

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

ACC

10000/136/517

USE OF ITA
SEPT. 1944 -

10000/136/517

USE OF ITALIAN POW'S IN SOUTHERN FRANCE
SEPT. 1944 - OCT. 1945

9005/CC

DSG ACC

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

File under No. 9005 USE OF ITALIAN POWs IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

TOP SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Cbl ACC 4027	29 Sep 44	AFHQ	Ital Govt have heard of proposed employment of POW in France, pls advise.
2	Paper PC (44) 113 Pol Comm AFHQ	2 Oct 44		Note by Secy: Use of It POW in Southern France
3	Per 4 Minutes 27th Meeting	4 Oct 44	Pol Comm AFHQ	Discussion: views to be submitted at next mtg. Stone to see PM
4	Per 2 Minutes 28th Meeting	12 Oct 44	Pol Comm AFHQ	Stone reports It PM agrees to employment of POW in So. France
5	COMZONE RATOUSA Cbl 145067	21 Oct 44	ACC	Re(1). Unverified statements indicate PW may be different, such as German, Ital Fascist, etc. Screening agency being set up.
6	Ltr, Bonomi	7 Nov 44	Commo. Stone	Italian PW in France, at least, should not have status of POW.
7	Ltr, Commo. Stone	12 Nov 44	Bonomi	Your views re a Committee to study question of PW submitted to SAC
8	Ltr, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	?	Political Sec	Ital Govt feel that Allies violated Geneva Convention by bringing PW to France.
9	Ltr Commo. Stone IPW/1/250	14 Nov 44	COS AFHQ	Bonomi's letter proposing liberation of PW in France forwarded.
10	IPW/1/14/51, Fiske	6 Apr 45	G-5 AFHQ	Protested proposal of returning It Officer PW working with 7th Army to North Africa.
11	Cbl 1150 ANG Lig.	16 Oct 45	Hq. AC	Estb Reception Centre for It POWs

TOP SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

1150
OCT 161530AG/1216
OCT 170915A
IMPORTANTAMG LIGURIA REGION
HQ ALCOM CITE DIEMER

CONFIDENTIAL.

1. Reference your signal 7158 of 15 October do not understand last line.
2. Have been in communication with Colonel FISHER DP officer DELTA BASE SECTION 115 October who informs he will be sending regular shipment of 150 cooperators from MARSEILLES to NICE weekly.
3. In addition POW repatriates from other sources in FRANCE are estimated to continue at present rate of 300 per week into NICE.
4. We are establishing reception centre for all Italian repatriates at VILLEFRANCHE for collection and holding while border permits are obtained. This centre to be supplied from BORDIGHERA with POW S/C Italian military personnel in charge. We will send convoys from GENOA to pick up as groups are ready for crossing frontier. Only in this way can present hit or miss arrangement be put in order. Prefect of NICE has agreed to necessity of such a centre. Wait at border is 2 days.
5. Your authority requested for proceeding with establishment of this camp. USFET are not prepared to establish it. French authorities are not interested. The centre is essential. The problem has been left up to us. Italian military personnel representing POW S/C in this area are quite hopeless and scared of any dealings with French.
6. If approved please signal authority to DISCO stores E Group to issue following stores for centre which we will send for immediately on confirmation from you.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

(1150 cont'd)

500 blankets. 300 palliasses. 500 eating bowls. 500 eating spoons. 4 soyer stoves.

7. Reply urgent. Signed NASH G GROUP DISPER.

DISP

ACTION: Disper SO
INFO: Chief Commissioner
File 2
Float

CONFIDENTIAL

CC FILES

Ref: IPW/1/14/51

Tel: 478733

6 April 1945

SUBJECT: Return to North Africa of Italian Officers.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512.
(Att: G-5 Section).

1. The Italian Government, through their Foreign Office and the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War, have stated that they understand that it is the intention of the Allied Military Authorities to return to North Africa some 800/1000 Italian Officer Prisoners of War now attached to Italian Labour Battalions operating with the 7th Army in France, who are surplus to requirements.

2. The Italian Government point out that these officers have been collaborating for some time with the Allied Armies, and that the work done by them could appear to entitle them to some form of practical recognition other than their return to North Africa and the dreary life of a concentration camp.

3. The High Commissioner for Prisoners of War has stated that the greater number of the officers concerned are, on the grounds of age or health, in the general categories fixed for the repatriation of Italian Prisoners of War.

4. It is requested that the matter be considered with a view to repatriating these Prisoners of War to Italy, as has been requested by the Italian Government, and it is recommended that in any event, the Prisoners of War be not returned to North Africa, which would have unhappy repercussions with the Italian Government.

For the Chief Commissioner:

/s/ Norman E Fiske

NORMAN E. FISKE,
Colonel,
Acting Executive Commissioner.

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In reply refer to:
IPW/1/250

14 November 1944

Subject: Italian Prisoners of War.
To : Allied Force Headquarters, Chief of Staff,
APO 512.

1. The attached translation of letter dated 7 November 1944, subject "Liberation of the Italian Prisoners of War transferred to France" received from the President of the Council of Ministers together with Memorandum addressed to the Political Section from the Italian Foreign Ministry and a copy of my letter to Mr. Bonomi is forwarded.

2. I would refer to my previous correspondence concerning the status of Italian Prisoners of War - references -

A/CC 383.6 dated 26 June 1944
A/CC 014.33 dated 5 July 1944
ACC 383.6 dated 18 July 1944
Letter dated 28 July 1944
IPW/1/234 dated 27 October 1944.

3. It is for consideration now that closer diplomatic relations have been established between the Allied Nations and Italy that the question of Italian Prisoners of War should be made the subject of a conference and I am of opinion that at this moment the Italian Government would be most receptive to any conditions laid down with regards to the working, discipline, and command of the Prisoners of War units now called co-operators provided the stigma of Prisoner of War was removed.

4. The Italian Prisoner of War Sub-Commission are approached on every possible occasion by the Italian High Commissioner for Prisoners of War on behalf of his Government to do their utmost to arrange a meeting at which the whole question of Italian Prisoners of War can be discussed and where decisions in principal can be agreed.

5. There is no doubt that the question of the status of Italian Prisoners of War is a most controversial one and it is difficult to make Italians understand the necessity to continue to hold certain Italians as Prisoners of War in the lines of communications in Italy and France while their fellow countrymen are fighting alongside the Allies in the line in Italy.

6. The President of the Council is definite in his opinion that the Prisoner of War question is one of the most important matters before his Cabinet.

7. While I am in agreement with the suggestion contained in para 3 of the President of the Council's letter that a meeting to consider the matter should be called, I recommend that in the first instance the original conference should be composed of Anglo-American and Italian Representatives only.

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

cc:A.F.H.Q., G-5 Section.
Chief of Staff
Political Section

Prepared by:

amc.
C O P Y

IL MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

No/6/966/410

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION AC

On October 14th ult. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed a Memorandum (No.6/774) to the Political Section, A.C. wherein particulars were asked regarding certain information received on the employment of units of Italian prisoners of war serving with the Allied Forces in France. Admiral Stone has recently informed that 28,000 P.O.W. in American hands have been transferred from North Africa to France to be attached to the VII American Army for rear-line work.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs feels its duty to draw the attention of the Allied Commission on the measure adopted in respect of these P.O.W., and to point out that this measure is in contrast with international usage and with that political orientation towards a better understanding of the moral and political needs of the Italian nation, in which understanding the Italian Government places so much trust.

From the juridical point of view the Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers that there has been a violation of the 1929 Geneva Convention. Only by changing their status of war prisoners into that of free soldiers could the measure adopted in respect of these troops be considered admissible and permissible. So long as they maintain their status of prisoners it appears unquestionable that they should also be guaranteed the treatment and the protection that the international Convention laid down in their favour.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to point out that this decision, affecting so deeply the fate of a vast group of Italian prisoners, was taken without the Italian Government being not only consulted, but not even duly informed, as it might have been legitimate to expect. In this connection the Italian Government need hardly confirm all that they have already stated concerning their intention and earnest wish to collaborate with

- 2 -

all their power to the common war effort. They wish, however, to emphasize that this their intention cannot but be subordinated to the moral necessity that the Italian soldiers be placed on an equal footing and treated according to the normal standards of moral dignity and military honour.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be grateful if the Political Section, A.C. will kindly acquaint the competent authorities with the above expressed point of view.

ROME, 6th November 1944.

(8)

Prepared by:

IPB/1/14/17

12 November 1944

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7 November with reference to the question of the employment of Italian Prisoners of War in France.

It is my distinct impression that in the course of a conversation with Your Excellency on October 10th, when I informed you of the Allied intentions in this matter, that you concurred and, as a consequence of your having raised no objection to this course, I so reported to the Supreme Allied Commander on the following day.

From your letter under acknowledgement I assume that you have changed your view and that, at least, you desire the alternative use of these Prisoners of War in Southern France as purely Italian Units working for the Allied Armies and under the orders of Allied Authorities as far as their employment is concerned, but under Italian discipline and command, i.e. as Italian soldiers, as distinct from Prisoners of War co-operators.

This view, as well as your suggestion that a conference comprising the representatives of the Governments which are interested in this matter should be called to deliberate and solve as a whole and in detail the question of the Prisoners of War in the hands of the Allies, I have submitted to the Supreme Allied Commander.

Sincerely yours,

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council
of Ministers, Italian Govern-
ment, Rome.

ELLEY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

cc: Chief of Staff
Political Section

9005 / cc

File
HGP

translation

B8a

The President of the
Council of Ministers

18902/10/77 - 1.7/19/5

Rome, 7 November 1944

Subject : Liberation of the Italian prisoners of war transferred to
France.

Dear Admiral Stone,

1. You certainly know that 30 thousand Italian prisoners of war were transferred from North Africa to France last September.

The news of this transfer made our prisoners of war and the Italian authorities hope that our soldiers would at least be allowed to take part directly in the fight against the common enemy, as the Government and the Italian people have been waiting to do, and still ask to be allowed to do, since the day that co-belligerency has been declared and acknowledged.

But this hope was disappointed for our soldiers were destined to the auxiliary services of the Allied armies, and grouped in working units, remaining in the status of prisoners of war.

2. To the reasons of a legal, political and moral order which render this status unjust and indefensible for all our prisoners of war in Allied hands, whatever they are, and which have often been put forward, we must add, for those who have been transferred to France that they are now in the zone of action where the Allied forces are operating, that they have the same activity of cooperation as the free troops of the Italian Government, in Italy, at the service of the 5th and 8th Allied Armies, and that they are probably destined to follow the Allied Armies in Germany, thus contacting the German populations, our prisoners of war, and the Italians interned in Germany.

The developments of this situation humiliate our soldiers and is prejudicial to the trust and dignity of the Italian nation.

3. As most of the measures relative to our prisoners of war decided by the Allied Authorities since 1943, this transfer shows that keeping our soldiers in the state of prisoners of war is a mistake which prejudices the interests of the Italian Government as well as those of the co-belligerence. Therefore, we renew the proposal to call together a meeting of the representatives of the Governments which are interested in this matter; they should have deliberative powers to examine and solve as a whole and in detail the great question of the Italian prisoners of war in the hand of the Allies.

4. Meanwhile, I think it my duty to draw the attention of the Allied Commission on the fact that it would be just and advisable to free at least

see ⑦

⑥

(18a)

the Italian prisoners of war who have been grouped in working units and transferred to France, so that they would become purely Italian units, ruled by our discipline, and under our command, as it is done in Italy for the Italian free troops, which do an identical work for the Allied Armies, remaining, as now, under the orders of the Allied Authorities as far as their employment is concerned.

Such a decision would not only remove the inconveniences that I have pointed out; and prevent the even more serious ones which might crop up later on, but also help to solve the question of the status of the prisoners of war which is one of the most important, among all those that the relations of co-belligerency with the Allied Government gave rise to.

I remain,

truly yours,

/s/ I. Kanoni

Commodore Henry W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission

R O M O

trans. I.O.

(6)

(19)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 924
Office of the Chief of Staff

8264/3/cas

7th November 1944.

To: War Ent. & I.P.C.M. Sub-Commission.

The attached translation of a letter from Prince Minister
Benedict is forwarded. You may wish to discuss this matter with
A/GS and A/G before submitting in draft a reply for A/G's
signature.

Frederick A. Smith
Chief Staff Officer,
to the Chief of Staff.

Copy to: Major Gayle.

~~Oct 5~~ - Oct 10

(6)

ACC

6808

COMZONE NATOUSSA SGD LARKIN
(L) 45067

55/02

OCT 021100A

PRIORITY

CITE SSPMC 7617
CITE GVP (SSGAP)

SECRET. UNVERIFIED STATEMENTS OF INDIVIDUALS, REF YOUR 4064 DATED 29 SEPT 44 INDICATE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES MAY BE IN THIS GROUP: A PRISONERS OF WAR OF GERMANS. B VOLUNTARY AND FORCED LABORERS FOR GERMANS. C MEMBERS OF FFI. D MEMBERS OF UNITS FIGHTING WITH 5 AND 8 ARMIES OR OF PARTISANS CAPTURED AND EMPLOYED AS PRISONERS OF WAR BY GERMANS, AS WELL AS ITALIAN FASCIST FIGHTING WITH GERMANS. SCREENING AGENCY HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO PREVENT INJUSTICE.

DIST

ACTION - WMD & POW (2)
INFO - A/CO
FILE (2)
FLOAT

SECRET

OCT 021831A

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9005/02

Excerpt from PC (44) 28th Meeting of Political Committee AFHQ

12 October 44

TOP SECRET

2. USE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SOUTHERN FRANCE: (2)

(Previous reference PC (44) 27th meeting - Conclusion 4(a))

COMMODORE STONE reported that the Italian Prime Minister had agreed verbally to the proposed employment of 28,000 Italian prisoners of war in FRANCE.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

Took note of the above.

TOP SECRET

(4)

Extract from PC (44) 27th Meeting of Political Committee AFHQ 4 Oct 44

TOP SECRET

4. USE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

(2) — (Paper No. PC (44) 113)

THE COMMITTEE had before them a paper indicating that the Italian Government had learned of the decision to employ 28,000 Italian prisoners of war in FRANCE as service troops, and raising the question of what communication, if any, should be made to the Italian Government on this matter.

MAJOR GENERAL NOCE pointed out that it was intended to use these Italians in rear of all allied units had not merely in rear of French units, as stated in the paper.

CAPTAIN STONE explained that to the Italian Government's enquiry on this subject he had replied that he was seeking information. When they were in possession of the facts it was possible that a protest would follow.

MR. MACMILLAN observed that in view of Italian co-belligerency this was a matter for discussion with the Italian Government and not with the protecting power (Switzerland), as had been suggested. He pointed out that this question had its roots in the fruitless negotiations with the Italian Government which had taken place earlier in the year regarding the status of Italian prisoners of war, and which had broken down mainly through the reluctance of the United States and British Governments to introduce the necessary legislation to effect a change in status. The use to which these prisoners of war would be put involved a breach of the letter of the Geneva Convention, but was consistent with the understanding agreed with Marshal Badoglio regarding the employment of prisoners of war. If the Italian Government pressed the matter, he felt that they should be told that the Allied were ready to re-open negotiations if they so wished, but that it should be pointed out that the Italian Government had previously passed over in silence more than one opportunity of doing so. He suggested that Captain Stone should advise the Italian Government verbally of the use to which the prisoners of war in question were being put, and should seek the Italian Government's informal acceptance of the position, in confirmation of the assurance previously given by Marshal Badoglio.

CAPTAIN STONE agreed that the approach suggested by Mr. MacMillan held a fair prospect of success.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER reported that the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission had received a letter from the Italian Prime Minister requesting that ITALY be allowed to participate actively in the armistice to be imposed on GERMANY in the name of the United Nations. This question was akin to that under discussion, as being further evidence that the Italian Government were feeling their way toward

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MR. MACMILLAN pointed out that there might well not be a formal armistice with GERMANY. If there were, a clause would be required providing for the association with the United Nations of the cobelligerent nations, as such.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

(a) Approved the British Resident Minister's suggestion at "X" above and directed that the Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission take action on this basis.

TOP SECRET

- I
- (b) Invited the U.S. Political Adviser and the British Resident Minister, in conjunction with G-5, to submit at the next meeting recommendations as to the answer to be sent to the Italian Prime Minister's letter regarding Italian participation in the German armistice.

TOP SECRET

SECRETC O P YALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

K-292

PC (44) 113SECRET

2nd October 1944

COPY NO 44POLITICAL COMMITTEEUSE OF ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR
IN SOUTHERN FRANCENote by Secretary

1. ACC advise in their telegram No. 4027 of 29th September that the Italian Government understand that it is planned to employ about 30,000 Italian prisoners of war as labour battalions in rear of first line French units operating in FRANCE. ACC request information as to the position.

2. G-1(A) state that about 23,000 Italian prisoners of war in United States custody are scheduled to move from NORTH AFRICA to FRANCE, or are already in FRANCE, to be used as service troops in support of DRAGON and will continue on this duty during the war against GERMANY. This is in accord with the Badoglio proclamation and has been presented to the French administration as a military necessity to assist in the liberation of FRANCE.

3. G-1(A) point out that no question of combat or combat support arises since none of these units will be forward of the communications zone, i.e., none will be employed directly in rear of either 7th Army or Armee B. These individuals retain the status of prisoners of war and under the Geneva Convention are accorded all rights thereunder except in relation to those articles which as a result of the Badoglio proclamation are not in effect.

4. G-1(A) add that Commanding General, Communications Zone, MATOUSA, affirms that these Italian service troops in DRAGON will be required during the prosecution of the war against GERMANY. It is planned to evacuate them to ITALY soon after the end of the war with GERMANY. There can be no question of using any Italians as combat troops, except through the usual prescribed channels and it is not contemplated at present that Italians should be used for combat roles outside ITALY.

5. No notification of the intended use of the 23,000 prisoners of war scheduled for DRAGON was made in any quarter solely on grounds of military security. G-1(A) consider that no security or other reasons preclude notification at this time and recommend that an appropriate notice concerning the use of Italian prisoners of war as service support troops in the communications zone in Southern FRANCE be sent to the Allied Control Commission for forwarding to the Italian Government.

6. G-1(B), G-2, G-5 and the U.S. Political Advisor concur in this recommendation.

7. The British Resident Minister feels that if the Italians were informed now regarding the employment of these prisoners of war, they would be encouraged to make further complaint and to enquire about the employment and location of other

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2. G-1(A) state that about 28,000 Italian prisoners of war in United States custody are scheduled to move from NORTH AFRICA to FRANCE, or are already in FRANCE, to be used as service troops in support of DRAGON and will continue on this duty during the war against GERMANY. This is in accord with the Badoglio proclamation and has been presented to the French administration as a military necessity to assist in the liberation of FRANCE.

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5. No notification of the intended use of the 28,000 prisoners of war scheduled for DRAGON was made in any quarter solely on grounds of military security. G-1(A) consider that no security or other reasons preclude notification at this time and recommend that an appropriate notice concerning the use of Italian prisoners of war as service support troops in the communications zone in Southern FRANCE be sent to the Allied Control Commission for forwarding to the Italian Government.

6. G-1(B), G-2, G-5 and the U.S. Political Advisor concur in this recommendation.

7. The British Resident Minister feels that if the Italians were informed now regarding the employment of these prisoners of war, they would be encouraged to make further complaint and to enquire about the employment and location of other Italian prisoners of war. He points out that it is possible to return no reply to the request for information addressed to the ACC by the Italian Government but that to do this would leave the Italians under the impression that the prisoners of war were in fact working in the front line. He feels that in view of these considerations the Political Committee should decide whether or not a reply should be made to the Italian Government.

8. G-1(A) maintain their recommendation, pointing out that the protecting power for any nationals retained as prisoners of war is entitled to specific information concerning their location and status.

See 68

SECRET

9. The Political Committee is requested to advise the Supreme Allied Commander whether a reply should be made to the Italian Government concerning the 28,000 Italian prisoners of war scheduled for use in Southern FRANCE and if so in what terms the reply should be couched.

/s/ J. H. Lascelles
/t/ J. H. LASCELLES,
COLONEL,
SECRETARY.

DISTRIBUTION

Supreme Allied Commander
Deputy Supreme Allied Commander
Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean
Air Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean
COMNAVHAW
Chief of Staff
Chief Administrative Officer
Deputy Chief of Staff
U.S. Political Adviser
British Resident Minister
Chief, PWS
Secretary, General Staff
G-1 (A)
G-1 (B)
G-2
G-3
G-3 Special Operations
G-4 (A)
G-4 (B)
G-5
Secretary, IS & PS
Secretary, Middle East Defence Committee, MEDEF
Liaison Section,
Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission
Spares

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POW Sub. Com.*

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 British Resident Minister
 Chief, PWB
 Secretary, General Staff
 G-1 (A)
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 G-2
 G-3
 G-3 Special Operations
 G-4 (A)
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 Secretary, IS & PS
 Secretary, Middle East Defence Committee, CHQ MEV
 Liaison Section,
 Acting Chief Commissioner, Allied Control Commission
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 POW Sub-Com

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AFHQ

HQ ACC, APO 394
424 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 29/9-10/45
By DFE

HQ. ACC

SECRET

4027

PRIORITY

WMD & IPW SO

29 Sept. 1944

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT STATE THAT FROM INFORMATION PAREN TO AFHQ FROM HQ ACC STATED
STONIS PAREN RECEIVED THEY UNDERSTAND IT IS PLANNED TO EMPLOY ABOUT THIRTY THOUSAND
ITALIAN EX PW AS LABOUR BATTALIONS IN REAR OF FIRST LINE FRENCH UNITS OPERATING IN
FRANCE PARA MAY I BE INFORMED WITH REGARD TO THE POSITION IN VIEW OF THE REPORT OF
THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

(Personal note)

Gen Wilson knows nothing
about this except the
5000 Croat-Hungarians for
Corsica

(EWS)

See (5)

FILES (A) B

DIST: W.M.D. & I.P.W.
A/CC
POLITICAL SECTION

L.T. MONTANT, JR
1st Lt., A.G.D.
Adjutant

Q. M. C. Form 1558 (Old No. 400)
Revised July 20, 1918

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 000.1

POLITICS

(6)

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
116) 150/9/2	MR. MAC MILLAN	16 MAR.	GEN. MAC F.	RE (79). IT. REPR. M. ON ADV. COUNCIL BEING CONSIDERED.
117) FILE NO. 47 SG 250	EXEC. GIUNTA MAJ. DOE	18 MAR. 18 MAR.	GEN. MAC F. EXEC. GIUNTA	RE COMPLAINTS & LOCAL DISSAT. IN POTENZA, CERIGNOLA, SARDINIA & FOGGIA.
118) FNAFF#1326	BADOLLO	17 MAR	GEN. MAC F.	FWDs MEMO RE ROME AS AN OPEN CITY.
119) MGS 357.7	Lt. Col. PARKMAN	15 Mar.	A.C.C.	T'mits CCS directive on applic. of Art. 28 of Addit. Conditions of Armistice
120) FILE 134V CH. of Gov.	Badoglio	17 Mar.	Gen. Mac F.	Bad. c'plains about "Stalin libera" bur- lesque of Malta meeting.
121) TA 240/16 148/FS	Adm. Mac Fraser	7 Mar.	" "	Acoustic mines at Taranto.
122) Citizens & docce FDM		26 March	Gen. Mac F. CC	Complaining about corruption of Allied Gov. & praising Maj. Simplicio
123) ACC/23/2/INT	LORD STANSFORD	19 MAR.	C.C.	BOUNDARIES OF POTENZA PROV.
124) EXEC. GIUNTA M 120 CC/G/149	EXEC. GIUNTA Gen. Mac F.	22 Mar. 23 " 23 "	GEN. MAC F. FREEDOM Exec. Giunta	RE (62). Giunta reminds Gen. Mac F. who reminds Fdm that no reply has been recd.
125) CC/P/156	Gen. Mac F.	26 "	Gen. Harding	Fwd's copy of (880). No reply required.
126) File 899	Badoglio	26 "	Gen. Mac F.	Re food problem in liberated Italy
127) 21/35/CA CC 000.1	Gen. Mac F.	27 "	FOWIT	CAN we send someone with food for Rome to Anzio?
128) CC/G/159	" "	29 "	AFHQ	FWDs. (118) for food to Wash. & London
129) CC/P/160	" "	" "	Badoglio	Re (118) & informs of (128).
130) LAB 091.4351	COL. BAIN	26 "	C.C.	RE LABOR GEN'L ORDERS IN LIB. ITALY
131) FILE 2445	BADOLLO	28 "	C.C.	FOOD SITN. IN SICILY
132) FAT 2633	LUSH	" "	IBS	WAGES OF UNSKILLED LABOR IN SICILY
133) CC/P/165	GEN. MAC F. COL. ADAMS, ECON.	31 " 31 "	BADOLLO C.C.	REPLIES TO (126).
134) M 130	CC	2 APRIL	FREEDOM	REPORT ON MTH. OF ITAL. COMMUNISTS
135) M 132	C.C.	2 APRIL	FREEDOM	Broadening base of Govt. Badoglio's plans.
136) M 134	CC	3 Apr.	Freedom	Reber spoke Badoglio this AM on Communist Party Decision
137) File 806 CC/P/172	Badoglio CC	17 Mar. 3 Apr.	CC Badoglio	More of Ministry of War to Rocca
138) M 135	CC	4 Apr	Freedom	Re (134). Re Junta's mtg. to discuss communist proposals
124a) M 121	CC	23 Mar	Freedom	Polit. manifestations of Italo-Russ Diplomacy
124b) M 122	CC	24 "	Freedom	King has informed Cabinet of his plan & is also known to Giunta
139) —	FR. NAT. COM. LIB C.C.	3 Apr. 6 Apr.	CC M. NUOERT GUERIN	Inviting C.C. to attend mtg. of Advisory Council.
140) MGS 561.1	COL. PARKMAN	4 Apr.	CC	Re: Primes' ltr. on food situ.
141) DCC 091.1	Stone	5 Apr.	Dr. Gallenga	Oct. no. of that of Reale's Poling. op.
142) M 14V	CC	7 "	Fdm.	Re Giunta's Dec. after Senate mtg.
143) CC/P/187	CC	8 "	High Comm'n, Sicily	Congrats on yr. appoint.
144) M 143	CC	10 "	Fdm	Dec. of Socialist Party
145) 194/2/CA LAB/091.447	Lush Labor Sub. Com.	11 " 14 "	CC AF Local Resources Bd.	Increase in food ration to Italian heavy workers
146) M 145	CC	12 "	Fdm.	King has made formal announcement of his plan.

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

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