives Section. I have made repeated representations to London and was about to send another when your letter brought me fresh ammunition, for which I was grateful. As a result my representations have succeeded and the staff requested has been authorized.

The statements in your paragraph three I believe to be correct, and I fully concur in your paragraph four.

The suggestions in your paragraph five have been fully discussed with Captain Stevenson, the head of the Foreign Office Italian Archives Section, and as soon as the staff now authorized is received in Rome, it will be possible to start giving real effect to these suggestions. In the meantime, Captain Stevenson is gladly doing his utmost to get things in motion - in fact he and the other three officers of the British element are largely engaged in shifting packing-cases around with their own hands. I believe they expect some American colleagues to join them soon.

Yours very sincerely,

(s) Noel Charles

5193

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone.
USNF.

Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

Copies to: Exec Commr
Monuments & Fine Arts S/c

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

Ref: 6531/94/30 15 November 1945

My dear Mr Prime Minister,

As you are aware, your Government took into custody in September the former German Embassy in Rome, the Villa Volkonsky. Your Government is therefore the trustee of this property on behalf of the four powers occupying Germany and holds it as such.

If Allied Force Headquarters move to Rome, it is desired to obtain the use of this villa for the Supreme Allied Commander. It is understood that no formal transfer of the property back to the Allied Commission for the temporary use of Rome Area Allied Command is necessary, but that as long as the trusteeship of property remains with your Government, the Allied authorities can obtain use of the premises for the desired length of time.

I would be most grateful, my dear Mr Prime Minister, if you would consider at your early convenience, permitting the Allied authorities the use of this villa for General Morgan in the event of the move.

519

Yours sincerely,

/s/ KILLEY W. STONE

KILLEY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
ROME.

Copy to: Poland (A)
Poland (B)
CA Sec.

Dunn Lee
5-01

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

15 November 1945

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of 9 November enclosing copy of a translation of a Note Verbale from the Foreign Office, Italian Government, regarding certain probatory evidence needed by the Italian Police and allegedly in the possession of C.I.D.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy
ROME

519

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

5 November 1945

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of 9 November enclosing copy of a translation of a Note Verbale from the Foreign Office, Italian Government, regarding certain probatory evidence needed by the Italian Police and allegedly in the possession of C.I.C.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David MacK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy
ROME

5193

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

CC 6501

15 November 45

SUBJECT: Note Verbale from Italian Foreign Office

TO : G-5, AFHQ

Enclosed herewith is copy of a letter and enclosure thereto, just received from the American Embassy, which I am forwarding to you for such action as may be appropriate.

HILLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
Ltr fr Amer Embassy, 9 Nov 45, & incl (Note Verbale)

5191

6501/CC

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

COPY

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
Rome, November 13, 1945

My dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing copy of an exchange of correspondence between the Ambassador and the American Consul General in Naples regarding alleged religious persecution of an orphanage in Naples called Casa Materna supported by the Board of Foreign Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, New York City. It appears that the Italian director of the orphanage, Reverend Riccardo Santi, has been informed by the Prefect of Naples that, with respect to the reopening of this school, the Minister of Public Instruction has instructed that if the Casa Materna does not respect the Roman Catholic feelings of the families of the pupils, the question of the institution's reopening will have to be reexamined.

The letter from the Prefect appears to contain a threat against any proselytizing on the part of the orphanage and school, and, if you agree, it is suggested that some of your experts in the Allied Commission might wish to examine the question of whether the Ministry of Public Instruction is on sound legal ground as far as Italian law is concerned in warning the Protestant institution against proselytizing. The question of freedom of religion seems to be clearly involved and the present legal position in this country on this subject would, I believe, be of interest to the Allied Governments. Depending upon the findings of your experts you might also consider the desirability of an approach to the Italian Government on the general question involved.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

NAF 5189

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

COPY
Complete

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

COPY

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
Rome, November 13, 1945

My dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing copy of an exchange of correspondence between the Ambassador and the American Consul General in Naples regarding alleged religious persecution of an orphanage in Naples called Casa Materna supported by the Board of Foreign Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, New York City. It appears that the Italian director of the orphanage, Reverend Riccardo Santi, has been informed by the Prefect of Naples that, with respect to the reopening of this school, the Minister of Public Instruction has instructed that if the Casa Materna does not respect the Roman Catholic feelings of the families of the pupils, the question of the institution's reopening will have to be reexamined.

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Sincerely yours,

/s/ David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

5183

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

COPY

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

CC 6501 15 November 1945

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of November 13 enclosing copies of an exchange of correspondence between the Ambassador and the American Consul General in Naples regarding alleged religious persecution of an orphanage in Naples called Casa Materna.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy
Rome

518

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

COPY

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
Rome, November 13, 1945

My dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing copy of an exchange of correspondence between the Ambassador and the American Consul General in Naples regarding alleged religious persecution of an orphanage in Naples called Case Materne supported by the Board of Foreign Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, New York City. It appears that the Italian director of the orphanage, Reverend Riccardo Santi, has been informed by the Prefect of Naples that, with respect to the reopening of this school, the Minister of Public Instruction has instructed that if the Casa Materna does not respect the Roman Catholic feelings of the families of the pupils, the question of the institution's reopening will have to be reexamined.

The letter from the Prefect appears to contain a threat against any proselytizing on the part of the orphanage and school, and, if you agree, it is suggested that some of your experts in the Allied Commission might wish to examine the question of whether the Ministry of Public Instruction is on sound legal ground as far as Italian law is concerned in warning the Protestant institution against proselytizing. The question of freedom of religion seems to be clearly involved and the present legal position in this country on this subject would, I believe, be of interest to the Allied Governments. Depending upon the findings of your experts you might also consider the desirability of an approach to the Italian Government on the general question involved.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

5191

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

Above mentioned Stone correspondence was sent to VP CA Section for investigation

File
COPY

Dooplan
0501/61

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

E.C. Pol Div

FWS
EL

26
11

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 9021/36/40 24 November 1945

SUBJECT: Meeting

TO : Lord Halifax

1. A meeting will be held in the Executive Commissioner's office on Tuesday 27 November 1945 at 1100 hrs. in order to discuss whether, in view of the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and Italy, the petition of the United Nations towards the Italian Government should still be handled through the Allied Commission. [illegible] Paragraphs 7a, para 11 of 2 November 1945 refers.

2. Will you please arrange for a representative to attend.

3. The executive Commissioner will be in the chair.

[illegible]
for Chief of Staff Officer
to Executive Commissioner

Distribution:

5186

Political Advisor (A)
Political Advisor (B)
French Representative, AC
Economic Section
Navy Representation
Liaison Officer to SC

Chief Coordination

EC for file
cc w file
1/12/45
Gtod

210 — Note to Italian Desk to sign and return copy of Murmansk FAN 455 21/11/44
TODay (CCS directive)
Do not see how it can be discussed until report at EC's Conf. FWS cc

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

22 November, 1945

A G E N D A

1. We want to bring to your attention an incident which took place in the Portici Orphanage (Naples) directed by Parson Santi, and is having repercussions with a general character. It seems that the above mentioned person is trying to convert the orphans to a non catholic religion, and it appears that the Education authorities of Naples, supported by the Ministry for Public Instruction, ordered him to stop this propaganda, otherwise the orphanage was to be closed. It appears to this Command that besides the Italian law stating the catholic religion to be religion of State, the Italian Government assumed obligations in matters of religion in the concordat with the Holy See. We therefore ask, considering what we have just said, whether Italian laws allow free teaching in schools of a religion which isn't the catholic one, and if not, which are the laws forbidding such teaching and in the name of which the closing of the Portici orphanage is being threatened.

(1201/3c)

e/c

518

295a

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

22 Novembre, 1945

AGENDA

1. Si porta a conoscenza di V.E. che nell'orfanatrofio di Portici (Napoli) diretto dal Pastore Santi si e' verificato un incidente che ha delle ripercussioni di carattere generale. Pare che il suddetto pastore faccia del proselitismo tra questi orfani per una religione differente da quella cattolica, e conseguentemente le autorita' scolastiche di Napoli, con l'appoggio del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, avrebbero intimato a lui e di desistere da detta propaganda o di vedersi chiuso l'orfanatrofio. Consta a questo Comando che oltre alla legge italiana dichiarante la religione cattolica, religione di Stato, il Governo Italiano si e' assunto degli obblighi in materia religiosa nel concordato con la Santa Sede. Si chiede pertanto se, in vista di quanto supra, sia consentito dalle leggi italiane la liberta' d'insegnamento nelle scuole di altra religione che non sia quella cattolica. Nel caso negativo, quale sarebbero le leggi che proibiscono detto insegnamento e in virtu' delle quali si imporrebbe la chiusura dell'Orfanatrofio di Portici.

2. Si comunica che con il 26 di Novembre la giurisdizione delle scuole della Lombardia passa al Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione.

3. Si desidera sapere se il Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione ha ricevuto dal Bureau International de Education di Ginevra l'invito a partecipare all'Exposition International de l'Instruction publique" inaugurata il 15 ottobre a Ginevra. In una lettera in data 27 ottobre indirizzata al Col. Washburne il Direttore del Bureau International Dr. Jean Piaget dice quanto segue:
Vous trouverez ci-joint la lettre adressée à M. le Ministre de l'Instruction publique au sujet du stand italien. Comme je vous l'ai dit, nous serions très heureux que le Ministere de l'Instruction publique d'Italie occupe une place dans cette Exposition. Nous serions surtout heureux si dans leur stand on pluvait faire état des plans des réformes scolaires qui sont en train d'être elaborés et auxquels vous participes avec votre grande autorité et votre expérience pédagogique.

4. In riferimento al foglio "agenda" 2 Nov. 1945, n. 10, si comunica che il Dott. Luigi Spinelli, Provveditore agli Studi di II classe, a disposizione del Provveditorato di Milano, e' stato chiamato ad assumere le funzioni del R. Provveditorato agli Studi di Bergamo.

5. Si consegna un esposto degli insegnanti aggregati alle scuole medie di Bologna.

6. Si consegna dei programmi della scuola professionale tridentina preparati dal Provveditore agli Studi di Trento, Prof. Giovanni Gozzer, con la collaborazione di insegnanti locali. Data la mancanza di nuovi programmi per le scuole di avviamento professionale in Italia, ritengo che i programmi del provveditore agli studi di Trento, potrebbero essere di non poca utilita' a molti direttori delle scuole di avviamento professionale.

513

2917

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

NOV 23 RECD

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 4002/31/EC 22 November 1945

SUBJECT: Chambers of Commerce

TO : Regional Commissioner
Piemonte Region

1. Reference your G21.34 of 11 October 1945 and our 4002/74/EC of 15 November 1945.

2. The Counsellor for Economic Affairs at the American Embassy has requested information and charts regarding the American Chambers of Commerce from the Department of Commerce in the United States. As soon as these data are received they will be forwarded to you for transmittal to Count Marconi.

For the Chief Commissioner:

B. SANDSON
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

5183

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

CE

SECRET

AGRMT VIENNA

8655 22 Nov 45 PRIORITY

SECRET FD

FRITZ KIENZLER HAS SET HIMSELF UP AS AUSTRIAN CONSUL IN BOLZANO CBA DISPLAYING AUSTRIAN FLAG AND USING AUSTRIAN NOTEPAPER FD

PARA TO AGRMT VIENNA FROM FO ALCOM GTE AGRMD PARA

IN VIEW PRESENT DELICATE POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN BOLZANO REQUEST KIENZLER BE RECALLED IMMEDIATELY TO VIENNA

5182

Int Dist

Poland (A) (B)

Office of Exec Commissioner

300 W. SIMPSON

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

NOV 19 REC'D

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, November 16, 1945

(20909/20/D/MFAA)

286

My dear Admiral Stone:

In the absence of the Ambassador, I take pleasure in acknowledging your letter of November 9 concerning the legal status and future disposal of the four German libraries removed from Rome during the war and now in the possession of the Allies, and also the recommendations of the Allied Commission that the libraries should be returned to Italy under international control and responsibility.

These recommendations coincide in principle with the information and recommendations of the Attaché for Cultural Relations of this Embassy already transmitted to the State Department.

Your letter has been transmitted to the State Department with a request for instructions and you will be informed immediately on receipt of the Department's reply.

Very truly yours,

C. R. Morey
Attaché for Cultural Relations

5181

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

Distribution:
Actor: Mon+Fine Arts S/C
Info - Civil Affairs Sec.
Exec. Cover

293

6501/cc

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

CC 6501

15 November 1945

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of November 13 enclosing copies of an exchange of correspondence between the Ambassador and the American Consul General in Naples regarding alleged religious persecution of an orphanage in Naples called Casa Materna.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy
Rome

Copies of above correspondence sent to WB CA Sect for investigation

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

Ref: 6531/94/RC

15 November 1945

My dear Mr Prime Minister,

As you are aware, your Government took into custody in September the former German Embassy in Rome, the Villa Volkonsky. Your Government is therefore the trustee of this property on behalf of the four powers occupying Germany and holds it as such.

If Allied Force Headquarters move to Rome, it is desired to obtain the use of this villa for the Supreme Allied Commander. It is understood that no formal transfer of the property back to the Allied Commission for the temporary use of Rome Area Allied Command is necessary, but that as long as the trusteeship of property remains with your Government, the Allied authorities can obtain use of the premises for the desired length of time.

I would be most grateful, my dear Mr Prime Minister, if you would consider at your early convenience, permitting the Allied authorities the use of this villa for General Morgan in the event of the move.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri,
President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Copies to: Polad (A)
Polad (B)
CA Sec.

5179

(212)

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

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

61/17866/139

Rome, November 26, 1946.

Dear Admiral,

I beg to inform you that Cav. Uff. GIORGIO BOMBASSEI FRASCANI de VETTOR has been appointed First Secretary to the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and is soon to leave Rome to reach his destination.

This Ministry has therefore appointed Cav. Uff. Don GUIDO COLONNA of the Princes of FALIANO to the post formerly held by Cav. Uff. Bombassei at the Allied Commission.

With best regards,

(s) P. Nenni.

5178

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

Spare
65 01/2

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

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

61/17868/139

Rome, November 26, 1945.

Dear Admiral,

I beg to inform you that Cav. Uff. GIORGIO BOMBASSEI FRASCANI de VETTOR has been appointed First Secretary to the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and is soon to leave Rome to reach his destination.

This Ministry has therefore appointed Cav. Uff. Don GUIDO COLONNA of the Princes of PALIANO to the post formerly held by Cav. Uff. Bombassei at the Allied Commission.

With best regards,

(s) P. Nenni.

5171

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Comaissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

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

TRANSLATION

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the French Representative
APO 794

No. 3075/1a

Rome, 16 November 1946.

Dear Admiral,

I thank you for your letter No. 657/22/SC of 13 November.

I rest assured that your intervention with the Italian Government with regard to the looting in Brigue and Tende will not fail to produce the effect expected by the French Government.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Felix Cros
Lt Colonel, Air Corps
French Representative
with the Allied Commission

5176

5 pages
6501/--

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

TRANSLATION

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the French Representative
APO 794

No. 3075/1a

Rome, 16 November 1946.

Dear Admiral,

I thank you for your letter No. 657/2R/X of 13 November.

I rest assured that your intervention with the Italian Government with regard to the looting in Brigue and Tende will not fail to produce the effect expected by the French Government.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Felix Croo
Lt Colonel, Air Corps
French Representative
with the Allied Commission

5175

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

TRANSLATION

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the French Representative
APO 794

No. 3075/1a

Rome, 16 November 1946.

Dear Admiral,

I thank you for your letter No. 657/22/80 of 13 November.

I rest assured that your intervention with the Italian Government with regard to the looting in Brigue and Tende will not fail to produce the effect expected by the French Government.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ Felix Cros
Lt Colonel, Air Corps
French Representative
with the Allied Commission

517

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

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

CONFIDENTIAL

CC 6501

3 October 1946

My dear Mr. Key:

I enclose herewith duplicate copies of a memorandum setting forth my comments on report No. 23, dated 26 September 1946, of the American Consul at Florence with respect to my recent visit to the Republic of San Marino.

Not knowing to whom the original copy of Mr. Orebaugh's memorandum was forwarded, I should appreciate it if you would forward one of the attached copies to the addressee of Mr. Orebaugh's original memorandum.

Very sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN.
Chief Commissioner

5173

Mr. David McK. Key,
Charge d'Affaires, a.i.,
American Embassy,
Rome.

Copy to: American Consulate General, Naples.
American Consulate, Florence.

CONFIDENTIAL

Spare
65 D 4/12

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

TRANSLATION

Office of the French Representative.
No. 3044.

October 21st, 1946.

SUBJECT:- Acts of looting committed in Tende.

Further to my note of 5 October, no. 462, and to the Memorandum I remitted to you on the 11 October, I have the honour to inform you that the deteriorations to the State buildings and railways in the Counties of Tende and Brigue are still continuing.

(s) Villefosse.

Admiral Hillery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome.

5172

5 pages

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

PAGE(S) MISSING

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

8 October 1946.

CC 6501

SUBJECT: Removal of material from Briga and Tenda.

TO : The French Representative, Allied Commission.

I have received your letter No. 462 of 5 October 1946 with regard to the alleged looting by the Italian authorities of material in the regions of Briga and Tenda in which you ask the Allied Commission to intervene with the Italian Government.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the view of the Supreme Allied Commander is that the Allied Commission is not empowered to deal with matters concerned with the proposed peace treaty and that any representations which your Government desires to make to the Italian Government in this respect should be handled through diplomatic channels.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

5170

Distribution:
Poland A
Poland B
Ex Comm
CC

Spare
6501/4

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 794

CC 8591

8 October 1946.

SUBJECT: Removal of material from Sriga and Tenda.

TO : The French Representative, Allied Commission.

I have received your letter No. 462 of 5 October 1946 with regard to the alleged looting by the Italian authorities of material in the regions of Sriga and Tenda in which you ask the Allied Commission to intervene with the Italian Government.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the view of the Supreme Allied Commander is that the Allied Commission is not empowered to deal with matters concerned with the proposed peace treaty and that any representations which your Government desires to make to the Italian Government in this respect should be handled through diplomatic channels.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5169

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

CC 6501 12 October 1946.

SUBJECT: Alleged looting at Tenda and Briga.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.

1. Following conversation between Admiral Stone and Colonel Hamblen, the attached letter dated 8 October was forwarded to the French representative on the Allied Commission, informing him that the Allied Commission is not empowered to deal with matters concerned with the proposed peace treaty. Copy of the correspondence in question is attached.

2. A further memorandum has now been received from the French representative, a translation of which is forwarded herewith. In a meeting with the French representative on 10 October I informed him that it had not been the practice for the Allied Commission to act on protests of an individual member of the United Nations. I stated that the directives of the Allied Commission, when not originating with the Supreme Allied Commander, came to us from the combined chiefs of staff through AFHQ.

3. May I be instructed as to what further reply should be given to the French representative.

5168

HENRY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Inc.1-French Rep. ltr 662 of 5 Oct 46
2-CC Allied ltr 6501 of 8 Oct 46
3-French Rep. ltr 7028 of 11 Oct 46

Copy to: Poland A
Poland B
Lt Comdr
CC

Spaatz

SPAATZ
6501/2

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

22 October 1946.

My dear Captain de Villefosse,

Thank you for your memorandum of 21st October advising me of the continued acts of depredation being committed in Brigo and Tenda. I have forwarded a translation of your note to AFHQ and am now awaiting their instructions which will be communicated to you as soon as they are received.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5167

Capitaine de Vaisseau de Villefosse
French Representative
Allied Commission
Rome.

Spare
6.7.0.1/66

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

TRANSLATION

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the French Representative

Rome, 5 October 1946.

No. 462.

N O T E
To Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission.

SUBJECT: Removal of material from Brigue and Tende.

I have the honor to inform you of the following facts concerning the systematical looting being carried out presently by the Italian Authorities in the Region of Brigue and Tende.

1.- Forest industries.- Intensive felling of trees with the risk of seriously compromising the exploitation of the woods in the coming years.

2.- Hydro-electric factories.- The whole stock of copper wire (about 3.200 kgs), part of the line San Dalmazzo-Menton, spare pieces as well as material have been taken away to Cuneo.

3.- Stations.- The stations have been emptied of all material (stocks of rails, wire, cranes etc.), the electric traction wires are being taken down. The buildings have been deprived of their doors, windows, framework, pipes, ...always for the benefit of Cuneo.

I raise a formal protest against similar proceedings and ask you to intervene energetically with the Italian Government drawing particularly its attention to the fact that such actions are contrary to the stipulations of the Peace Treaty and are liable to have repercussions on the negotiations which are being carried on in Paris with regard to reparations and on the attitude of the French Government in this respect.

5166

/s/ C. de Villefosse

Spares
Estelle

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

TRANSLATION

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the French Representative

Rome, 5 October 1946.

No. 462.

N O T E
To Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission.

SUBJECT: Removal of material from Brigue and Tende.

I have the honor to inform you of the following facts concerning the systematical looting being carried out presently by the Italian Authorities in the Region of Brigue and Tende.

1.- Forest industries.- Intensive felling of trees with the risk of seriously compromising the exploitation of the woods in the coming years.

2.- Hydro-electric factories.- The whole stock of copper wire (about 3.300 kgs), part of the line San Dalmazzo-Menton, spare pieces as well as material have been taken away to Cuneo.

3.- Stations.- The stations have been emptied of all material (stocks of rails, wire, cranes etc.), the electric traction wires are being taken down. The buildings have been deprived of their doors, windows, framework, pipes, ...always for the benefit of Cuneo.

I raise a formal protest against similar proceedings and ask you to intervene energetically with the Italian Government drawing particularly its attention to the fact that such actions are contrary to the stipulations of the Peace Treaty and are liable to have repercussions on the negotiations which are being carried on in Paris with regard to reparations and on the attitude of the French Government in this respect.

516

/s/ C. de Villefosse

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

CC 6501 15 November 45

SUBJECT: Note Verbale from Italian Foreign Office

TO : G-5, AFHQ

Enclosed herewith is copy of a letter and enclosure thereto, just received from the American Embassy which I am forwarding to you for such action as may be appropriate.

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

1 Incl:
Ltr fr Amer Embassy, 9 Nov 45, & incl (Note Verbale)

5164

copy sent to Heads (CC), ACC Sub-Com B, ACC Sub-Com (C), APHQ

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

NOV 11 REC'D

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, November 9, 1945

My dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing in translation a copy of a Note Verbale from the Foreign Office regarding certain probatory evidence needed by the Italian Police and allegedly in the possession of C.I.D.

Since this matter appears to come under the jurisdiction of the Allied military authorities, I am transmitting this communication to you for such action as you deem appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosure

5163

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

291

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

TRANSLATION

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Rome, October 29, 1945

D.G.A.E. Uff 1°
No. 41/24597/157

NOTE VERBALE

The R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to bring to the attention of the Embassy of the United States of America the following matter:

Agencies of the Italian Police, having been informed of a vast organization formed by Italian and French citizens for the purpose of blackmarketing (incetta) merchandise, machinery and various other commodities, have carried out together with the Allied Police of the Office of Criminal Investigation certain inquiries that have given positive result.

The Allied Police having taken over the interrogation of Italian citizens involved in the said blackmarketing operations, the Italian authorities in order to proceed in their own investigation need certain probatory evidence in the possession of the American Police and had forwarded a request to Colonel Wilson, Chief of the C.I.D. in Rome, to obtain copies of the reports of the interrogation. The said officer has replied that he regrets that he cannot accept the request and that the results of the inquiries have been communicated by the C.I.D. to the Embassy of the United States so that diplomatic steps in the matter may be taken.

The R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs begs in the meantime the Embassy of the United States to inform C.I.D. Headquarters at Caserta in order that copies of the said documents be remitted to this Ministry for successive transmission to the authorities of the Italian Police.

5162

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

15 November 1945

My dear Mr. Key:

Thank you for your letter of 9 November enclosing copy of a translation of a Note Verbale from the Foreign Office, Italian Government, regarding certain probatory evidence needed by the Italian Police and allegedly in the possession of C.I.D.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy
ROME

5161

cc Exec Comm.

290

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

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

19 NOV 1945

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, November 13, 1945

My dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing copy of an exchange of correspondence between the Ambassador and the American Consul General in Naples regarding alleged religious persecution of an orphanage in Naples called Casa Materna supported by the Board of Foreign Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, New York City. It appears that the Italian director of the orphanage, Reverend Riccardo Santi, has been informed by the Prefect of Naples that, with respect to the reopening of this school, the Minister of Public Instruction has instructed that if the Casa Materna does not respect the Roman Catholic feelings of the families of the pupils, the question of the institution's reopening will have to be reexamined.

The letter from the Prefect appears to contain a threat against any proselytizing on the part of the orphanage and school, and, if you agree, it is suggested that some of your experts in the Allied Commission might wish to examine the question of whether the Ministry of Public Instruction is on sound legal ground as far as Italian law is concerned in warning the Protestant institution against proselytizing. The question of freedom of religion seems to be clearly involved and the present legal position in this country on this subject would, I believe, be of interest to the Allied Governments. Depending upon the findings of your experts you might also consider the desirability of an approach to the Italian Government on the general question involved.

5161

Sincerely yours,

David McK. Key

David McK. Key
Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

289a

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

Ital Govt desirement
L VP CB to investigate

COPY

Rome, October 8, 1945

Dear Mr. Brandt:

I received a letter from a Protestant Chaplain in the American Army, citing various instances of Roman Catholic persecution of Protestant and Evangelical institutions in Italy. One relates to your area and before replying to Captain Daniel, I should be grateful if you would investigate and let me know what, if any, basis of truth there may be in the report.

Pertinent portion is quoted below:

"There is a Protestant orphanage in Naples which has approximately 180 children. The director of the orphanage was paid a visit by the local Catholic priest some three weeks ago and he was informed that he must close his orphanage. Upon inquirey (sic) for the reason he would have to close he was told that he was teaching things which were contrary to the state religion which was Roman Catholic. He further stated to the director that unless he closed voluntarily he would be forced to close. The name of the orphanage is Casa Matrena (Materna). The director is Pastore Santi."

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Kirk

5159

George L. Brandt, Esquire,

American Consul General,

Naples.

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

I received a letter from a Protestant chaplain in the American Army, citing various instances of Roman Catholic persecution of Protestant and Evangelical institutions in Italy. One relates to your area and before replying to Captain Daniel, I should be grateful if you would investigate and let me know what, if any, basis of truth there may be in the report.

Pertinent portion is quoted below:

"There is a Protestant orphanage in Naples which has approximately 180 children. The director of the orphanage was paid a visit by the local Catholic priest some three weeks ago and he was informed that he must close his orphanage. Upon inquirey (sic) for the reason he would have to close he was told that he was teaching things which were contrary to the state religion which was Roman Catholic. He further stated to the director that unless he closed voluntarily he would be forced to close. The name of the orphanage is Casa Matrena (Materna). The director is Pastore Santi."

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Kirk

5159

George L. Brandt, Esquire,
American Consul General,
Naples.

289a

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

COPY

American Consulate General
Naples, Italy, October 23, 1945

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I refer to your letter of October 8 regarding the letter which you say you received from a Protestant Chaplain in the American Army, Captain Daniel, alleging that the director, Mr. Santi, of the Casa Materna Protestant orphanage in Naples, was told some time ago by a local Catholic priest that he would have to close his orphanage because it was teaching things which were contrary to the state religion, which is Roman Catholic. You asked me to investigate and to let you know what, if any, basis of truth there may be in the report.

The title of the property of the Casa Materna orphanage is vested in the "Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church" in New York City. The orphanage is located at Portici, a suburb of Naples, and the director is the Reverend Riccardo Santi. The building of the orphanage was requisitioned by the Allied military authorities and occupied by the British Red Cross until recently when it was turned back to Mr. Santi after considerable dispute between him and the British Red Cross authorities. The Methodist Board mentioned wrote the Department, and the matter was taken up by this Consulate General with Mr. Santi and the British Red Cross authorities, under instructions from the Department. A number of American Army Chaplains and visiting American Protestant clergymen also took an interest in the matter. However, the dispute which developed and was finally settled by the departure of the British Red Cross from the property, was between Mr. Santi and the British Red Cross over the latter's occupation of the property and there were no religious issues involved that I know of.

5158

Upon the receipt of your letter of October 8 I wrote Mr. Santi and asked him to call, which he did on October 22. I told him that I had received a report that he had claimed that he had been told by some local authority that he would have to close his orphanage because of his religious teachings, and I asked him what the facts were. He replied that the Superintendent of Studies of Naples had informed him that the orphanage must engage in no religious propaganda or else it would be closed. He then said that he went to Lieutenant Colonel Guy I Warren (American), Executive Officer of the Allied Commission in Naples, and reported the matter; that Colonel Warren wrote to the Prefect concerning it, and that

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

director, Mr. Santi, of the Casa Materna Protestant Orphanage in Naples, was told some time ago by a local Catholic priest that he would have to close his orphanage because it was teaching things which were contrary to the state religion, which is Roman Catholic. You asked me to investigate and to let you know what, if any, basis of truth there may be in the report.

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5188

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After Mr. Santi's departure from the office I telephoned Colonel Warren, who kindly loaned me his file in the matter. The file shows that several American Army Chaplains (not including Captain Daniel) called on Colonel Warren with Mr. Santi,

and

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

and made the complaint against the Superintendent of Studies, and that Colonel Warren wrote the Prefect on August 18, 1945, saying that it had come to the attention of his office that the Superintendent of Studies had notified Mr. Santi that the Casa Materna day school and orphanage must be closed, and requested the Prefect to have the matter investigated and a report made as to the reason for the closure if such action was contemplated. The Prefect replied by letter dated September 13, 1945, in which he denied that the closing of the school had been ordered, but said that Mr. Santi had been invited, on the request of the Ministry of Public Instruction, to show the authorization of the Allied Command for the reopening of the school, which authorization Mr. Santi had not yet shown. The letter stated further that the Ministry of Public Instruction, on the other hand, has made it known that should the institution in question not abstain in fact from any action of proselytization or that might show a lack of respect for the Catholic sentiments of the families of the students, a respect which Mr. Santi has moreover promised to guarantee, the Ministry would be constrained to re-examine the situation. Colonel Warren communicated a translation of the Prefect's letter to Mr. Santi by letter dated September 18, 1945 (N.B. translation of final paragraph incomplete). I enclose for your information copies of Colonel Warren's letter of August 18, 1945, to the Prefect, of the Prefect's reply of September 13, 1945, and of Colonel Warren's letter of September 18 to Mr. Santi.

Colonel Warren told me that he had suggested to the American Army Chaplains who came to his office with Mr. Santi, that some provision should be made, perhaps in the treaty with Italy, for "freedom of religion" to protect Protestantism in Italy, as he understood that Catholicism is, in fact, the state religion in Italy.

5157

I shall be glad to receive your instructions if you desire me to take any further action in the matter at this time. It is to be noted that the Methodist Board in New York City is very much interested in the Casa Materna institution, the property of which it owns, and that Mr. Santi has its support, this appearing from the correspondence I had in the British Red Cross matter, as indicated above; that Mr. Santi has long been engaged in the conduct of the orphanage, and that, as I believe, he is an aggressive type of person; and finally, that it will not be difficult to accuse Mr. Santi of violating the instructions of the Ministry of Public Instruction, considering their loose phrasing.

Respectfully yours,

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

September 13, 1945, in which he denied that the closing of the school had been ordered, but said that Mr. Santi had been invited, on the request of the Ministry of Public Instruction, to show the authorization of the Allied Command for the reopening of the school, which authorization Mr. Santi had not yet shown. The letter stated further that the Ministry of Public Instruction, on the other hand, has made it known that should the institution in question not abstain in fact from any action of proselytization or that might show a lack of respect for the Catholic sentiments of the families of the students, a respect which Mr. Santi has moreover promised to guarantee, the Ministry would be constrained to re-examine the situation. Colonel Warren communicated a translation of the Prefect's letter to Mr. Santi by letter dated September 18, 1945 (N.B. translation of final paragraph incomplete). I enclose for your information copies of Colonel Warren's letter of August 18, 1945, to the Prefect, of the Prefect's reply of September 13, 1945, and of Colonel Warren's letter of September 18 to Mr. Santi.

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Respectfully yours,

George L. Brandt,
American Consul General

Enclosures:
Copies of 3 letters,
as stated.

2 89a

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

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

GIW/fl

R/2704

18 August 1945

SUBJECT: Closing of Casa Materna Day School and Orphanage at Portici.

TO : The Prefect, Naples.

1. It has come to the attention of this office that the Superintendent of Studies, Comm. Maschetto, has notified Rev. Riccardo Santi that the above school and orphanage must be closed.

2. May you have this matter investigated and give us a report as to the reason for this action, if such action is contemplated.

For the Commissioner:

(signed) G. I. W.

GUY I. WARREN,
Lieut. Colonel, S.R.,
Deputy Commissioner.

5156

TRADUZIONE

1. E' venuto a conoscenza di questo Ufficio che il Soprintendente degli Studi, Comm. Moschetto, ha reso noto al Rev. Ricoardo Santi che la suddetta scuola e l'Orfanotrofio devono essere chiusi.

2. Si prega di investigare il caso e di mandare un rapporto circa la ragione della chiusura, se tale atto e' contemplata.

Per il Commissario:

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

SUBJECT: Closing of Casa Materna Day School and Orphanage at Portici.

TO : The Prefect, Naples.

1. It has come to the attention of this office that the Superintendent of Studies, Comm. Maschetto, has notified Rev. Riccardo Santi that the above school and orphanage must be closed.

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For the Commissioner:

(signed) G. I. W.

GUY I. WARREN,
Lieut. Colonel, S.R.,
Deputy Commissioner.

5156

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Per il Commissario:

289a

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

COPY

Napoli 13.9.1945

URGENTISSIMA

R. PREFETTURA DI NAPOLI

Div. OO. Pie N. di Prot. 62590

Risposta a nota 6.9.1945 R./2833

Allegati

Oggetto: Casa Materna Scuola ed Orfanotrofio - Portici -

ALL'ON.LE GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
N A P O L I

APO 394

In risposta alla nota R/2704 comunico a codesto On.le Ufficio che il Prevveditorato Agli Studi di Napoli non ha disposto la chiusura della Scuola in oggetto, ma ha invitato, su richiesta del Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, il Rev. Dott. Riccardo Santi ad esibire l'autorizzazione del Comando Alleato per la riapertura della Scuola. Il Rev. Santi a tale richiesta, inoltrata fin dal 7 agosto e sollecitata l'8 corrente, non ha ancora ottemperato.

Ben vero, il Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione ha fatto conoscere che qualora la istituzione in parola non si astenga di fatto da ogni azione di proselitismo o che possa rappresentare mancanza di rispetto per i sentimenti cattolici delle famiglie degli alunni, rispetto che del resto il Rev. Dott. Santi ha promesso di garantire, sara costretto a riesaminare la situazione.

5155

IL PREFETTO

(Fto.) F. Selvaggi

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

Oggetto: Casa Materna Scuola ed Orfanotrofio -
Portici -

ALL'ON.LE GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO
N A P O L I

APO 394

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5155

IL PREFETTO

(Fto.) F. Selvaggi

289a

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

COPY

TRANSLATION

No. 62690 Naples, 13/9/945

SUBJECT: Casa Materna and Orphanage at Portici.

TO : Lt. Col. GUY I. WARREN - Deputy Commissioner.

Reference your letter R/2704, you are informed that the Provveditorato Agli Studi of Naples has not ordered the closing of the School, above mentioned, but has invited, on request of the Ministero della Publica Istruzione, the Rev. Dott. Riccardo Santi to show the authorization of the Allied Command for the re-opening of the school. The Rev. Santi has not yet complied with this request, which has been made on the 7th of August and solicited on the 8th of Sept.

The Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione has notified that if the above institution does not respect the catholic feelings of the families of the pupils, which has been assured by Dott. Santi, the matter will be re-examined.

5154

THE PREFECT

(F. Selvaggi)

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

SUBJECT: Casa Materna and Orphanage at Portici.

TO : Lt. Col. GUY I. WARREN - Deputy Commissioner.

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515

THE PREFECT

(F. Selvaggi)

289a

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

COPY GIW/fl

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
NAPLES COMMUNE
APO 394

R/2906 18 September 1945

SUBJECT: Casa Materna and Orphanage at Portici.

TO : Rev. Dott. Riccardo Santi,
Minister of Public Instruction.

1. We have received the following communication from the Prefect's Office in regard to the above subject.

"Reference your letter R.2704, you are informed that the Provveditorato agli Studi of Naples has not ordered the closing of the School above mentioned, but has invited, on request of the Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, the Rev. Dott. Riccardo Santi to show the authorization of the Allied Command for the re-opening of the school. The Rev. Santi has not yet complied with this request, which has been made on the 7th of August and solicited on the 8th of September.

"The Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione has notified that if the above institution does not respect the catholic feelings of the families of the pupils, which has been assured by Dott. Santi, the matter will be re-examined;"

2. We would appreciate your keeping us advised of any new developments.

5153

For the Commissioner:

Guy I. Warren (signed)

GUY I WARREN,
Lieut. Colonel, S.R.
Deputy Commissioner.

Copy to-
Comm. Maschetto
C.O. Anderson, Maj., 17th Genl Hosp.
Lt. James D. Ewalt, AAFSC/MTO.
David L. Ostergren, P.B.S.

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

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2. We would appreciate your keeping us advised of any new developments.

For the Commissioner:

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Guy I. Warren (signed)

GUY I WARREN,
Lieut. Colonel, S.R.
Deputy Commissioner.

Copy to-
Comm. Maschetto
C.O. Anderson, Maj., 17th Genl Hosp.
Lt. James L. Ewalt, AAFSC/MTO.
David L. Ostergren, P.B.S.

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

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

CC 6501

10 November 45

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

On the occasion of Marchese Gian Gaspare Cittadini Cesi's leaving for his new post as First Secretary of the Royal Italian Legation in Sweden, I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation for the excellent manner in which Marchese Cittadini has always performed his duties.

As representative of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs to the Allied Commission since August 1944, Marchese Cittadini has continually displayed exceptional resourcefulness in handling the many delicate problems in our relations with your Government.

I thank you for having placed such a highly qualified representative of the Italian Government at my disposal during the difficult period following the liberation of Rome.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5152

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

1 Encl Comm.

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NOV 10 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
ECONOMIC SECTION

9 November 1945

TO : Distribution List "A".

The two attached documents are distributed for the information and guidance of all concerned.

Harlan Cleveland

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President

Encls. - 2
Note Verbale (Am. Embassy)
" " (British Embassy)

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G501/26

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

9 November 1945

TO : Distribution List "A".

The two attached documents are distributed for the information and guidance of all concerned.

HARLAN CLEVELAND
Acting Vice President

Encls. - 2
Note Verbale (Am. Embassy)
" " (British Embassy)

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

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NOTE VERBALE

The American Embassy presents its compliments to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, upon instructions from the Department of State, offers the following reply to the Ministry's communication of January 9, 1945 (No. 08274), transmitting a memorandum of the same date regarding the economic and financial situation of Italy. The present communication will also serve as a reply to the letter of June 1, 1945 addressed to the Allied Commission for the American Ambassador by the President of the Council of Ministers, concerning the provision of credits to the Italian Government to meet urgent recovery needs.

The Government of the United States is keenly aware of the economic problems which confront the Italian Government, among them the budget deficit which it faces, the inflation of domestic prices, the deficit in its external payments position and the urgent need of Italy to receive supplies. It is the earnest desire of the United States Government to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in aiding in the solution of Italy's problems.

The Royal Ministry's memorandum of January 9, 1945, above referred to, raises the following three fundamental problems:

(1) The deficit in Italy's external payments position;

(2) The settlement to be reached between Italy and the United States in connection with various claims arising out of the war;

(3) The budgetary deficits of the Italian Government and the problem of controlling inflation in Italy.

5150

With reference to the first of these problems, Italy's basic import requirements for civilian supplies have been and continue to be met by the combined supply program of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. These requirements will be met next year by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, if the additional funds which were recently requested by the UNRRA Council are furnished by the participating Governments. The provision of such aid in the near future would make it unnecessary to obtain a credit, such as was requested in the letter of June 1 from the President of the Council of Ministers, for the financing of the most essential imports. It is recognized that the Italian Government also faces the problem however of financing the importation of urgently needed supplies for reconstruction purposes, not included within the scope of the UNRRA program. With respect to that problem, the United States Government has a sympathetic understanding of the reconstruction needs of European countries and its policy is to provide assistance, whenever possible and appropriate, in meeting those needs. In the case of Italy the United States

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

Government to meet urgent recovery needs.

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(2) The settlement to be reached between Italy and the United States in connection with various claims arising out of the war;

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

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

(To the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Rome

British Embassy,
ROME.

Note Verbale No.439.
NOE/17/45.C.D.

1st November 1945.

NOTE VERBALE

While fully recognising the gravity of the economic and financial situation in Italy, His Majesty's Government cannot accept the suggestion in the Italian memorandum of 9th January, that it is the result of the requirements of the Allied Armed Forces which have been fighting for the liberation of Italy. Allied military expenditure in Italy has been far less than the inflationary deficits of the Italian Government and it is in the latter that the most obvious dangers lie. Furthermore, His Majesty's Government and the United States Government have been providing Italy with very considerable imports for civilian consumption on credit terms, the immediate effect of which is substantially to offset Italy's obligations under the Armistice. No acknowledgment of these important supplies is made in the Italian memorandum.

2. As regards the terms of the Armistice, the Italian Government undertake to provide free of charge such Italian merchandise as the United Nations will require. His Majesty's Government, therefore, cannot accept the argument that the Italian contribution to the cost of the war against Germany is limited by the Armistice to any particular class of services in Italy. As the Italian Government knows, this does not mean that the wide powers taken by the United Nations will be used as a pretext for placing unreasonable burdens on Italy. The contributions to the common cause made by liberated Italy and the Italian partisans are fully taken into account. But His Majesty's Government see no purpose in entering into legalistic argument based on the armistice terms.

3. The Italian Government do not explain how in their view the foreign currency credits for which they asked might possibly have an indirectly beneficial influence on the raising of an internal loan. Owing to the concentration of the British production of essential war supplies, which leaves no margin for exports over and above what is required to pay for urgently needed imports, such credits could not as regards the United Kingdom at present be converted into the imports which Italy needs and could therefore be of little real benefit. As regards the Italian Government's credit, it is His Majesty's Government's hope that the Italian Government will now be able to obtain on its own merits the support of all sections of the country for a vigorous programme of economic and financial reconstruction. Limited foreign credits could cover only a very small proportion of the funds required and His Majesty's Government are glad to learn that the Italian Government has now issued a large loan which has been fully subscribed and which does not rely upon foreign currency guarantees.

5149

4. On the other hand the financial situation in Italy calls for energetic internal measures which should aim at bringing the Italian economy into an efficient state capable of resisting the strain imposed by the shortage of supplies. The inflationary trend in Italy is greatly accentuated by the maldistribution of available food and other necessary supplies, by the flourishing black market and by the inability of the Italian Government to collect an adequate revenue. It is to measures of this kind that Italy must look first of all for some alleviation of her pressing economic and financial difficulties

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

Government have been providing Italy with very considerable imports for civilian consumption on credit terms, the immediate effect of which is substantially to offset Italy's obligations under the Armistice. No acknowledgment of these important supplies is made in the Italian memorandum.

2. As regards the terms of the Armistice, the Italian Government undertake to provide free of charge such Italian man-power as the United Nations will require. His Majesty's Government, therefore, cannot accept the argument that the Italian contribution to the cost of the war against Germany is limited by the Armistice to any particular class of services in Italy. As the Italian Government knows, this does not mean that the wide powers taken by the United Nations will be used as a pretext for placing unreasonable burdens on Italy. The contributions to the common cause made by liberated Italy and the Italian partisans are fully taken into account. But His Majesty's Government see no purpose in entering into legalistic argument based on the armistice terms.

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5. As the Italian Government know, His Majesty's Government desire to see the Italian economic and financial situation restored and are willing to help to the extent permitted by their many commitments both during the war and in respect of relief in the post-war period. They are taking steps to restore trade with Italy and are allowing her the use of her post-liberation sterling account. They could not, however, add to their heavy liabilities at the present time, even if it appeared that the credits asked for by the Italian Government would be of any material assistance at this stage.

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

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

NOV 10 RECD

CC

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 4002/74/33

9 November 1945

SUBJECT: Chambers of Commerce

TO : Regional Commissioner,
Piemonte Region

1. Reference your C91.31 of 11 October 1945.

2. The Commercial Attache' to the British Embassy has informed us that no information is available in the British Embassy on the organisation of Chambers of Commerce in the U.K. and suggests that Count Maroni communicates on this subject with Count Carandini, the Italian Ambassador in London.

3. We will forward the views of the U.S. Embassy upon receipt.

R. [illegible]
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

AC

20909/20/D/MFAA

9. November 45

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Four months ago the Civil Affairs Section of the Allied Commission submitted to Poles A and B a report (20909/20/D/MFA of 27 June 45) on the four German libraries removed from Rome with a request that, pending further clarification, no diplomatic action be taken to prejudice possible eventual action. Since that date a number of requests have been received from the Italian government for the return of these libraries to Italy; and in view of the impending closing of the Monuments and Fine Arts Subcommission it now seems appropriate to submit a further report on the present state of affairs and a formal statement of the recommendation of the Allied Commission as regards their disposal.

All four libraries are, it is understood, safe in Allied Hands, all probably in the U. S. Zone of Austria, although the information to date is incomplete and somewhat conflicting. Clarification has been requested. Meanwhile the properties of the Institutes have been formally sequestered by the Italian Government. This action does not of course affect the books themselves so long as they remain outside Italian territory.

The legal position is considerably clarified in respect of two of the libraries (those of the Archaeological Institute, Rome, and of the Art-Historical Institute, Florence) by the revelation of the terms of Article 6 of the Italo-German Cultural Concordat of 23 November 1938 (see Appendix A). This article formally abrogates the restrictions imposed upon the use of these two libraries by the Concordat of 26 August 1920 under the terms of which they were specifically bound to remain in Italy. In substitution the German Government formally stated that it had no intention ("non intende", Italian text)

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TMC: Extract from Italo-German Cultural Concordat of 23 Nov 1938, Extract 6

(213) 1 -

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

of removing these two libraries from Italy. No mention is made in the Concordat of 1933 of any previous restriction in respect of the Bibliotheca Hertziana or of the library of the German Historical Institute, and there is as yet no clear evidence that such ever existed. The terms of the will of Frida Mond, leaving the Bibliotheca Hertziana to the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft have still to be ascertained; and it remains uncertain therefore whether there was in fact, as popularly believed, a specific clause binding the library to Rome. In sum the strictly legalistic argument for the return of these libraries is open to question.

The moral argument for their return is, on the other hand, undeniably strong. The Archaeological Institute was for the first fifty years of its existence an international organisation supported by funds from many countries. Twice in the last twenty-five years the German Government has given solemn undertakings in respect of it and of the Art-Historical Institute in Florence that both would remain permanently in Italy. That the Hertziana was intended by its founders Miss Henrietta Hertz and Miss Frida Mond to be a Roman institution is beyond all possible question, whatever the possible legal loopholes of Miss Mond's will. The German (formerly the Prussian) Historical Institute absorbed, and became indissolubly merged with, the Austrian Historical Institute in 1938. All four libraries had moreover, during the whole of their long history, developed in the atmosphere of Italy; had specialized in Italian archaeology, History and Art; and had come to be an essential and living part of the organisation of Italian art and scholarship, used, respected, and aided by students of all nations. It would be a disaster for International scholarship if these libraries were to be scattered or dispersed.

In order to justify any proposals for the return of these libraries to Rome, it is suggested that the following conditions must apply:

1. That, so far as may be practicable, their free use for purposes of scholarship should be once for all assured to students of all nations.

2. That the administration should be not less efficient than it was before the war.

3. That their upkeep as living organisms should be assured.

Despite the pre-war German record of capable and liberal administration, the impracticability of the return of these libraries under direct German control has been conclusively

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demonstrated by the reception accorded the recent ill-judged return to Rome of Professor Bruins, former director of the Bibliotecа Hertziana. The wanton and deliberate destruction of the Library of the Royal Society and of the irreplaceable historical archives of Naples, and the calculated spoliation of technical libraries in Pisa and the north cannot lightly be forgotten. On the other hand the Italian pre-war record of library administration leaves no doubt as to their fate if returned to purely Italian control; and it is quite certain that the Italian Government will not for many years have the means to keep them up unaided. Any scheme which would preclude Germany from eventual participation is doomed to failure by cutting off the obvious source of supply of those books which will form the main charge on the libraries' upkeep.

The practical solution lies clearly in the return of these libraries under some form of international control and management, a control in which all nations participating, including Italy and eventually Germany, would share both the advantages and responsibilities; which would moreover be uniquely appropriate to this centre of international art and scholarship. There would be difficult questions of detail to be worked out. But the principle is surely sound; and there is reason to believe that it would be acceptable and welcome to the Italian Government.

The opinion of this Commission may be summarized as follows:

1. That in view of the character, constitution, and past history of these libraries; of the record of broken pledges in respect of them; and of the savagely deliberate destruction of libraries and historical records elsewhere in Italy by the German Armies; these libraries should unquestionably return to Italy.

2. That the terms of their return should leave the way open to eventual equal German participation.

3. That immediate physical return is not necessary, indeed, at least pending agreement in principle, is positively undesirable; but that the Allies should at the earliest possible opportunity

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

make a clear declaration in favour of their return under international control and responsibility.

It is requested that you consider the possibility of securing the early implementation of the proposed policy.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Copy to:

G-5 Section AFHQ
French Representative to the Allied Commission
War Office Adviser on Monuments and Fine Arts
(2 copies, one for Macmillan Commission)
War Department, attn Roberts Commission
Polad A
Polad B

Original copy sent to:

The Hon. Alexander Kirk
American Ambassador
Sir Noel Charles, Bt., K.C.M.G.
British Ambassador

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

C-O-P-Y -I-D-E-N-T-I-C-A-L

Appendix A

20909/20/D/DFAA

Extract from Italo-German Cultural Concordat of 23 Nov. 1938, Article 6.

" The Government of the Reich is empowered to maintain in Italy the following scientific Institutes:

I The German Archaeological Institute at Rome.
II The German Historical Institute at Rome, with which the former Austrian Institute for Culture at Rome shall be incorporated.
III The Institute of the "Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft" for History of Art and History of Culture, at Rome.
IV The Institute for History of Art, at Florence.
V The German Academy at Rome (Villa Massimo).

The Italian Government abolishes the limitations on their use to which both the Library of the German Archaeological Institute at Rome and the Library of the Institute for History of Art at Florence are at present subject. The German Government has no intention either of removing these Libraries from Italy, or of denying their use to Italian scholars.

The Italian Government is empowered to maintain the Institute which already exists at Vienna, and to open new Institutes at Berlin and at Munich. The three Institutes shall be concerned with scientific research in the various fields of German culture and history.

The Institutes mentioned in paras I and III shall further promote the development of scientific collaboration between the two nations.

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The high covenanting parties shall favor the cultural and scientific activities of the aforementioned Institutions."

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

("Il Governo del Reich ha facolta' di mantenere in ef-
"ficienza in Italia i seguenti Istituti scientifici:

"I Istituto Archeologico Germanico, a Roma.
"II Istituto Storico Tedesco, a Roma; al quale verra'
" incorporato l'antico Istituto Austriaco di
" Cultura di Roma.
"III L'Istituto della "Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft"
" per la Storia dell'Arte e per la Storia della
" Cultura, a Roma.
"IV L'Istituto di Storia dell'Arte, a Firenze.
"V L'Accademia Tedesca, in Roma (Villa Massimo).

"Il Governo Italiano abolisce le limitazioni di uso alle
"quali attualmente sottostanno le Biblioteche dell'Istituto
"Archeologico di Roma e dell'Istituto di Storia dell'Arte di
"Firenze. Il Governo Tedesco non intende allontanare tali Bi-
"blioteche dall'Italia, ne' precluderne l'uso ai lettori ita-
"liani.

"Il Governo italiano ha facolta' di conservare in efficien-
"za l'Istituto gia' esistente a Vienna e di fondare nuovi Isti-
"tuti a Berlino ed a Monaco. I tre Istituti attenderanno alla
"ricerca scientifica nei diversi campi della cultura e della
"storia tedesca.

"Gli Istituti di cui ai comma I e III promuoveranno anche
"lo sviluppo della collaborazione scientifica fra i due popoli.
"Le altre parti contraenti favoriranno le attivita' culturali
"e scientifiche delle predette istituzioni.")

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2.86

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

CC 6501

6 November 45

Dear Mr. Orebaugh:

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Thank you for your letter file 350 of 2 November regarding the Republic of San Marino's claim for war damages.

The alleged damage has always been discussed with the Commission as a claim against the Allied Governments, not as a claim against the Government of the United States. Thus, as a question for Allied settlement, San Marino's claim, as finally presented to me in October, was at once forwarded to the Supreme Allied Commander for action.

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For your information, I am enclosing a copy of my explanatory letter of transmittal, which accompanied the official claim from the Republic of San Marino ("Relazione e richiesta risarcimento danni di guerra"). To date no further word has been received as to what action SACMED has taken in respect to this matter.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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Mr. Walter W. Orebaugh
The American Consul
Florence, Italy

Copy to Executive Commissioner

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSI NOV 3 REC'D

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 8258/127/30. 3 November 47.

SUBJECT: Channels to be used for diplomatic representation between Italy and Yugoslavia.

TO : The Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

1. Until diplomatic relations between Italy and Yugoslavia are reestablished Allied Force Headquarters have decided that there are three possible channels of communication between your Government and the Yugoslav Government. These are:

(a) Italian Government/London and Washington/Belgrade.
(b) Italian Government/Allied Commission/U.S. and British Embassies, Rome/London and Washington/Belgrade.
(c) Italian Government/Allied Commission/C-5 Section, Allied Force Headquarters/Political Advisers, Allied Force Headquarters/London and Washington/Belgrade.

2. For your information course (c) should only be adopted when real military interests are involved. If they are not course (a) or course (b) should be followed.

3. You will appreciate that few questions arising between your Government and the Yugoslav Government have, any longer, a real military interest, and that course (a) is the normal channel of diplomatic representations.

5140 Copy to: C-5 Section, AFHQ.
Poland (A)
Poland (B)
CA Section.

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

CONFIDENTIAL

BRITISH EMBASSY,
ROME.

3rd November, 1945.

With the compliments

of

Mr. H.L.D'A. Hopkinson

6 NOV 1945

The Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
ROME.

NOV 6

5139

Text of declaration regarding Italy, following the Moscow Conference, October, 1943.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States, United Kingdom and the Soviet Union have established that the three Governments are in complete agreement that Allied policy towards Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influence and configuration shall be completely destroyed and that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States and the United Kingdom declare that the action of their Governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, insofar as paramount military requirements have permitted, has been based upon this policy.

In furtherance of this policy in the future, the Foreign Secretaries of the three Governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism.

2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people who shall also be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups.

3. All institutions and organisations created by the Fascist Regime shall be suppressed.

4. All Fascist or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from institutions and organisations of a public character.

5135

5. All political prisoners of the Fascist Regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty.

6. Democratic organs of local government shall be created.

7. Fascist chiefs and army generals known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this Declaration the three Foreign Secretaries

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

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States and the United Kingdom declare that the action of their Governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, insofar as paramount military requirements have permitted, has been based upon this policy.

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5133

5. All political prisoners of the Fascist Regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty.

6. Democratic organs of local government shall be created.

7. Fascist chiefs and army generals known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this Declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognise that so long as active military operations continue in Italy the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles stated above will be determined by the Commander-in-Chief on the basis of instructions received through the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The three Governments, parties to this Declaration, will, at the request of any one of them, consult on this matter. It is further understood that nothing in this resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people ultimately to choose their own form of government.

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

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

NOV 5 RECD
CC/1055

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. 350.
WWO.mf.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Florence, Italy, November 2, 1945.

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

Sir:

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino, Prof. Gino Giacomini, called at this Consulate on October 31, 1945, with regard to the claim of the Republic of San Marino for damages relating to losses sustained by the Republic during war operations. He made delivery to me of a copy of the statement of claims, the original of which was presented to you several days ago and which it is understood you accepted for transmittal and reference to the interested governments. Prof. Giacomini requested me to use my good offices to assure that this claim should receive all proper consideration by the Government of the United States.

Since the Republic of San Marino is within the jurisdiction of this Consulate and inasmuch as the usual channel of official communication between it and the Government of the United States is through this office, I should be grateful to be informed with respect to your treatment of this claim and how it is being referred for the consideration of the Government of the United States.

I shall also appreciate being kept informed on later developments with respect to this claim.

Respectfully yours,

Walter W. Orebaugh
American Consul

5137

ser 285

CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION AT 3:00 P.M., E.W.T.,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1943, NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY
PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE
AT MOSCOW

The Conference of Foreign Secretaries of the United States of America, Mr. Cordell Hull; of the United Kingdom, Mr. Anthony Eden; and of the Soviet Union, Mr. V. M. Molotov; took place at Moscow from the 19th to 30th of October 1943. There were twelve meetings. In addition to the Foreign Secretaries, the following took part in the Conference:

For the United States of America: Mr. W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador of the United States; Major-General John R. Deane, United States Army; Mr. H. Hackworth, Mr. James C. Dunn, and experts.

For the United Kingdom: Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador; Mr. William Strang; Lieutenant General Sir Hastings Ismay, and experts.

For the Soviet Union; Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, Marshal of the Soviet Union; Mr. A. Y. Vyshinski; Mr. M. M. Litvinov, Deputy People's Commissars for Foreign Affairs; Mr. V. A. Sergeyev, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; Major General A. A. Gryzlov, of the General Staff; Mr. S.F. Sakain, Senior Official for People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, and experts.

The agenda included all questions submitted for discussion by the three governments. Some of the questions called for final decisions, and these were taken. On other questions, after discussion, decisions of principle were taken: These questions were referred for detailed consideration to commissions specially set up for the purpose, or reserved for treatment through diplomatic channels. Other questions again were disposed of by an exchange of views. The Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union have been in close cooperation in all matters concerning the common war effort, but this is the first time that the Foreign Secretaries of the three governments have been able to meet together in conference.

5136

In the first place there were frank and exhaustive discussions of the measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany and her satellites in Europe. Advantage was taken of the presence of military advisers representing the respective Chiefs of Staff in order to discuss definite military operations with regard to which decisions had been taken and which are already being prepared in order

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759015
3/1059

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Second only to the importance of hastening the end of the war was the recognition by the three governments that it was essential in their own national interests and in the interest of all peace-loving nations to continue in the present close collaboration and cooperation in the conduct of the war into the period following the end of hostilities, and that only in this way could peace be maintained and the political, economic, and social welfare of their people fully promoted.

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

This conviction is expressed in a declaration in which the Chinese Government joined during the conference and which was signed by the three Foreign Secretaries and the Chinese Ambassador at Moscow on behalf of their governments. This declaration published today provides for even closer collaboration in the prosecution of the war and in all matters pertaining to the surrender and disarmament of the enemies with which the four countries are repectively at war. It set forth the principles upon which the four governments agree that a broad system of international cooperation and security should be based. Provision is made for the inclusion of all other peace-loving nations, great and small, in this system.

The Conference agreed to set up machinery for ensuring the closest cooperation between the three governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops. For this purpose the Conference decided to establish in London a European Advisory Commission to study these questions and to make joint recommendations to the three governments.

Provision was made for continuing when necessary the tripartite consultations of representatives of the three governments in the respective capitals through the existing diplomatic channels.

The Conference also agreed to establish an Advisory Council for matters relating to Italy to be composed in the first instance of representatives of their three governments and of the French Committee of National Liberation. Provision is made for addition to this Council of Representatives of Greece and Yugoslavia in view of their special interests arising out of aggressions of Fascist Italy upon their territory during the present war. This Council will deal with day to day questions other than military preparations and will make recommendations designed to coordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy.

The three Foreign Secretaries considered it appropriate to reaffirm by a declaration published today, the attitude of the Allied Governments in favor of the restoration of Democracy in Italy.

The three Foreign Secretaries declared it to be the purpose of their governments to restore the independence of Austria. At the same time they reminded Austria that in the final settlement, account will be taken of efforts that Austria may make towards its own liberation. The Declaration on Austria is published today.

513

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

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The Foreign Secretaries issued at the Conference a Declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin containing a solemn warning that at the time of granting any armistice to any German Government, those German officers and men and members of the Nazi Party who have had any connection with atrocities and executions in countries overrun by German forces, will be taken back to the countries in which their abominable crimes were committed to be charged and punished according to the laws of those countries.

In an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding which characterized all the work of the Conference, consideration was also given to other important questions. These included not only questions of a current nature but also questions concerning treatment of Hitlerite Germany and its satellites, economic cooperation and assurance of general peace.

5135

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783015

CONFIDENTIAL RELEASE FOR PUBLICATION AT 3:00 P.M., E.W.T.,
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1943. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY
PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

DECLARATION REGARDING ITALY

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union have established that their three Governments are in complete agreement that Allied policy towards Italy must be based upon the fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influence and configuration shall be completely destroyed and that the Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish governmental and other institutions based upon democratic principles.

The Foreign Secretaries of the United States and United Kingdom declare that the action of their Governments from the inception of the invasion of Italian territory, in so far as paramount military requirements have permitted has been based upon this policy.

In furtherance of this policy in the future the Foreign Secretaries of the three Governments are agreed that the following measures are important and should be put into effect:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by inclusion of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism.

2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people who shall also be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups.

3. All institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed.

4. All Fascist or pro-Fascist elements shall be removed from the administration and from institutions and organizations of a public character.

5131

5. All political prisoners of the Fascist regime shall be released and accorded full amnesty.

6. Democratic organs of local Government shall be created.

7. Fascist chiefs and Army Generals known or sus-

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

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5131

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7. Fascist chiefs and Army Generals known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice.

In making this declaration the three Foreign Secretaries recognize that so long as active military operations continue in Italy the time at which it is possible to give full effect to the principles stated above will be determined by the Commander-in-Chief on the basis of instructions received through the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The three Governments, parties to this declaration, will, at the request of any one of them consult on this matter. It is further understood that nothing in this Resolution is to operate against the right of the Italian people, ultimately to choose their own form of Government.

* * *

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795015

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

CC

6525/70/SC

25 October 1945

SUBJECT: Reparations to San Marino

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512

1. On 12 June 1945 the Foreign Minister of San Marino, Sig. Gino Giacomini, called on me in Rome for the purpose of discussing the question of claims against the Allied Governments for the bombing of San Marino in 1945, and separately for alleged damage due to Allied operations and occupation in the Republic.

2. I informed him that as Chief Commissioner of A.C. (Italy) I was prepared to receive any claims which the Government of the Republic of San Marino might desire to submit, but that I was not in a position to take any action on such claims. I would, however, forward them to SACMED for such action as he or the Allied Governments might desire to take.

3. The Foreign Minister expressed himself as satisfied with this reply, and stated that a commission had been appointed by the Government of the Republic of San Marino to assess the alleged damage, and that it would be the findings of this commission which would constitute the basis for the Government's claim.

4. The Government of San Marino has now submitted its claims in detail, and I am forwarding them herewith for the action of SACMED.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5133

1 Incl.- Official Claim from Republic of San Marino, "Relazione e richiesta risarcimento danni di guerra".

281

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

CC 6501

25 October 1945

(277)

Dear Mr. Cramndijk:

Further to my CC 6501 of 8 October, I have had the matter of your trip to the Hague thoroughly investigated.

It is very much regretted that your original request for an air passage to London (forwarded to Colonel Hilldring) did not reach Captain Neuburg until 15 September. As soon as Captain Neuburg received your request, however, he acted with promptitude and speed, but the delay in bringing your request to his notice was an unfortunate error.

According to AFHQ instructions, confirmation is required of the necessity for any request for air travel. The authority from your Minister in London did not arrive until 24 September, and as soon as he was in possession of this cable Captain Neuburg signalled AFHQ for an air passage, quoting it as authority.

When Captain Neuburg received a signal from AFHQ on 25 September saying the Dutch Consulate in Naples required travel orders for movement by road and that no further action was necessary at the moment he was naturally most surprised as he had no idea that you yourself had gone down to Caserta and arranged to motor across to Holland owing to your change of plans. Still ignorant of your change of plan, he signalled AFHQ again on 2 October requesting further instructions.

I am sure you will agree with me that Captain Neuburg was in no way to blame for the delay from 15 to 24 September during which time he was awaiting authority from your Minister for you to proceed to London, and that as soon as he received authority, acted with speed. Naturally, as he was not acquainted with your change of plan, he was unable to assist you in your journey overland.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5132

Mr. F. W. Cramndijk
Head of the Netherlands Mission
Rome, Italy

Copy to Liaison Division

(280)

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

Ref: 303/80 20 October 1948

SUBJECT: Argentine Consul in Catania

TO : The Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. The following confidential report concerning Signor Fortunato Milani who, it appears, was Argentine Consul in Catania before the war and who, it is understood, has recently been reinstated in that appointment, has been brought to our notice, and is passed to you for information and any action you may care to take.

"Signor Milani is said to be extremely pro-Fascist, and to have been a regular member of the Fascist party. He is reported to be a person of little culture who, in the past, sought to advance himself in commercial transactions by means of his consular position and his membership in the Fascist party."

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

5131

Copy to: Poland (A)

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

COPY

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI 6/4040/1862

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: German property

1. As the Allied Commission are aware, in the month of September 1945, the Italian Government undertook, as trustee, the temporary custody of German property in Italy pending its final disposition as determined by the four Powers on the terms of the Peace with Germany.

2. In order to fulfill this undertaking the Italian authorities will be compelled to face an expense which now exceeds a 100,000 Lire a month.

3. The Ministry of the Treasury, charged with providing the necessary funds, have asked to be informed whether the aforesaid expense will be defrayed directly by the Allied Commission, as representative of the four Allied Powers, or whether it will have to be advanced by the Italian State.

4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would much appreciate an early reply on the matter.

(initialled) MDG

Rome, October 17th. 1945

5131

279 dc

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

CC

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSI[ON] NOV 1 [REC'D]
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

29 October 45.

Ref: 6534/39/32.

SUBJECT: German Property.

TO : Economic Section.
(For Finance Sub-Commission).

Please forward to this office your comments on the attached letter from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 6/4040/1362, dated 17 October 45.

/s/ E.M WHITE. Capt.
for Chief Staff Officer,
To the Executive Commissioner.

Encl.

5129

29/10/45

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

OCT 15 REC'D

303/127/AC

11 October 1945

Your Excellency,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 4976 dated 9 October, and to thank you for informing the Chief Commissioner of the appointment of Mr. Pindarus ANDRICOLIS as provisional Greek Government Agent in MILAN, with jurisdiction over the compartimenti of EMILIA, LIGURIA, PIEMONTE, LOMBARDIA and DES VENEZIE, in lieu of Captain Dimitri NICOLAKELIS.

This information has been passed to the Allied authorities in these areas. You will appreciate however that owing to the present position of VENEZIA GIULIA, it will not be possible for Mr. ANDRICOLIS to exercise his functions in that area.

Yours sincerely,

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

H.E. G. Mavrikis
Greek Delegation to the Advisory
Council for Italy
ROME

5128

Copy to: CA Sec
RC, Lombardia R.
" Piemonte
" Liguria
" Venezie
SCAO AMG XIII Corps
AG Lo Bologna

279

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

CC 6501

8 October 1945

Executive Commissioner:

The Chief Commissioner requests that you please investigate as soon as possible the attached protest from Mr. F. W. Grasndijk, Head of the Netherlands Mission, and report.

L. W. S.
SO to CC

1 Incl. - Ltr 3068, 6 Oct 45

ple 2 7 1

5127

278

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

OS 6904

8 October 1948

Dear Mr. Cramwijk:

Your letter of 6 October, file 3068, concerning the delay in making the necessary arrangements for your trip to the Hague has just been received.

I regret to hear that you have met with such difficulty and assure you that I am having the entire matter thoroughly investigated. I will write you further as soon as such investigation is completed.

Yours very truly,

HENRY W. SCHOEN
Rear Admiral, USCG
Chief Commissioner

Mr. F. H. Cramwijk
Head of the Netherlands Mission
Rome, Italy

5126

277

see 278

785015

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

SEP 21 RECD
CC 0950

British Embassy,
ROME.

34/33/45.C.D. 21st September 1945.

274

My dear admiral.

In the Ambassador's absence in London I am replying to your undated letter, 13074/F, regarding the responsibility for negotiating the Decree of Desequestration and a decree designed to protect Allied patents and trade marks. I agree that this responsibility rests on the two Embassies, but we value most highly the advice with which Colonel King has been always so willing to help us as occasion required, and we count on his continued advice and support. Should official correspondence be necessary as the negotiations proceed, it is my understanding that such correspondence should be between the Embassies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As regards the third paragraph of your letter, we are equally lacking at this Embassy in any personnel qualified to deal with the specialised and technical matters involved in the patents decree. On receipt of the text of the draft decree as prepared by the Italian Government and sent to you by the Minister of Industry and Commerce on the 5th September, we could only telegraph its terms with our comments at once to London, and we are now waiting for instructions.

Yrs. v. sincerely.

Harold Macmillan.

cc: Finance S/C (Berrow)
Exec. Comm.

5125

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission Headquarters,
ROME.

276

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

C O P Y

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

RB/jrs

G-5: 386-8

20 September 1945

271

SUBJECT: Disposal of German State Property in Italy

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394

Reference your 6531/70/EC of 12 September.

1. Approval is given for the archives belonging to the ex-German Embassy, and now in your custody to be handed over to the Allied Research Organization presently in Rome.

2. A decision on the proposed disposition to the Italian Government cannot be given until the documents have been examined when the implications of such a handover can be considered.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

(sgd) R. Barratt
R. BARRATT
Lt Colonel

Copy to: G-2
Polad US
British Resident Minister

5124

275

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

SEP 24 RECD

CC

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 6531/79/EC

24 September 45

SUBJECT: Disposal of German State Property in Italy

TO : Monuments & Fine Arts & Archives Subcommission

1. Enclosed please find copy of letter G-5: 30648 dated 20 September 1945 from AFHQ, on the above subject.

2. Will you please take action on paragraph 1.

FOR C.F. ERAYBROOKE, CAPT., I.C.

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

1 Incl:
as above

Copy to: Pol Ad (A)
Pol Ad (B)

5122

275

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

Ref: 13078/P

15 September 1945

Dear Mr. Kirk,

Your Embassy has informed Property Control Division of the Treasury Sub-Commission that it had been acting upon the assumption that Allied Commission had primary responsibility for negotiating the decree of Denazification and a decree designed to protect Allied patents and trademarks.

It has been our understanding since last May that your Embassy and the British Embassy have the responsibility in this regard. We have never received instructions from either London or Washington which would indicate that the responsibility is ours. In response to a request for instructions regarding the decree of deconcentration, we were informed by C.C.S. on 7 May, 1945, that the problem of deconcentration was under consideration by the Foreign Office and the Department of State, and that consequently it would be handled through diplomatic channels rather than through C.C.S., S.H.A.E. and the Allied Commission. As both the deconcentration and Patents decrees deal with Allied property, we assume that the U.S. and British Governments also desire the Patents decree handled by the Embassies.

Our Property Control Division will, of course, be glad to help you to such extent as its facilities and personnel will permit, but I would like to point out that we have no officer qualified to deal with the highly specialized and technical matters involved in the patent decree, and the only officer dealing with the deconcentration decree is shortly to be relieved from active duty under the U.S. Army release scheme.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. [illegible]
Rear Admiral, USCG
Chief Commissioner

5121

The Hon. Alexander Kirk,
American Embassy,
Rome.

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

ALLIED [redacted] COMMISSION

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT:

FILE No

TO :

194

Chief Commissioner

Please advise that no official cognizance be taken of this letter as the Accredited Office in Rome is not officially recognized and is undesirable.

5120 13

SEP 18 1944

1130

72/171

Withdrawn as Polish Ltr

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

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use forward
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Gus

5174

OSTERREICHISCHES BUREAU
UFFICIO AUSTRIACO
AUSTRIAN OFFICE

ROMA 14th of September 1945.
VIA MERCADANTE, 15 (ANGOLO VIA PERGOLESI)
TEL. N. 727

To Rear Adm. Ellery W.Stone
Chief of the Allied Commission for Italy,
Rome.

From Baron Egon Berger Waldenegg
Last Austrian Ambassador in Rome,
Leader of the Austrian Office,
Rome.

Subject Appointment of a Liaison-Officer of the Austrian A.M.G. to the Italian Government.

The reactivation of commercial relations between Austria and Italy is in the interest of both countries. The Austrian Office in Rome has worked hard in this direction and has succeeded with the Italian Government.

The government of Austria is at present in the hands of the Allied Military Governments. The Austrian Office therefore takes the liberty to suggest the appointment of a Liaison-Officer in Rome. The Liaison-Officer should be accredited by A.M.G. Austria. It should be his task to build up these relations between A.M.G.Austria and the Italian Government, which to handle in normal times are diplomatic activities, at least as far as the economic and commercial fields are concerned.

5118

A.M.G.Austria are using at present parts of the administrative offices and their Austrian officials and experts, who have been working formerly in those offices in Austria.

In logical sequence of the action taken in Austria by A.M.G. the staff of the Austrian Office in Rome, consisting of former officials of the Austrian civil service would place themselves willingly at the disposal of the above mentioned Liaison-Officer and would thus enable him to make the best use of their activities and experiences for the best of the cause.

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

OFFICIO AUSTRIACO
AUSTRIAN OFFICE

TEL. 6.727

To Rear Adm. Ellery W.Stone
Chief of the Allied Commission for Italy,
Rome.

From Baron Egon Berger Waldenegg
Last Austrian Ambassador in Rome,
Leader of the Austrian Office,
Rome.

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273 File
mention ✓ 5

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

The Liaison-Officer could install his office in the building of the Austrian Office in Rome and take over the management of this office as a Liaison-Officer to the Italian Government as mentioned above.

The same suggestion has been submitted to His Excellency General Mark Clark, Commanding General U.S.F.A. and to Lt.Gen. Sir Richard L. Mc. Creery, K.C.B.-DSO-MBG, Vienna.

The Leader of the Office:

AUSTRIAN OFFICE * ROME *

Berger

(Egon Baron Berger des Waldenegg)

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

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

SEP 14 RECD

British Embassy,
Rome.

42/76/45

12th September, 1945.

Sir,

His Excellency the British Ambassador having proceeded to the United Kingdom for consultation, I have the honour to inform you that I have today assumed charge of this Embassy.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

H. L. A. Hopkinson

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

5117

272

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

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

CC

SEE 1 2 PECC

Ref: 6532/7/HQ.

Tel: 47863

12 September 1945.

SUBJECT: Disposal of German State Property in Italy.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,
Attn: G-5 Section.

1. Reference your letter dated 31 August 1945 on the above subject.

2. Attached hereto is a list of the archives belonging to the German Embassy which have been handed over to this Commission by the Swiss Legation.

3. These documents appear to be of Italian and not German origin; it is thought that they probably formed part of the archives of the Ministry of the Interior and must have been seized by the Germans.

4. It is suggested that they should be handed over to the Allied Research Organisation and subsequently, if the assumption in para 3 proves correct, returned to the Italian Government, to whom most of them, item 1) in particular, would be of interest.

5. Your approval of this action is requested.

For the Chief Commissioner:

5116

See 275

R. W. KEMSLEY
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encl:
as above

271

Copy to: Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives S/C.
Polad (A)
Polad (B)

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

8

ELENCO DEI DOSSIERS ESISTENTI PRESSO L'EX AMBASCIATA

DI GERMANIA - VILLA WOLKONSKY

1) voluminoso pacco di documenti concernenti Farinacci.

2) dossier concernente osservazioni su appartenenti alla Camera dei Fasci e Corporazioni (cumuli di cariche)

3) dossier concernente un 'Progetto B' relativo alla difesa di Roma.

4) dossier contenente ordinanza di servizio di sicurezza a Villa Torlonia.

5) dossier corrispondenza Duce-Mussolini.

6) dossier Italia - Germania.

7) dossier Ambasciata Italia presso la Santa Sede

8) dossier Italia - Stati Uniti

9) dossier Germania - Inghilterra

10) dossier Germania - Vaticano

11) dossier Francia - Germania

12) dossier Germania - Polonia

13) dossier Galeazzo Ciano

14) dossier Germania - Russia

15) dossier Germania - Svizzera.

16) dossier contenente un appunto del Ministero degli Interni e un ordinanza servizio sicurezza Palazzo Venezia.

5113 17) dossier composto di 3 buste indirizzate al Comm. Pio Perroni.

271

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

SEP 10 9[illegible]

Ref: 303/98/EC.

8 September 1945.

Dear Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter 4436 dated 6 September 1945, in which you notify the Chief Commissioner of the appointment of Captain Nicholas MICHAS as provisional Greek Government Agent in Bari, and to state that this information has been passed to the Italian Government and the Allied Commission Liaison Officer in Bari.

Yours very truly,

E. TALBOT
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

5115

M. Comst. Vatikiotty,
Deputy Representative,
Greek Delegation to the
Advisory Council for Italy,
Rome.

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

SEP 10 RECD

Ref: 303/97/EM. 8 September 1945.

MEMORANDUM to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Italian Government.

Subject: Greek Government Agent - BARI.

Information has been received from the Greek Delegation to the Advisory Council for Italy, that Captain Nicholas MICHAS, R.H.A., has been appointed provisional Greek Government Agent in BARI, following the transfer to ATHENS of M. George CALOUTSIS.

5113

Copy to: A.C. Liaison Officer, BARI.

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

6 September 1945

Dear Mr. Kirk:

Thank you for your letter of 2 September which enclosed copies of communications which were sent to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swedish Legation and the British and Soviet Embassies regarding the disposition of official Japanese property and archives.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

5112

Hon. Alexander Kirk
The American Ambassador
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

cc; Chief. Commr.

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

Ref: 6531/67/EC.

4 September 1945.

SUBJECT: German Property.

TO : The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Italian Government.

1. Further to the Allied Commission Memorandum 6531/56/EC dated 1 September 1945 and in particular to paragraph 2(a).

2. Major Ball of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission, will call at the Swiss Legation at 9 o'clock on Wednesday, 5 September 1945 to take the German Archives into temporary custody on behalf of the Allied Commission and will give the Swiss Legation an appropriate receipt.

Rusk.

5111

Copy to: Swiss Legation
C.A. Section
Polad (A)
Polad (B)

SEP 5 RECD

ACC Files

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Finance Sub-commission

MEMORANDUM 4th September 1945.

SUBJECT: German Diplomatic Property. Ref: 1307/F

1. A meeting was held at 1100 hrs 4 September 1945, in Room 39, Allied Commission H.Q., Rome, Italy, which was attended by the following:

Colonel Honeyman	(in the chair) Finance Sub-commission
Dr. Carlo Sommaruga	Chief of Foreign Interest Section of the Swiss Legation
Dr. Guido Riva	Attache of the Swiss Legation
Mr. A.C. Halford	Assistant Political Adviser (B) A.C.
Mr. Pierluigi M. Torre	Counsellor of Legation, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Marchese Ottolenghi	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lt. Col. W.C. King	Property Control Division
Major E.M.H. Thomson	Executive Officer, Finance Sub-commission.

2. Lt. Col. King accepted on behalf of the Allied Commission the properties named in Annex "A" which Dr. Sommaruga had been authorized by his Government to hand over to the Allied Commission. Lt. Col. King then tendered the properties named in Annex "A" to the Italian Government, acting as trustee for the American, British, Russian and French Governments, on the conditions set out in para 2 of Allied Commission's memorandum to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, no. 6991/56/FD of 1 September 1945, copy attached hereto as Annex "B".

5110

Joint Director
Finance Sub-commission

65-2114

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

SUBJECT: German Diplomatic Property. Ref: 1307/2

1. A meeting was held at 1100 hrs 4 September 1945, in Room 39, Allied Commission H.Q., Rome, Italy, which was attended by the following:

Colonel Honapeace	(in the chair) Finance Sub-commission
Dr. Guido Sommaruga	Chief of Foreign Interest Section of the Swiss Legation
Dr. Guido Riva	Attache of the Swiss Legation
Mr. A.R. Halford	Assistant Political Advisor (R) A.C.
Mr. Pierluigi Le Forza	Counsellor of Legation, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Marchese Citterini	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lt. Col. E.C. King	Property Control Division
Major R.M.W. Thomas	Executive Officer, Finance Sub-commission

2. Lt. Col. King accepted on behalf of the Allied Commission the properties named in Annex "A" which Dr. Sommaruga had been authorised by his Government to hand over to the Allied Commission. Lt. Col. King then tendered the properties named in Annex "A" to the Italian Government, acting as trustee for the American, British, Russian and French Governments, on the conditions set out in para 2 of Allied Commission's memorandum to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, No. 6531/56/PS of 1 September 1945, copy attached hereto as Annex "B".

5110

Joint Director
Finance Sub-commission

Distribution

Those named in para 1
Executive Commissioner
POLAD (A)

(copy retained for EC files)

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

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

Appendix "A"

LISTA DELLE PROPRIETA' GERMANICHE
POSTE SOTTO LA TUTELA DELLA
LEGAZIONE DI SVIZZERA IN ITALIA

R o m a

1.	AMBASCIATA TEDESCA presso il Quirinale	Via Conte Rosso 25
2.	EX-LEGAZIONE D'AUSTRIA	Via Pergolesi 5
3.	VILLA MASSIMO (Accademia Tedesca)	Via di Villa Massimo
4.	ISTITUTO ARCHEOLOGICO	Via Sardegna
5.	ISTITUTO STORICO	Viale Martiri Fascisti
6.	BIBLIOTECA HERTZIANA ED ISTITUTO GERMANICO DI STORIA DELLA CULTURA E DELL'ARTE	Palazzo Zuccari Via Gregoriana
7.	VILLA AMELUNG (Proprieta' Istituto Archeologico)	Via di Villa Patrizi
8.	SCUOLA TEDESCA (gia' sequestrata dalla Autorita' Italiane)	Via Savoia
9.	CLINICA DELLE DIACONESSE	Via Alessandro Farnese 18

F i r e n z e

1.	KUNSTHISTORISCHES INSTITUT	Piazza S. Spirito 10
2.	VILLA ROMANA	Via Senese 68
3.	IMMOBILE appartenente alla Chiesa Tedesca	Via de Bardi 20

P a l e r m o

5109

1. EX-CONSOLATO di Germania (solo mobili gia' in mano Italiana)

N a p o l i

1.	EX-CONSOLATO DI GERMANIA	Via Francesco Crispi 122

766

- - - - - - -

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

ANNEX "B"

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Appendix "B"

Ref: 6531/56/EC

1 September 1945

MEMORANDUM to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Italian Government.

SUBJECT: German Property.

1. The following points are set out in amplification of the Allied Commission's memorandum 6531/47/EC and 6531/48/EC dated 23 August 1945, addressed to the Swiss Legation and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs respectively and with reference to the memorandum of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs dated 14 June regarding the custody of German State property in Italy, a list of which was enclosed in the Ministry's note Verbale of the 15th May to the Swiss Legation.

2. The Allied Commission has now been authorised to transfer provisional custody of these buildings to the Italian Government on the following conditions:

(a) All German archives will first be removed and retained in Allied Custody.

(b) In accepting provisional custody of these German premises the Italian Government recognises that it is acting purely as a trustee, since the final disposition of German official property will be a matter for decision by the four Powers participating in the control of Germany whether by ad hoc agreement or through the machinery of the Allied Control Council.

(c) The Italian Government undertakes to seek the consent of the Allied Commission before putting these buildings to any new use.

3. Should these conditions be acceptable to the Italian Government, it is suggested that formal transfer of the premises from the custody of the Swiss Legation to that of the Allied Commission and from the latter to that of the Italian Government might, as a matter of convenience, be made simultaneously at the Allied Commission, the date and hour to be mutually agreed.

5104

4. A copy of this memorandum is being communicated to the Swiss Legation.

Signed: M.P.

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

SEP 3 RECD

Ref: 6529/195/XX

3 September 1945

SUBJECT: Japanese Diplomats.

TO : The Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Italian Goverament.

1. I refer to your letter 6/2323/1070 of 20 July 1945 on the subject of Italian Diplomats interned by the Japanese.

2. I have been instructed to inform you that, through the Italian Embassy in Washington, the United States Government has offered to the Italian Government, facilities for the evacuation of Italian nationals from Japan and the Asiatic Mainland, on the same basis as was previously offered for evacuation from the Philippines.

3. It should be noted that the evacuation of Italian Nationals and Diplomats to Italy via the United States, by United States transportation facilities, depends upon the acceptance by the Italian Government of certain conditions, which have been communicated to the Italian Embassy in Washington.

For the Chief Commissioner:

E. TALBOT

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

5107

Copy to: Poland (A)
Poland (B)

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

3 September 1945

Dear Mr. Kirk:

Reference your letter of 29 August in which you enclosed a paraphrase of message received from the American Ambassador at Warsaw concerning the establishment of the Polish Embassy in Rome.

In regard to the question of providing American air transportation for the Foreign Office representatives, I am informed by G-5, AFHQ, that this can be most expeditiously handled from the Warsaw end. The Polish Foreign Office, through the American Embassy, should take the matter up directly with the United States Group Control Council in Berlin, who I understand control all U.S. military plane travel in that area.

As to the second inquiry, that is the temporary loan of automobiles and gasoline, I will be glad to take up this question with AFHQ once the initial requirements of the Polish Embassy officials are made known.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Alexander Kirk
American Ambassador
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

5108

CC DISTRIBUTION
Exec. Commr.
Pol. Adviser (A)
Pol. Adviser (B)
CC Files

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

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
Rome, September 2, 1945.

Dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing for the information of the Allied Commission copies of communications which I have sent today to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swedish Legation, and the British and Soviet Embassies regarding the disposition of official Japanese property and archives.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. Kirk

Enclosures: 4. } to Exec., 7/9/45

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

510.7 cc: Exec.Comm.

163a

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

CONFIDENTIAL

IE 40642
SECT 2/11/60

E/6296
SECT 3/3100B
RUTTER

AFE: SUBJ ALIEN PROP SITS RUSO

ACTION: ALL SET ADDRESSED INFO: EC ALCOR CSB

CONFIDENTIAL.

This is ref 994. Subject is disposal of German private property in ITALY.

Italian Government created Ufficio Riacquisto Beni Italiani Ceduti(sold) on 17 May to locate, recover, conserve, and distribute properties and products belonging to German organizations and persons. Unit has largely confined activities to physical custody of supplies abandoned by German Army.

Italian Govern apparently intends either UNRRA or Ministry of Treasury to control German private property in ITALY accordance Italian law.

Should Italian Government be permitted to take unilateral action against private property without reference of specific cases of sale or other disposition to Allied authorities (eg US/British Embassies Rome) in order that such cases may be examined in light safe haven program

5105

DIST

INFO-ACTION : FINANCE EC

INFO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER
DEP. COMMISSIONER (2)
ECON SEC
GA SEC
FILE (2)
FLAT

263

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No: 793015

C.C

Ref: 6531/56/EC.

1 Sept 1945

MEMORANDUM to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Italian Government.

SUBJECT: German Property.

1. The following points are set out in amplification of the Allied Commission's memoranda 6531/47/EC and 6531/48/EC dated 23 August 1945, addressed to the Swiss Legation and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs respectively and with reference to the memorandum of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs dated 14 June regarding the custody of German State property in Italy, a list of which was enclosed in the Ministry's note Verbale of the 15th May to the Swiss Legation.

2. The Allied Commission has now been authorised to transfer provisional custody of these buildings to the Italian Government on the following conditions:

(a) All German archives will first be removed and retained in Allied custody.

(b) In accepting provisional custody of these German premises the Italian Government recognises that it is acting purely as a trustee, since the final disposition of German official property will be a matter for decision by the four Powers participating in the control of Germany whether by ad hoc agreement or through the machinery of the Allied Control Council.

(c) The Italian Government undertakes to seek the consent of the Allied Commission before putting these buildings to any new use.

3. Should these conditions be acceptable to the Italian Government, it is suggested that formal transfer of the premises from the custody of the Swiss Legation to that of the Allied Commission and from the latter to that of the Italian Government might, as a matter of convenience, be made simultaneously at the Allied Commission, the date and hour to be mutually agreed.

5103

4. A copy of this memorandum is being communicated to the Swiss Legation.

Copy to Poland (A)
Poland (B)
C.A. Sec
Swiss Legation

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

SEP 1 1945

Ref: 6531/63/20. 1 September 1945.

MEMORANDUM to the Swiss Legation.

Subject: German Property.

A copy of Memorandum No. 6531/56/20 dated 1 September 1945 addressed to the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs is forwarded herewith for the information of the Swiss Legation.

MP.

5102

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

Ref: 6531/57/HC. 29 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Disposal of German State Property in Italy.

TO : AMHQ
G-5 Section.

1. The disposal of German State property in Italy has been under consideration at this HQ, and in particular the disposal of the ex-German Embassy in Rome which is at present in the charge of the Swiss Legation.

2. It was originally suggested that the Allied Commission should take over such buildings and property as a representative of the four Powers in control of Germany. On consideration, however, this proposal appeared undesirable in view of administrative difficulties, and the probable closure of the Commission in the not too distant future.

3. The matter was then referred to the U.S. and British Governments by their Embassies in Rome, and replies have been received, agreeing to the transfer of German State property to the care of the Italian Government, as trustee for the four Powers referred to above.

4. Attached for your perusal is a draft memorandum on the subject of the ex-German Embassy which it is proposed to send to the Italian Government, and this will be despatched on 1 September if no comments or objections have been received from you by that date. The matter is one of urgency, since the views of the Allied Governments given in para 3 have been communicated to the Italian Government by the U.S. Embassy.

5. The only archives held by the ex-German Embassy have already been examined by Allied Military authorities, and it is understood that they are of no interest or importance.

5101

For the Chief Commissioner:

E. TALBOT
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785615

Ref: 6533/36/30.

DRAFT

28 August 1945.

AMZON/AMAX to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Italian Government.

SUBJECT: German Property.

1. The following points are set out in explanation of the Allied Commission's memoranda 6533/47/30 and 6533/48/30 dated 25 August 1945, addressed to the Swiss Legation and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs respectively and with reference to the memorandum of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs dated 14 June regarding the custody of German State property in Italy, a list of which was enclosed in the Ministry's note Verbale of the 15th May to the Swiss Legation.

2. The Allied Commission has now been authorised to transfer provisional custody of these buildings to the Italian Government on the following conditions:

(a) All German archives will first be removed and retained in Allied custody.

(b) In accepting provisional custody of these German premises the Italian Government recognises that it is acting purely as a trustee, since the final disposition of German official property will be a matter for decision by the four Powers participating in the control of Germany whether by ad hoc agreement or through the machinery of the Allied Control Council.

(c) The Italian Government undertakes to seek the consent of the Allied Commission before putting these buildings to any new use.

3. Should these conditions be acceptable to the Italian Government, it is suggested that formal transfer of the premises from the custody of the Swiss Legation to that of the Allied Commission and from the latter to that of the Italian Government might, as a matter of convenience, be made simultaneously at the Allied Commission, the date and hour to be mutually agreed.

5107

4. A copy of this memorandum is being communicated to the Swiss Legation.

Copy to: Poland (A)
Poland (B)
C.A. Sec

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

SEP 1 1945
CC 1201

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Rome, August 29, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

I am enclosing a paraphrase of a message which I have received from the American Ambassador at Warsaw concerning the establishment of the Polish Embassy in Rome. As you may know, Professor Bolislao Kot has been designated Ambassador of the Polish Provisional Government to Rome and is expected to arrive shortly. The Charge d'Affaires of the Polish Embassy, who has recently presented his credentials, is Mr. Eugene Markowiski.

I will be grateful for any information which the Allied Commission can furnish me on which to base a reply to the Embassy at Warsaw. I need not add that I have been instructed to enter into cordial and official relations with the new representative of the Polish Provisional Government and that my Government would appreciate whatever facilities may be possible in assisting in the establishment of the Polish diplomatic mission in Rome.

Sincerely yours,

A. Kirk

Enclosure

5099

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

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Sec

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

PARAPHRASE

The establishment of a Polish Embassy in Rome is contemplated. The Polish Foreign Office has enquired what arrangements might be made for a representative of the Polish Foreign Office to visit Rome to prepare the way and what facilities there are for obtaining food, housing and communications for the new Ambassador and his staff.

The Polish Government has also enquired:

1) In order to permit Foreign Office representatives to proceed from Warsaw to Rome, by whatever route may be necessary, can they travel on United States military planes?

2) Will Polish Embassy officials be offered, on loan, any automobiles and gasoline after their arrival here?

Your recommendations, and any assistance which can be extended, will be appreciated.

50yd

360

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

CC

AUG 30 1945

Ref: 323/90/30.

29 August 1945

Your Excellency,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 3992 dated 22 August and to thank you for informing the Chief Commissioner of the appointment of Capt. Dimitri NICOLAREIZIS, RHA, as provisional Greek Government Agent in MILAN, with jurisdiction over the Compartimenti of LOMBARDIA, EMILIA, LIGURIA, PIEMONTE, and the TRE VENEZIE.

This information has been passed to the Allied Authorities in these areas. You will appreciate however, that until further decisions are reached concerning VENEZIA GIULIA, it will not be possible for Capt. NICOLAREIZIS to exercise his functions in that area.

Yours sincerely,

M. E. MUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

H.E.T. Exinteris,
Greek Delegation to the Advisory
Council for Italy,
ROME.

Copy to : C.A. Section
R.C. LOMBARDIA Region
" " PIEMONTE Region
" " LIGURIA Region
" " VENEZIE Region
SCAC Venezia Giulia
A.C. Liaison Officer, Bologna.

5097

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10-57

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

No. 2250

ROME, AUG. 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE LIAISON SECTION.

Subject: Enquiry concerning material removed from France by the Italian occupation forces.

1. At this moment the French Government is concerned to collect the necessary documents for the negotiations which are to commence in London on 10th September in preparation for a Peace Treaty with Italy.

To this end I have been instructed to assist in enquiring of the Italian Forces for precise information regarding the fate which befell the principle equipment and stocks which were carried away from France by the occupying Italians between 1940 and 1943.

2. Although this enquiry is above-all a Franco-Italian matter, the French Ambassador in Rome and I feel that it would be more in conformance with the spirit of relations between allies that it should be undertaken within the structure of the Allied Commission.

The principal Sub-Commissions involved would be those of the Navy, the Land forces, the Air, and of Industry.

3. I request the agreement of the A.C. authorities for this task to be undertaken in the near future.

The procedure to be followed might be as under :

a) Meetings to take place at the A.C. at which there would take part :

- The Chief of the Sub Commission concerned, or his delegate accompanied by any assistants he desires to nominate.
- The French Representative at the A.C., accompanied by one or two technical advisers.
- The Italian delegates from the corresponding Ministry.

b) The questions to be put to the Italian would be contained in an agenda previously decided.

c).....

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

c) After this first meeting less formal contacts between the technical personnel could take place, in order to expedite the progress of the work.

4. Considering the early date at which the negotiations in London are to begin I request that an initial meeting may take place during the coming week to deal with one of the most important aspects of the enquiry, that of the Mercantile Marine.

Attached is a proposed memorandum with reference to this meeting.

(Sgd) Captain KOULLEC
French Representative, A.C.

GGE/P.

cc: EXEC. COMMR.

2.38w

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

PROPOSED MEMORANDUM

Subject: Enquiry concerning Mercantile Marine materials taken away from France during the Italian occupation.

1. A meeting will take place at ..... hours on 6 (or 7) September in the Offices of the Navy Sub Commission, A.C.

2. The following will take part in this meeting :

- The Chief, Navy Sub Commission (or his delegate) accompanied by .... assistants;
- The French Representative, A.C., accompanied by Capt. Benis, appointed by the Ministry of Mercantile Marine for special duties, and Engineer-in-Chief Gandilhon of the Engineering Department.
- The delegates of the Italian Ministry of Marine, competent to deal with matters concerning the Mercantile Marine.

3. The object of the meeting is to collect information regarding the fate of the equipment removed from France during the Italian occupation.

4. The principal questions discussed will be those contained in the attached agenda.

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2584

CGE/P.

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

Agenda of questions asked.

1. In November 1942, after the total occupation of France, the Axis powers assumed control of all floating equipment found in French ports, being 634, 685 tons of French ships of which, according to our incomplete records, about 400,000 tons were placed under the Italian flag.

The list of this material was contained in a text known as the "Laval - Kaufmann agreement".

What arrangements were made between the Germans and the Italians concerning the employment of these vessels ?.

What has become of French ships which passed under the Italian flag? What steps have been taken towards their restitution?

2. In September 1942, the Axis Powers assumed control of all foreign vessels which were in France at the time of the Armistice. This requisitioning, which was enforced, formed the subject of a paper called "Agreement of Nevers".

What has become of those ships which passed to the Italian flag? Establishment of responsibilities. Case of the Jugoslav ship "Serafine Topic", the return of which to Italy was enforced.

3. What has become of French ships by the Italian Government in the period 1941-43? Case of the two tugs "Raoul Venture" and Michel Venture".

4. The Axis Governments requisitioned by force a certain number of river craft such as pinnaces, lighters and tugs.

509

What part did Italy take in this?
Fate of these vessels?

5. The same questions with regard to yachts, pleasure-boats, and similarly the floating equipment of commercial ports.

258

A list .....

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

A list of the boats concerned can be supplied with the request that we be informed as to their fate.

6. Various questions. Case of the Norwegian ship "Viger". Requisition by the Italians of dredgers. Fate of French merchandise and cargoes seized by the Italians.

7. On 3 April 1940, before the entry of Italy into the war, the French Government contracted with the Monfalcone ship-builders for the construction of 4 tankers of 15,000 tons.

Information concerning the commencement of fulfilment of the contract and concerning the advance deposit paid by the French Government.

This list of questions is in no way restricted to the above which may be supplemented in the course of the enquiry.

---

509 GGE/P.

2380

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

1250
N° 0000.

ROME, le 28 AOUT 1945.

NOTE POUR LA SECTION DE LIAISON

Objet: Enquête sur le matériel prélevé en France par les occupants italiens.

I. - Le Gouvernement Français se préoccupe en ce moment de réunir la documentation nécessaire pour les négociations qui doivent s'ouvrir à Londres le 10 Septembre au sujet de la préparation du Traité de Paix avec l'Italie.

Ainsi ai-je été chargé de contribuer à une enquête menée auprès des services italiens afin de savoir exactement le sort qui a été réservé aux principaux matériels et stocks prélevés en France par les occupants italiens entre 1940 et 1943.

2. - Bien que cette enquête soit surtout une affaire franco-italienne, l'Ambassadeur de France à Rome et moi-même estimons qu'il serait plus conforme à l'esprit des accords interalliés que cette enquête fut entreprise sous le couvert de la Commission Alliée.

Les principales Sous-Commissions intéressées seraient celles de la Marine, de l'Armée de terre, de l'Air et de l'Industrie.

3. - Je demande l'accord des autorités de l'A.C. pour qu'un tel travail soit entrepris prochainement.

La procédure à suivre pourrait être la suivante :

a) Des réunions auraient lieu à l'A.C. auxquelles prendraient part :

- le Chef de la Sous-Commission intéressée ou son délégué accompagné des adjoints qu'il voudrait bien désigner.
- le Représentant français à l'A.C. accompagné d'un ou deux techniciens.
- les délégués italiens du Ministère correspondant.

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b) Les questions à poser aux italiens seraient contenues dans un programme fixé à l'avance.

c) Après cette première réunion, des contacts moins formels entre techniciens pourraient avoir lieu dans le but d'avancer le travail rapidement.

4. - Etant donné la date rapprochée à laquelle doivent commencer les négociations de Londres, je demande qu'une première réunion ait lieu dans le courant de la semaine prochaine pour traiter d'un des aspects les plus importants de l'enquête, celui de la Marine Marchande

Ci-joint un projet de note concernant cette réunion.

Le Capitaine de Vaisseau MOULLEC,
Représentant Français
à la Commission Alliée en Italie.

Moullec

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PROJET DE NOTE

OBJET: Enquête sur le matériel de la Marine Marchande prélevé en France au cours de l'occupation italienne.

1°- Une réunion aura lieu à l'A.C. le 6 (ou le 7) septembre à .... heures dans les bureaux de la Navy Sub-Commission.

2°. Prendront part à cette réunion:
- Le Chef de la Navy Sub-Commission (ou son délégué) accompagné de ... adjoints;

- Le représentant Français à l'A.C. accompagné du Capitaine de Vaisseau Bonis, chargé de mission du Ministère de la Marine Marchande, et de l'Ingénieur en Chef du Génie Maritime Gandillon;

- Les délégués du Ministère de la Marine italienne compétents en matière de Marine Marchande.

3°. La réunion a pour but de réunir des informations sur le sort du matériel prélevé en France au cours de l'occupation italienne.

4°) Les principales questions traitées seront celles énumérées dans le programme ci-joint.

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Programme des questions posées

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1. En Novembre 1942, après l'occupation totale de la France, les puissances de l'Axe ont prix en charge tout le matériel flottant trouvé dans les ports français, soit 634.665 tonnes de navires français, sur lesquels, d'après les renseignements incomplets que nous possédons, 400.000 Tonnes environ auraient passé sous pavillon italien.

La liste de ce matériel a été dressée dans un texte connu sous le nom de "Accords Laval- Kauffmann".

Quels sont les arrangements qui ont été faits entre Allemands et Italiens au sujet de l'utilisation de ces navires ?

Que sont devenus les batiments français passés sous pavillon italien ? Quelles sont les mesures prises pour leur restitution ?

2. En Septembre 1942, les Puissances de l'Axe ont pris en charge tous les navires étrangers qui se trouvaient en France au moment de l'armistice. Cette réquisition effectuée sous la contrainte, a fait l'objet d'un texte dit "Accords de Nevers".

Que sont devenus ceux de ces navires qui sont passés sous pavillon italien ? Fixation des responsabilités.

Cas du navire yougoslave "Sérafine Topic" dont la remise à l'Italie a été exigée sous la contrainte.

3. Que sont devenus les navires français affrêtés par le Gouvernement italien pendant la période 1941-43 ?

Cas des deux remorqueurs "Raoul Venture" et "Michel Venture".

4. Les Gouvernements de l'Axe ont réquisitionné sous la contrainte un certain nombre de navires fluviaux tels que péniches, chalands, remorqueurs.

Quelle part l'Italie a pris dans cette réquisition ? Sort réservé à ces batiments.

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5. Mêmes questions concernant les yachts, les embarcations de plaisance et également le matériel flottant des ports commerciaux.

Une liste des batiments en question pourra être fournie avec prière de nous renseigner sur leur sort.

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6. Questions diverses. Cas du navire norvégien "Vigor". Réquisition par les Italiens de navires de dragage. Sort des marchandises et cargaisons françaises saisies par les Italiens.

7. Le 3 Avril 1940, avant l'entrée en guerre de l'Italie, le Gouvernement français avait passé un marché avec les chantiers de Monfalcone pour la construction de 4 pétroliers de 15.000 tonnes.
Renseignements sur le début d'exécution du contrat et sur les provisions versées par le Gouvernement français.

L'énumération des questions ainsi posées n'est pas limitative et pourra être complétée dans le courant de l'enquête.

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

Tel: 478603

Ref: 6529/187/HD.

28 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Austria of Italian Republican Fascist Diplomats.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters,
Attn: C-5 Section.

1. With reference to your C-5: 091.112-75 dated 26 August 1945 on the above subject.

2. We are informed by the Prefect of Verona that his failure to make arrangements to have the Diplomats taken into custody at the proper time, was due to the fact that the cable of instructions sent to him by the Italian Government was garbled in transmission.

3. When this office was informed by Major Ryles at approximately 1515 hrs on 24 August that the transfer had not been effected, the Prefect was telephoned by the Italian Liaison Officer to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The orders were made clear to him and he was instructed to get into touch immediately, with the Escorting Officer in the Provincial Commissioner's office.

For the Chief Commissioner:

E. TALBOT

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

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

Tel: 289

Ref: 6531/52/EC.

25 August 1945.

SUBJECT: German Property.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

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Reference Memorandum 6531/48/EC dated 23 August 45 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No action will be taken on this matter without the prior approval of the Executive Commissioner.

A.P.

Chief Staff Officer,
To Executive Commissioner.

Copy to : Poland (A)
" (B)

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