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

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

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MISCELLANEOUS
JULY 1944 - DEC. 1946

0727

785015

PRESIDENTA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
- Ufficio Stampa -

N.1087

Il Ministero dell'Interno comunica:

Alcune centinaia di degenti negli Ospedali "Torlanini" e "Ramazzini" hanno fatto stamane una dimostrazione davanti al Viminale. Una Commissione dei suddetti fu presentata dal Prof. Dott. Giovanni L'Eltore al Sottosegretario On.Corsi, al quale venne consegnato un ordine del giorno contenente varie richieste circa l'assistenza ospedaliera e post-ospedaliera degli emmalati.

L'On.Corsi s'è interessato agli urgenti bisogni dei dimostranti ed ha promesso loro tutto il suo appoggio.

Roma, 12 dicembre 1946 - ore 22

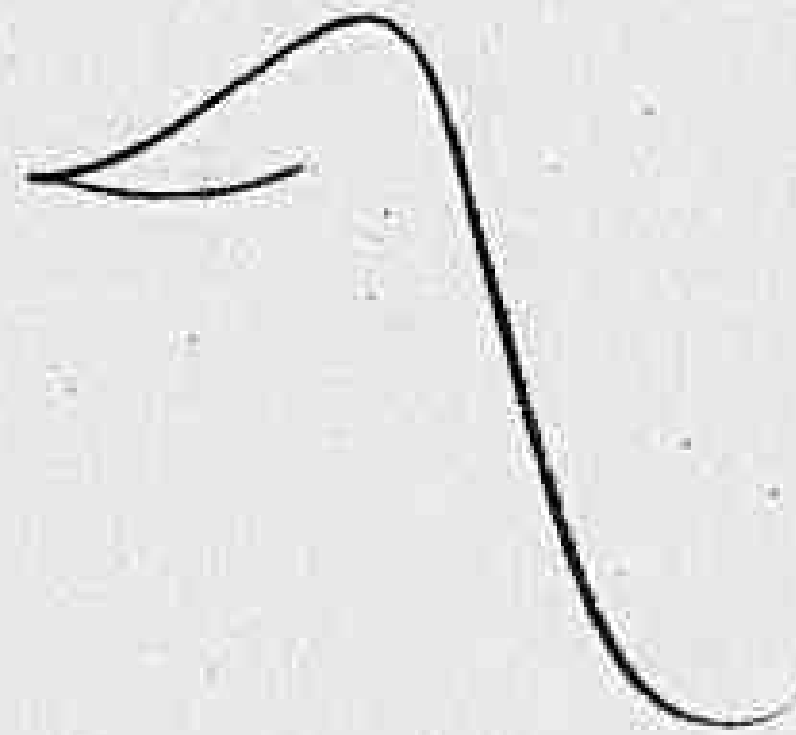
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"Ramezzini" hanno fatto stamene una dimostrazione davanti al
Viminale. Una Commissione dei suddetti fu presentata dal Prof.
Dott. Giovanni L'Eltore al Sottosegretario On.Corsi, al quale
venne consegnato un ordine del giorno contenente varie richie-
ste circa l'assistenza ospitaliera e post-ospitaliera degli
ammalati.

L'On.Corsi s'è interessato agli urgenti bisogni dei dimo-
stranti ed ha promesso loro tutto il suo appoggio.

Roma, 12 dicembre 1946 - ore 22

1087



N.1083

Il Ministero dei Trasporti comunica:

L'interruzione della linea Adriatica in seguito all'alluvione che ha provocato il cedimento del ponte sul torrente Conca fra Rimini ed Ancona, e la parziale interruzione della linea Firenze-Bologna hanno obbligato a convogliare gran parte del traffico Nord-Sud sulle linee Tirrenica e sulla pontremolese, ciò che ha provocato il ristagno nelle varie stazioni di circa duemila carri.

Date queste difficili condizioni, la Direzione Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato, allo scopo di decongestionare il traffico, in data 8 corrente ha disposto la sospensione dell'acettazione di tutti i trasporti, esclusi gli alimentari e i medicinali.

In data 10 corrente sono state impartite disposizioni per cui, oltre gli alimentari e i medicinali, vengano accettati anche i trasporti di carta da giornali, gli incisioni da stampa e i generi di monopolio e perchè i carri contenenti la carta vengano fatti proseguire a destino con i mezzi più celeri non esclusi i treni viaggiatori.

Roma 12 dicembre 1946 - Ore 3

0730

renze-Bologna hanno obbligato a convogliare gran parte del traffico Nord-Sud sulla linea Tirrenica e sulla pontremolese, ciò che ha provocato il ristagno nelle varie stazioni di circa duemila carri.

Date queste difficili condizioni, la Direzione Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato, allo scopo di decongestionare il traffico, in data 8 corrente ha disposto la sospensione dell'ac-
cettazione di tutti i trasporti, esclusi gli alimentari e i me-
dicinali.

In data 10 corrente sono state impartite disposizioni per-
chè, oltre gli alimentari e i medicinali, vengano accettati an-
che i trasporti di carta da giornali, gli inchiestri da stampa
e i generi di monopolio e perchè i carri contenenti la carta ven-
gano fatti proseguire a destino con i mezzi più celeri non escl-
si i treni viaggiatori.

Roma 12 dicembre 1946 - Cre 3

1038



PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
-- Ufficio Stampa --

N. 1082

Il Ministero dell'Interno comunica:

Con DD.MM. in data 1° luglio 1946, pubblicati rispettivamente nelle Gazzette Ufficiali del 6, 7 e 9 corrente sono stati indetti dal Ministero dell'Interno i seguenti concorsi riservati ai reduci ed alle altre categorie di persone indicate nel D.I.L. 26 marzo 1946, n. 141.

Concorso per esame per l'ammissione di 70 vicesegretari in prove nell'Amministrazione Civile dell'Interno;

Concorso per esame per l'ammissione di 39 vicesegretari in prove nell'Amministrazione Civile dell'Interno;

Concorso per titoli per l'ammissione di 65 alunni d'ordine in prova nell'Amministrazione Civile dell'Interno;

Concorso per titoli per l'ammissione di 40 inservienti in prova nell'Amministrazione Civile dell'Interno.

Le domande per partecipare ai predetti concorsi dovranno essere presentate alle Prefetture nel termine di 60 giorni da quelli successivi alle rispettive date di pubblicazione.

Roma, 11 dicembre 1946, ore 1,45.

1082

0732

Con D.D.M.M. in data 10 luglio 1946, pubblicati rispettivamente nelle Gazzette Ufficiali del 6, 7 e 9 corrente sono stati indetti dal Ministero dell'Interno i seguenti concorsi riservati ai reduci ed alle altre categorie di persone indicate nel D.I.L. 26 marzo 1946, n. 141.

Concorso per esame per l'ammissione di 70 vicesegretari in prova nell'Amministrazione Civile dell'Interno;
Concorso per esame per l'ammissione di 39 viceragionieri in prova nell'Amministrazione Civile dell'Interno;
Concorso per titoli per l'ammissione di 65 alunni d'ordine in prova nell'Amministrazione Civile dell'Interno;
Concorso per titoli per l'ammissione di 40 inservienti in prova nell'Amministrazione Civile dell'Interno.

Le domande per partecipare ai predetti concorsi dovranno essere presentate alle Prefetture nel termine di 60 giorni da quelli successivi alle rispettive date di pubblicazione.

Roma, 11 dicembre 1946, ore 1,45.

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY TO
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AND REFER TO

BUMED-MH
P2-3

30 August 1946



WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



Circular Letter No. 46-129

To: All Ships and Stations

Subj: Optical Technology and Spectacle Dispensing, Specialization Courses in.

Ref: (a) Catalog of Hospital Corps Schools and Courses, Revised 1944 (NAVMED-367).
(b) Addendum to Catalog of Hospital Corps Schools and Courses, Revised 1944 (NAVMED-367).
(c) BuMed CirLtr 45-17, 20 Jan 1945 (Bull. BuMed CirLtrs. July 1939-July 1945 or N.D. Bull. Jan-June 1945. Item 45-85, page 319).

Encl: 1. (HW) Curriculums, compendiums and qualifications for courses in Optical Technology and Spectacle Dispensing.

1. Specialization courses for enlisted personnel of the Hospital Corps in Optical Technology and Spectacle Dispensing are hereby established and shall be made a part of ref (a). The minimum and desirable qualifications shall be made a part of ref (b).

2. Ref (c) should be modified to include the qualifications for assignment to courses of instruction in Optical Technology and Spectacle Dispensing.

3. Enclosure #1 sets forth the curriculums, compendiums, and minimum and desirable requirements for nomination to these courses.

4. The length of the course in Optical Technology is six (6) months. Spectacle Dispensing is a two (2) months course, but is accelerated to five (5) weeks until the acute shortage is alleviated. The instruction center for these courses is the U. S. Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, New York. A hospital corpsman who successfully completes the course in Optical Technology, will be designated "Optician". One who completes the course in Spectacle Dispensing, will be designated "Spectacle Dispenser".

5. This procedure will not conflict with the pamphlet "Instruction for the Navy Personnel Accounting System" nor the "Manual of Enlisted Navy Job Classifications".

1088

Ross T. McIntire
ROSS T. MCINTIRE
Vice Admiral (MC) USN
Chief of Bureau

NJC 94400

CERTIFICATE IN OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY
(OPTICIAN)

Subjects	HOURS	
	Didactic	Practical
OPC 1 Theoretic Optics	200	70
AP 7 Anatomy and Physiology (Ocular)	45	0
OPC 2 Mechanical Optics	80	425
OPC 3 Maintenance and Repair (Optical Equipment)	40	100
	<u>365</u>	<u>595</u>
Total hours		
Grand total		960

OPC 1 THEORETIC OPTICS

Basic Theory of Optical Science and its application.

AP 7 ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (Ocular)

Advanced anatomy and physiology of the eye and associated organs.

OPC 2 MECHANICAL OPTICS

Application of optical laboratory procedures.

OPC 3 MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR (Optical Equipment)

Repair and servicing of optical equipment.

References: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U.S. Navy.
Optical Equipment Instruction Manuals of various manufacturers.
Specifications and Instructional Guide for Optical Service Units.
Catalog of Navy Material, Bureau of Medicine & Surgery Section.

DEPARTMENT OF OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY

OPC 1 Theoretic Optics

Fundamental laws of light-refraction; reflection; lenses; prisms.
Mathematics - basic algebra as applicable to optics.
Ophthalmic lenses - structure; distribution of power in spheres, plano cylinders and compounds; types of lenses; applications.
Transposition - basic rules; mathematical principles.
Bifocal lenses - construction; types; adjustment.
Power in lenses - vertex and effective.
Prisms - prismatic principles in lenses; relationship to optical center.
Decentration - formulae; for prismatic effect; for interpupillary distance; for bifocals.
Base Curves - theories and principles of surface grinding.
Neutralization - trial lenses; curvature calculations; measurement of vertex focal length.
Facial measurements - determination; adjustment of frame; compensation for facial abnormalities.
Optical Service Units - history; policy; mission.

AP 7 Anatomy and Physiology (Ocular)

Ocular anatomy - mechanism of accommodation.
Refraction - refractive anomalies and their correction; prescription writing and interpretation.

OPC 2 Mechanical Optics

Laboratory procedure - measurement of facial contours and determination of frame dimensions; checking the power of uncut lens; centering and laying out of axis according to required prescription; cutting and edging lens to proper size and shape; beveling and insertion of lenses in frame; alignment of completed spectacles; final check of power, axis and binocular relationship; drilling; mounting and truing of rimless lenses and mountings; soldering and frames repairs; emergency repairs.
Repetition of above procedure - individual participation until trainee is proficient in each operation; explanation and demonstration of mechanical differences in various makes of equipment.
Stock Control - inventory; records; required monthly and annual reports; establishing absorption rates and requisitioning supplies.

OPC 3 Maintenance and Repair (Optical Equipment)

Equipment - servicing; oiling; adjusting; preservation.
 Repair of Equipment - identification of spare parts; use of catalogs of various manufacturers; replacement and/or repair of component parts.

NJC 95300

CERTIFICATE IN SPECTACLE DISPENSING
 (SPECTACLE DISPENSER)

	Subjects	HOURS	
		Didactic	Practical
SD 1	Spectacle Dispensing, Theoretical	150	0
AP 7	Anatomy and Physiology (Ocular)	45	0
SD 2	Practical Optics	25	100
	Total hours	220	100
	Grand total		320

SD 1 SPECTACLE DISPENSING, THEORETICAL

Theory of optical science as related to spectacle dispensing.

AP 7 ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (Ocular)

Specialized study of the eye and associated organs.

SD 2 PRACTICAL OPTICS

Application of spectacle dispensing laboratory procedures.

References: Handbook of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Navy.
 Instructional Guide for Optical Dispensing Agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF SPECTACLE DISPENSING

SD 1 Spectacle Dispensing, Theoretical

Fundamental laws of light - refraction; reflection; lenses; prisms.
 Mathematics - basic algebra as applicable to optics.
 Ophthalmic lenses - structure; curvatures; distribution of power in spheres, plane cylinders and compounds; types.
 Transposition - basic rules; mathematical principles.
 Bifocal lenses - adjustment; types.
 Prisms - prismatic principles in lenses; relationship to optical center.
 Decentration - formulae; for prismatic effect; for interpupillary distance; for bifocals.
 Neutralization - trial lenses; curvature calculations; measurement of vertex focal lengths.

AP 7 Anatomy and Physiology (Ocular)

Ocular anatomy - mechanics of accommodation.
 Refraction - refractive anomalies and their correction; prescription writing and interpretation.

SD 2 Practical Optics

Dispensing - facial measurements; adjusting and aligning frames; compensation for facial abnormalities; checking lens powers and prescription; minor and emergency repairs.
 Records - monthly dispensing reports; spectacle order forms; dispensing unit files; policy of Navy Spectacle Program.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

2 years high school
 (including course in algebra)
 Mechanical ability
 Manual dexterity

CERTIFICATE IN OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY

CERTIFICATE IN SPECTACLE DISPENSING

2 years high school
 (including course in algebra)
 Manual dexterity

DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS

High School graduate
 (including courses in algebra, geometry and physics)
 Previous optical or related experience

High school graduate
 (including courses in algebra, geometry and physics)
 Mechanical ability

Translation

In relation with the decision of the High Commissariat for sanctions against fascism to bring before the High Court of Justice also the senators that hadn't been brought before it before, objections have been raised that it exceeds the powers conferred to the High Commissariat.

In fact, in August 1944, the said High Commissariat fully and totally exercised the faculty acknowledged to it by the laws in force. In the note published on August 8th by the said High Commissariat;

- a) brought the greatest part of the senators before the High Court of Justice, for the declaration of decadence;
- b) stated it would later take action against the senators who were then residing in the North, and for the Albanian ones.
- c) mentioned the reasons for which 'after mature information' it hadn't and didn't decide to denounce the remaining senators. The said senators, in fact, though they had formally accepted fascism, had to its opinion, undeniable merits, for having always tried to prevent the mistakes of the regime.

The above mentioned exception seems preclusive, and this for legal and political considerations, as mentioned in the said note of the High Commissariat.

For legal reasons, for in the exercise of every power, the 'bis in idem' isn't admitted, nor is it possible to undo after a while what has formerly been done, whether good or bad.

For political reasons, for the legislative decree of the lieutenant which regulates this matter, far from wishing the suppression of the legislative assembly, only wants its epuration. It is also impossible to attribute to this decree the intention of having the assemblies live in an indefinite state of perplexity and uncertainty. On the other hand, it isn't superfluous to remind that, on this occasion, the High Commissariat had to consider the list as 'not to be added to', also observing that the senators, like all citizens, have a right not to remain for ever under a shadow of suspicion.

Exceptional laws are to be enforced within a certain limit of time, either explicitly or implicitly mentioned in the law itself.

In the case of the epuration of the Senate, - when a year ago, the High Commissariat denounced a certain number of senators to the High Court, and declared the others to be innocent - it exhausted its function - so that every new denunciation against senators, reopening the delay for the enforcement, should have been authorized by the power which issued the law, otherwise the juridical power is invading the sphere of the legislative power.

This is confirmed by the regret expressed by the Council of Ministers, a propos of the new denunciation of senators, saying that such an act has a political, that is to say a legislative character.

The new denunciation of the High Commissariat is therefore an open abuse of power, and a most serious attack against the general principles of right which govern the state.

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Translation

In relation with the decision of the High Commissariat for sanctions against fascism to bring before the High Court of Justice also the senators that hadn't been brought before it before, objections have been raised that it exceeds the powers conferred to the High Commissariat.

In fact, in August 1944, the said High Commissariat fully and totally exercised the faculty acknowledged to it by the laws in force. In the note published on August 8th by the said High Commissariat,

- a) brought the greatest part of the senators before the High Court of Justice, for the declaration of decadence;
- b) stated it would later take action against the senators who were then residing in the North, and for the Albanian ones.
- c) mentioned the reasons for which (after mature information) it hadn't and didn't decide to denounce the remaining senators. The said senators, in fact, though they had formally accepted fascism, and to its opinion, undeniable merits, for having always tried to prevent the mistakes of the regime.

The above mentioned exception seems precarious, and this for legal and political considerations, as mentioned in the main note of the High Commissariat.

For legal reasons, for in the exercise of every power, the 'this incident' isn't admitted, nor is it possible to undo after a while what has formerly been done, whether good or bad.

For political reasons, for the legislative decree of the Government which regulates this matter, far from wishing the suppression of the legislative assembly, only wants its epuration. It is also impossible to attribute to this decree the intention of having the assemblies live in an indefinite state of perplexity and uncertainty. On the other hand, it isn't superfluous to remind that, on this occasion, the High Commissariat had to consider the list as 'not to be added to', also observing that the senators, like all citizens, have a right not to remain for ever under a shadow of suspicion.

Exceptional laws are to be enforced within a certain limit of time, either explicitly or implicitly mentioned in the law itself.

In the case of the epuration of the senate, - when a year ago, the High Commissariat denounced a certain number of senators to the High Court, and declared the others to be innocent - it exhausted its function - so that every new denunciation against senators, reopening the delay for the enforcement, should have been authorized by the power which issued the law, otherwise the juridical power is invading the sphere of the legislative power.

This is confirmed by the regret expressed by the Council of Ministers, a propos of the new denunciation of senators, saying that such an act has a political, that is to say a legislative character.

The new denunciation of the High Commissariat is therefore an open abuse of power, and a most serious attack against the general principles of right which govern the state.

Translation

In relation with the decision of the High Commissariat for sanctions against fascism to bring before the High Court of Justice also the senators that hadn't been brought before it before, objections have been raised that it exceeds the powers conferred to the High Commissariat.

In fact, in August 1944, the said High Commissariat fully and totally exercised the faculty acknowledged to it by the laws in force. In the note published on August 6th by the said High Commissariat,

- a) brought the greatest part of the senators before the High Court of Justice, for the declaration of decadence;
- b) stated it would later take action against the senators who were then residing in the north, and for the Albanian ones.
- c) mentioned the reasons for which (after mature information) it hadn't and didn't decide to denounce the remaining senators. The said senators, in fact, though they had formally accepted fascism, had to its opinion, undeniable merits, for having always tried to prevent the mistakes of the regime.

The above mentioned exception seems preclusive, and thus for legal and political considerations, as mentioned in the said note of the High Commissariat.

For legal reasons, for in the exercise of every power, the 'vis in idem' isn't admitted, nor is it possible to undo after a while what has formerly been done, whether good or bad.

For political reasons, for the legislative decree of the Lieutenant which regulates this matter, far from wishing the suppression of the legislative assembly, only wants its epuration. It is also impossible to attribute to this decree the intention of having the assembly live in an indefinite state of perplexity and uncertainty. On the other hand, it isn't superfluous to remind that, on this occasion, the High Commissariat had to consider the list as 'not to be added to', also observing that the senators, like all citizens, have a right not to remain for ever under a shadow of suspicion.

Exceptional laws are to be enforced within a certain limit of time, either explicitly or implicitly mentioned in the law itself.

In the case of the epuration of the Senate, - when a year ago, the High Commissariat denounced a certain number of senators to the High Court, and declared the others to be innocent - it exhausted its function - so that every new denunciation against senators, reopening the delay for the enforcement, should have been authorized by the power which issued the law, otherwise the juridical power is invading the sphere of the legislative power.

This is confirmed by the regret expressed by the Council of Ministers, a propos of the new denunciation of senators, saying that such an act has a political, that is to say a legislative character.

The new denunciation of the High Commissariat is therefore an open abuse of power, and a most serious attack against the general principles of right which govern the state.

Translation

In relation with the decision of the High Commissariat for sanctions against fascism to bring before the High Court of Justice also the senators that hadn't been brought before it before, objections have been raised that it exceeds the powers conferred to the High Commissariat.

In fact, in August 1944, the said High Commissariat fully and totally exercised the faculty acknowledged to it by the laws in force. In the note published on August 8th by the said High Commissariat;

- a) brought the greatest part of the senators before the High Court of Justice, for the declaration of decadence;
- b) stated it would later take action against the senators who were then residing in the North, and for the Albanian ones.
- c) mentioned the reasons for which 'after mature information' it hadn't and didn't decide to denounce the remaining senators. The said senators, in fact, though they had formally accepted fascism, had to its opinion, undeniable merits, for having always tried to prevent the mistakes of the regime.

The above mentioned exception seems preclusive, and this for legal and political considerations, as mentioned in the said note of the High Commissariat.

For legal reasons, for in the exercise of every power, the 'this in itself' isn't admitted, nor is it possible to undo after a while what has formerly been done, whether good or bad.

For political reasons, for the legislative decree of the plenipotentiary which regulates this matter, far from wishing the suppression of the legislative assembly, only wants its separation. It is also impossible to attribute to this decree the intention of having the assembly live in an indefinite state of perplexity and uncertainty. On the other hand, it isn't superfluous to remind that, on this occasion, the High Commissariat had to consider the list as 'not to be added to', also observing that the senators, like all citizens, have a right not to remain for ever under a shadow of suspicion.

Exceptional laws are to be enforced within a certain limit of time, either explicitly or implicitly mentioned in the law itself.

In the case of the separation of the Senate, - when a year ago, the High Commissariat denounced a certain number of senators to the High Court, and declared the others to be innocent - it exhausted its function - so that every new denunciation against senators, reopening the delay for the enforcement, should have been authorized by the power which issued the law, otherwise the juridical power is invading the sphere of the legislative power.

This is confirmed by the regret expressed by the Council of Ministers, a propos of the new denunciation of senators, saying that such an act has a political, that is to say a legislative character.

The new denunciation of the High Commissariat is therefore an open abuse of power, and a most serious attack against the general principles of right which govern the state.

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

785015

Hold for Space

0741

785015

WITH UNITED STATES FUNDS

FROM : COMNAVNAV

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION : COMDRGR
SENUSNAVOFF ALGIERS
ALUSLO MARSEILLE
COMDT KDS PALERMO

PRIORITY

(PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES)

261316 DEC 1945

THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED FOR INFORMATION X QUOTE A SUB COMMITTEE OF THE MEAD SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM LEAVES OAKLAND ON 31 DEC AND WILL PROCEED WESTWARD ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO HAWAII GUAM AND THE PHILIPPINES FROM PHILIPPINES WI WILL INSPECT OKINAWA TOKYO AND SHANGHI THENCE THROUGH INDIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPE BACK TO UNITED STATES X PARA X THE COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED THEY BE PROVIDED A HEARING AND THAT THERE BE AVAILABLE APPROPRIATE RECORDS AND WITNESSES AT EACH PLACE VISITED SO THAT THE COMMITTEE MAY OBTAIN EXPEDITOUSLY THE INFORMATION IN WHICH IT IS INTERESTED X AMONG OTHER ITEMS ON WHICH THE SUBCOMMITTEE DESIRES INFORM A ATION THERE ARE LISTED THE FOLLOWING THE QUANTITY CHARACTER AND LOCATION OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT OF BOTH THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND NAVY DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES OF SUPPLIES WHICH WILL BE NEEDED FOR FUTURE MILITARY USE (A) FOR THE SUPPORT OF OCCUTATION FORCES AND (B) FOR EQUIPPING AND SUPPLYING PERMANENT MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES X PARA X ANY PROGRAMS FOR THE SUPPLYING OF ALLIES X PARA X SALVAGE AND RECLAMATION OPERATIONS INVESTIGATION REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE DESTRUCTION OF USABLE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT X PARA X UTILIZATION OF OCEAN MERCHANT SHIPPING AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES X PARA X DISPOSITION OF THE CARGOES OF VESSLES AND THE VESSLS THEMSELVES WHEN NOT NEEDED FOR MILITARY PROGRAMS X PARA X DECLARATIONS OF SURPLUSE SURPLUSES X PARA X DISPOSAL OF SURPLUSES ABROAD PARA BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND BY THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION SERVICE ELSEWHERE X PARA X PERMANENT MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES DESIRED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT X PARA X ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES CIVILIAN AGENCIES ABROAD X PARA X EXPENDITURE OF UNITED STATES FUNDS OR THE USE OF MATERIALS SUPPLIES AND GOODS DERIVED FROM UNITED STATES FUNDS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AS A PART OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE X PARA X ACTION ADDRESSES

FROM : COMNAVNAV

UNCLASSIFIED

ACTION : COMNDRGR
SENUSNAVOFF ALGIERS
ALUSLO MARSEILLE
COMDT KDS PALERMO

PRIORITY

(PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES)

261316 DEC 1945

THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED FOR INFORMATION X QUOTE A SUB COMMITTEE OF THE REAR SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM LEAVES OAKLAND ON 31 DEC AND WILL PROCEED WESTWARD ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO HAWAII GUAM AND THE PHILIPPINES FROM PHILIPPINES W WILL INSPECT OKINAWA TOKYO AND SHANGHI THENCE THROUGH INDIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPE BACK TO UNITED STATES X PARA X THE COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED THEY BE PROVIDED A HEARING AND THAT THERE BE AVAILABLE APPROPRIATE RECORDS AND WITNESSES AT EACH PLACE VISITED SO THAT THE COMMITTEE MAY OBTAIN EXPEDITOUSLY THE INFORMATION IN WHICH IT IS INTERESTED X AMONG OTHER ITEMS ON WHICH THE SUBCOMMITTEE DESIRES INFORMATION THERE ARE LISTED THE FOLLOWING THE QUANTITY CHARACTER AND LOCATION OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT OF BOTH THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND NAVY DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES OF W SUPPLIES WHICH WILL BE NEEDED FOR FUTURE MILITARY USE (A) FOR THE SUPPORT OF OCCUPATION FORCES AND (B) FOR EQUIPPING AND SUPPLYING PERMANENT MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES X PARA X ANY PROGRAMS FOR THE SUPPLYING OF ALLIES X PARA X SALVAGE AND RECLAMATION OPERATIONS INVESTIGATION REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE DESTRUCTION OF USABLE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT X PARA X UTILIZATION OF OCEAN MERCHANT SHIPPING AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES X PARA X DISPOSITION OF THE CARGOES OF VESSELS AND THE VESSELS THEMSELVES WHEN NOT NEEDED FOR MILITARY PROGRAMS X PARA X DECLARATIONS OF SURPLUS SURPLUSES X PARA X DISPOSAL OF SURPLUSES ABROAD PARA BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND BY THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION SERVICE ELSEWHERE X PARA X PERMANENT MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES DESIRED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT X PARA X ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES CIVILIAN AGENCIES ABROAD X PARA X EXPENDITURE OF UNITED STATES FUNDS OR THE USE OF MATERIALS SUPPLIES AND GOODS DERIVED FROM UNITED STATES FUNDS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AS A PART OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE X PARA X ACTION ADDRESSES

FROM : COMNAVHAW

UNCLASSIFIED

PRIORITY

ACTION : COMDRGR
SENUSNAVOPF ALGIERES
ALUSLO MARSEILLE
COMDT KDS PALERMO

(PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES)

261316 DEC 1945

THE FOLLOWING IS QUOTED FOR INFORMATION X QUOTE A SUB COMMITTEE OF THE MEAD SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM LEAVES OAKLAND ON 31 DEC AND WILL PROCEED WESTWARD ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO HAWAII GUAM AND THE PHILIPPINES FROM PHILIPPINES WILL INSPECT OKINAWA TOKYO AND SHANGHAI THENCE THROUGH INDIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST AND MEDITERRANEAN AND EUROPE BACK TO UNITED STATES X PARA X THE COMMITTEE HAS REQUESTED THEY BE PROVIDED A HEARING AND THAT THERE BE AVAILABLE APPROPRIATE RECORDS AND WITNESSE AT EACH PLACE VISITED SO THAT THE COMMITTEE MAY OBTAIN EXPEDITIOUSLY THE INFORMATION IN WHICH IT IS INTERESTED X AMONG OTHER ITEMS ON WHICH THE SUBCOMMITTEE DESIRES INFORMATION THERE ARE LISTED THE FOLLOWING THE QUANTITY CHARACTER AND LOCATION OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT OF BOTH THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND NAVY DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES OF X SUPPLIES WHICH WILL BE NEEDED FOR FUTURE MILITARY USE (A) FOR THE SUPPORT OF OCCUPATION FORCES AND (B) FOR EQUIPPING AND SUPPLYING PERMANENT MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES X PARA X ANY PROGRAMS FOR THE SUPPLYING OF ALLIES X PARA X SALVAGE AND RECLAMATION OPERATIONS INVESTIGATION REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE DESTRUCTION OF USABLE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT X PARA X UTILIZATION OF OCEAN MERCHANT SHIPPING AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES X PARA X DISPOSITION OF THE CARGOES OF VESSELS AND THE VESSELS THEMSELVES WHEN NOT NEEDED FOR MILITARY PROGRAMS X PARA X DECLARATIONS OF SURPLUS SURPLUSES X PARA X DISPOSAL OF SURPLUSES ABROAD PARA BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IN THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND BY THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION SERVICE ELSEWHERE X PARA X PERMANENT MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES DESIRED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE ~~NAVY~~ ^{NAVY} DEPARTMENT X PARA X ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES CIVILIAN AGENCIES ABROAD X PARA X EXPENDITURE OF UNITED STATES FUNDS OR THE USE OF MATERIALS SUPPLIES AND GOODS DERIVED FROM UNITED STATE FUNDS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AS A PART OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE X PARA X ACTION ADDRESSES

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(PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES)

261316 DEC 1945

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261316 DEC 1945

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

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ATION FOR COMNAVNAV AND MAY CALL UPON YOU FOR DATA TO ASSIST IN PREPARING MEMORANDA

1072

As of 6 August 1945

	AC HDQTS	AC	AMG	TOTAL
Officers (Br)	222	25	463	710
OR's (Br)	<u>345</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>976</u>
	617	61	1008	1686
Officers (Am)	178	26	354	558
EM's (Am)	<u>397</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>1063</u>
	575	67	979	1621
BR & AM GRAND TOTALS	1192	128	1987	3307

1268

(Strength as of 6 August 1945)

1071

Situation as of 0900 Hours of 6 August 1945												
	American			British Total			"C" Status		Off.		EM	
	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	B	A	B
Italian Off.	26	25	51	42m	*9	*2-3						
Government EM & OR	-	36	36									
Territory Vehicles	32	12	44									
Emilia IX	54	14	68	95	-27	-8-26						
I	92	50	142									
	41	44	85									
Liguria X	43	66	109	96	*13	-1*8						
N	67	49	116									
	67	5	72									
Piemonte X	70	71	141	154	-13	*6						
S	77	90	167									
	89	12	101									
Lombardia Off.	68	115	183	201	-18	-1*5						
XI	98	79	177									
R	71	24	95									
Venezie Off.	58	136	194	176	*18	-6						
XII	78	127	205									
N	3	123	126									
Venezia Off.	43	57	100	60	*40	*4*13						
XIII	34	88	122									
J Giulia	2	19	21									
5th Army	6	-	6	-	*6	*2						
G	64	29	93									
	50	-	50									
IV Corps	12	4	16	-	*16	*1						
C	40	-	40									
	18	-	18									
XXXXXX												
HQ	178	222	400	332	*68	*2*14						
	438	395	833									
	179	160	339									
Wscell.	75	33	108									

1070-1

-4*5

-1

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Liguria X N	Off. EM & OR Vehicles	43 67 67	66 49 5	109 116 72	96	*13	- 1 * 8	- 1 *17
Piemonte X S	Off. EM & OR Vehicles	70 77 89	71 90 12	141 167 101	154	-13	* 6	
Lombardia XI R	Off. EM & OR Vehicles	68 98 71	115 79 24	183 177 95	201	-18	- 1 * 5	
Venezia XII M	Off. EM & OR Vehicles	58 78 3	136 127 123	194 205 126	176	*18	- 6 * 4 * 5	
Venezia XIII J Giulia	Off. EM & OR Vehicles	43 34 2	57 88 19	100 122 21	60	*40	* 4 *13 * 7 - 3	
5th Army G	Off. EM & OR Vehicles	6 64 50	- 29 -	6 93 50	-	* 6	* 2	- 2
IV Corps O	Off. EM & OR Vehicles	12 40 18	4 - -	16 40 18	-	*16	* 1 * 2	
XXXXXXXX	Off. EM & OR Vehicles							
HQ	Off. EM & OR Vehicles	178 438 179	222 395 160	400 833 339	332	*68	* 2 *14 - 4 * 5	1070-1
Miscell.	EM & OR	75	33	108			- 1	
TOTALS	Off. Sick On Duty	558 3 555	710 - 710	1268 3 1265	1156	*112	* 1 *11	
	EM & OR Sick On Duty	1063 12 1051	976 - 976	2039 12 2027			* 2 - 2	
	Vehicles	552	399	951			- 3 - 1	

See note for cancellation status on officers in HQ.

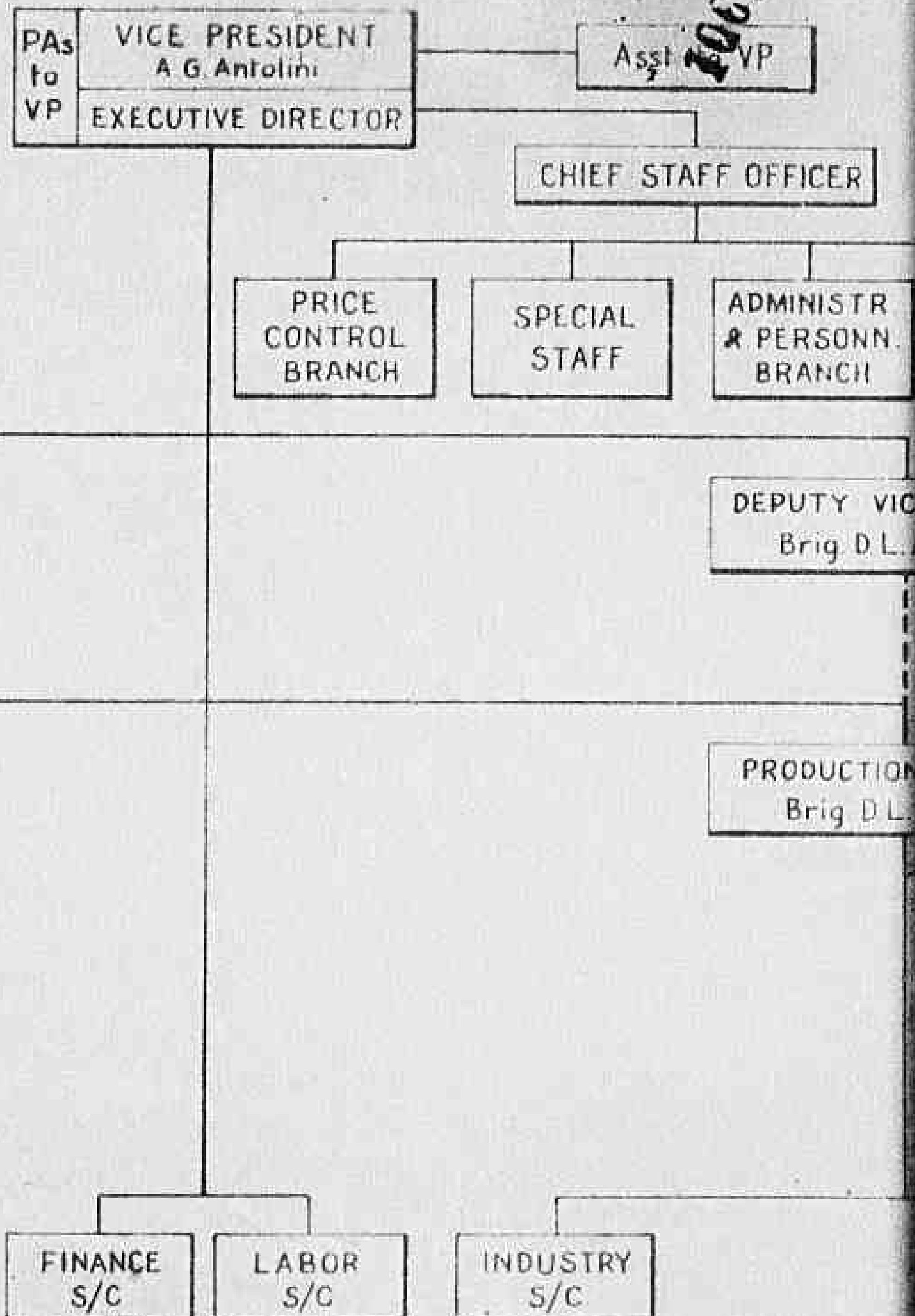
HEADQUARTERS

Officers' Situation as of 0900 Hours of 6 August 1945

	Am.	Br.	Total	"C"	Status	Remarks
Ch. Comm.	3	-	3	4	- 1	* 1A
D. Ch. Comm.	-	2	2	3	- 1	
Exec. Comm.	2	10	12	10	* 2	- 1A
ECCAO	1	1	2	7	- 5	- 1A
P.R.B.	5	3	8	8	-	
W.M.D.	2	8	10	7	* 3	* 2B
Comats.	2	6	8	8	-	* 1B
Civ. Aff.	1	5	6	4	* 2	
I.D.P.	11	42	53	11	* 42	- 1B
Educ.	1	1	2	3	- 1	
Legal	3	4	7	8	- 1	
Loc. Govt.	1	6	7	8	- 1	
MFAA	1	3	4	4	-	
Pub. Health	7	7	14	14	-	* 1A * 1B
Pub. Safety	4	10	14	14	-	* 1B
Econ. Sect.	23	6	29	15	* 14	* 1B
Agric.	7	2	9	9	-	* 1A - 1B
Commerce	5	8	13	10	* 3	
Finance	16	20	36	36	-	* 1A * 2B
Food	4	12	16	12	* 4	- 1A * 1B
Industry	10	4	14	15	- 1	
Labour	4	1	5	8	- 3	
P.W.U.	8	3	11	11	-	
Transp.	18	22	40	52	- 12	* 1A
Est. Sect.	4	-	-	-		
Exec. Office	1	1	2	-		
G-1	1	8	9	46,	* 4	
G-4	1	4	5	50		
2675th	12	-	-	-		
Hq Comdt	9	9	18	X	* 4	
Army S.C.	1	3	4	X	* 1	
Adv. Councl.	1	-	1	X	* 2	
G-5	2	-	2	X	* 18	* 7B
Av. Reasmt.	7	11	18	X		
Total	178	222	400	332	* 68	* 2A * 14B

100

ORGANIZATION CHART **ECONOMIC SECTION**



0756

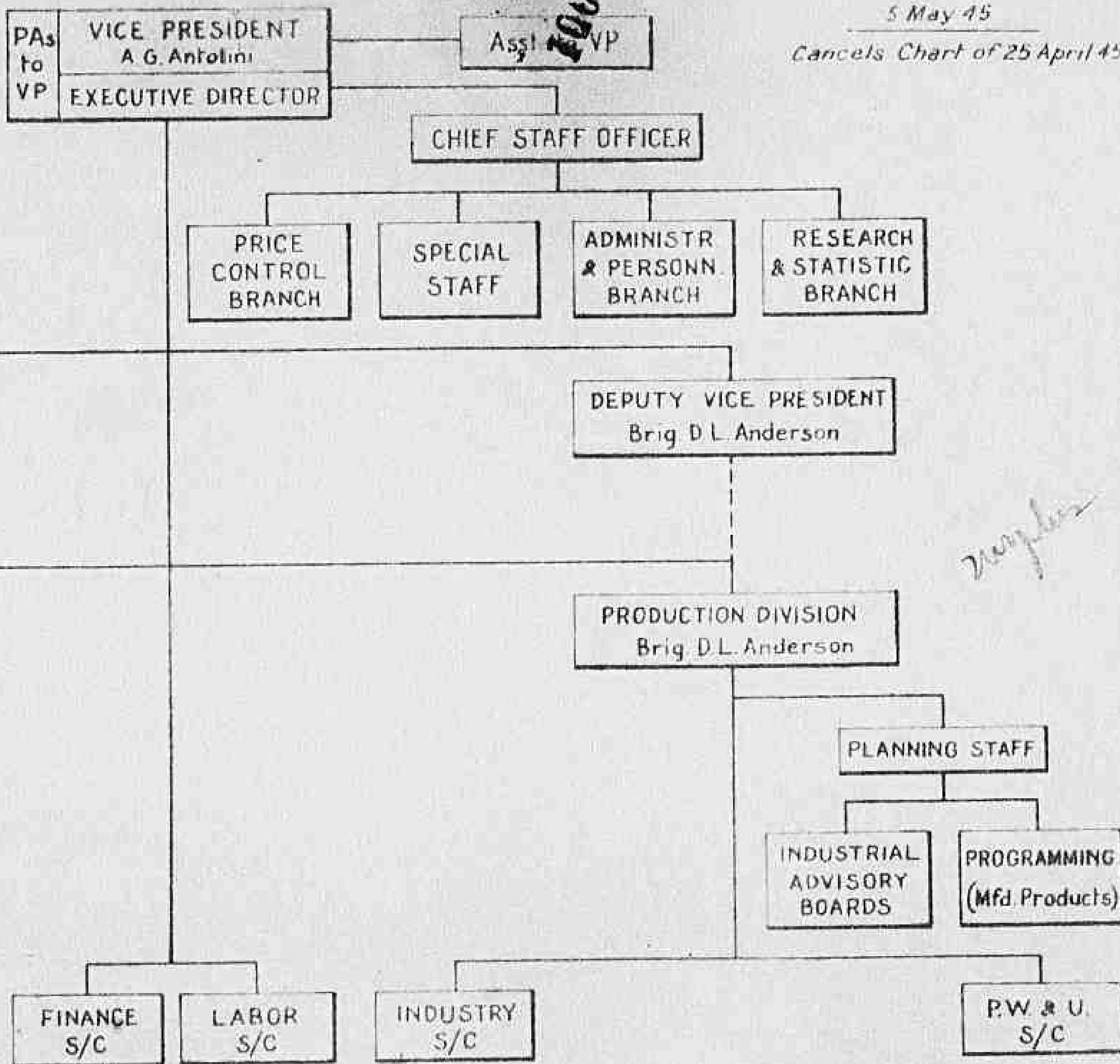
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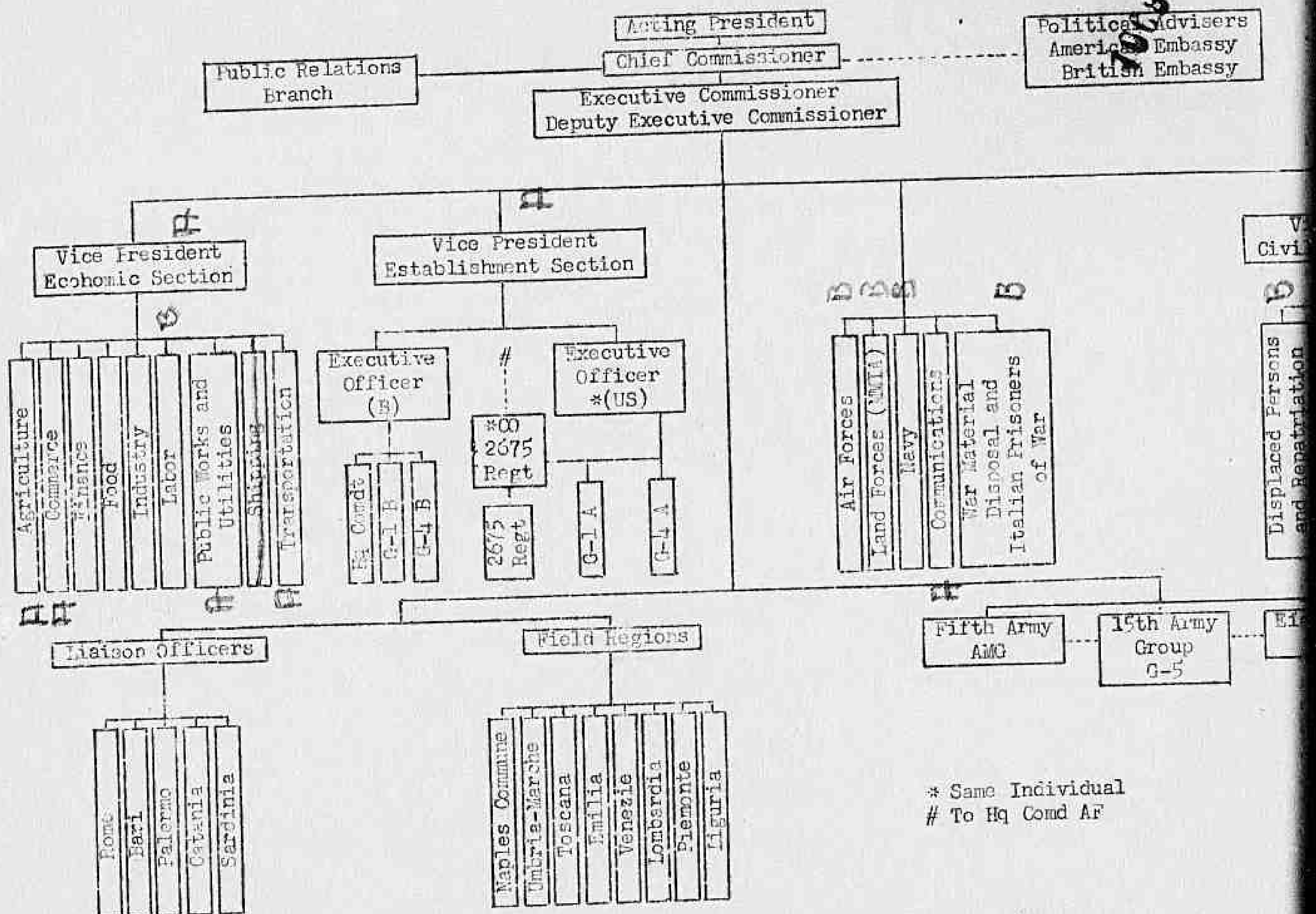
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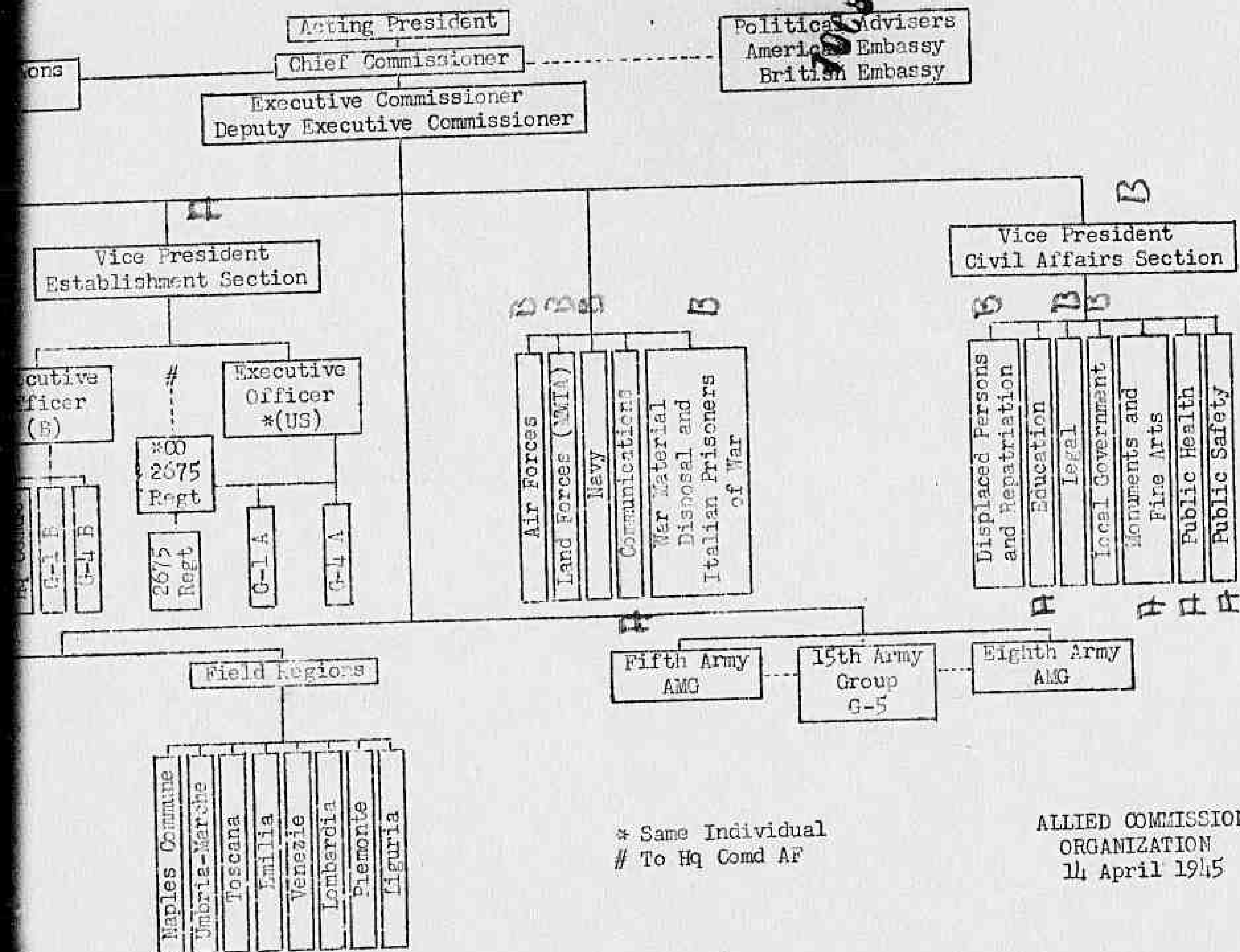
5 May 45

Cancels Chart of 25 April 45





* Same Individual
To Hq Comd AF



UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

NEWS DIVISION

45 Via San Basilio

Telephone: 477474-3-2-1

USIS SPECIAL

Thursday, August 30

TEXT OF ITALIAN SECTION IN U.S. LEND-

LEASE REPORT

WASHINGTON, August 30 -- Following is the text of the chapter in President Truman's report today on United States Lend-Lease operations which concerns Italy:

"During the last phases of the war against Germany, Italy was a co-belligerent of the United States and Italian troops were fighting alongside our troops. Italy also declared war on Japan.

"Italy has not, however, been declared eligible to receive aid under the Lend-Lease Act and no aid has been furnished by the United States to the Italian Government on Lend-Lease terms.

"The United States Army has had the responsibility for furnishing the supplies required to maintain the minimum standards of subsistence in Italy necessary to military security and the redeployment and occupation activities of our armed forces. The responsibility for financing this program, however, was recently shifted from the War Department to the Foreign Economic Administration.

"In the Lend-Lease program for which Congress recently appropriated funds, 100 million dollars were included for the purchase of foodstuffs and other items required for the distribution in Italy. The supplies will be transferred to the army, which will administer the

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"Considerable quantities of goods were shipped to Italy under Lend-Lease in the period between the invasion of Italy and the fall of Germany. All of these goods, however, were supplied to the British forces stationed there as Lend-Lease aid to the United Kingdom."

SECRETMEMORANDUM:PROCEEDINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL IN ROMEJULY 15, 1944

The meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was presided over by the new Chairman in office, Sir Noel Charles, Gt., B.O.B.E.

Captain Hilary H. Stone, D.S.O., Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, presented a short report on the political situation.

Next on the agenda was consideration of Captain Stone's recommendation that additional territory in Italy be returned from Allied Military Government to the Italian administration, under supervision of the Allied Control Commission. Captain Stone proposed, in accordance with the aide memoire which he had sent on July 9th to Sir Noel Charles, that on July 20th the Provinces of Naples, Benevento, Avellino, Foggia, and Caserta be transferred to the Italian administration with the exception of the Comune of Naples which for military reasons would be designated a military zone under Allied Military Government. He further proposed that on August 15th the Provinces of Rome, Littoria and Frosinone would be transferred from Allied Military Government to the Italian administration under Allied Control Commission supervision.

Captain Stone pointed out that this proposal had been approved in principle by General Wilson (SACMED), subject to the concurrence of AAI and a favorable recommendation of the Advisory Council. He stated that he had secured AAI's agreement on July 14th. After a short discussion, the Council agreed to approve Captain Stone's recommendations and a telegram to that effect was drafted to SACMED.

Ambassador Kirk, the U.S. Delegate to the Advisory Council, brought up the question of future financing of supplies for civilian relief in Italy. He asked the Advisory Council to recommend that these supplies in the future be financed by UNRRA, stating that the United States War Department was no longer able to finance such supplies out of its budget. Mr. Henry Grady, Vice President of the Economic Section, was present and spoke in favor of the proposal.

A considerable discussion followed. The representatives of France, Russia, Yugoslavia and Greece all stated that they were unimpaired in this matter and would be required to communicate with their respective governments. In particular, the representative for Yugoslavia stated that it had been definitely understood that the funds at the disposal of UNRRA were to be used for the relief of non-Axis countries.

SECRET

and he therefore questioned the propriety of recommending to UNRRA that such a sweeping revision in its charter be made as would permit the expenditure of its funds for civilian relief in Italy, an ex-Axis country. The delegate for Russia, M. Bogdanov, stated that his government would want to know a great deal more about the objectives of UNRRA before it could support Mr. Kirk's proposal. It was agreed that all delegates would consult their respective governments further on this matter.

At this point, Captain Stone, Dr. Grady, and other representatives of the Allied Control Commission at the meeting, withdrew from the meeting. It is understood that the question of the future residence of the King, i.e., whether he should be permitted to move from Savello to Naples, was discussed but that no decision was taken and the subject was reserved for the next meeting.

Since the last meeting of the Advisory Council on July 15th members of the Council have, like the Control Commission and the Italian Government, all been together in Rome. The Council will thus have had easier means than were available in Naples to follow the course of political events, and I will therefore on this occasion only make a very brief report. If at the end of it there are any questions, I will, of course, do my best to answer them.

The main event of the past fortnight has undoubtedly been the transfer of the Provinces of Naples, Avellino, Benevento, Campobasso and Foggia to the Italian Government on the 20th July, with the promise that the Provinces of Frosinone, Littorio and Rome would be turned over on the 15th August. These transfers are in accordance with the recommendation of the Council at its last meeting and, as has been pointed out in both the Roman and foreign press, the result has been to enhance the prestige and confidence of the present Italian Government. From the point of view of the Control Commission, this is desirable insofar as it may help to give the Italian Government the authority that they will need to carry out certain administrative measures of great importance to ourselves.

Amongst the first of these is, of course, the assessing of this year's harvest. The normal custom has been that the harvest is assessed in the autumn. This year we and the Italian Government have agreed to do everything that is possible to make a beginning of the assessing immediately after the wheat fields have been cut. In fact, we have just received the first reports on the amounts amassed up to date from the regions of Sicily, Campania, Foggia, Campobasso and Sardinia. The totals to date are 100,000 quintals for Sicily, 12,190 quintals for Campania, 181,150

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The other activity of broad political importance which the Government have

have considered since your last meeting is the question of defascistization.

A new consolidated decree was adopted by the Government yesterday which covers four main subjects: 1. Cancellation of Fascist political sentences; 2. Punishment of Fascist crimes; 3. Defascistization of the State Administration; 4. Confiscation of wealth acquired through Fascist connections.

By this decree, special courts to deal with those guilty of fascist crimes will be set up, with the right to impose the death sentence. Those guilty of collaboration with the Germans after the Armistice in September of last year are to be punished according to military law. Individual ministries have also been busy with the task of defascistizing their staffs and the Foreign Office, for instance, published two days ago a further list of junior officials who have been set aside.

On the question of the composition of the Government, you will recall that at the last meeting I reported that Senator Croce had decided to carry out his oft expressed intention of resigning when the Italian Government transferred to Rome. The Government at first refused to accept his resignation and asked him to continue in office. Senator Croce, however, would not be persuaded and the Government yesterday, with the approval of the Allied Control Commission, appointed Dr. Carandini in his place. Dr. Carandini is a Liberal, was born in 1895, served in the last war with the Alpini, has since then been interested in industry and agriculture and, it is hoped, should make an appropriate successor to Senator Croce in his office as Minister without Portfolio.

I should perhaps draw attention to two measures that will shortly become effective and which may lead to misunderstanding without some explanatory remarks on my part. The first is an arrangement that has been made

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I should perhaps draw attention to two measures that will shortly become effective and which may lead to misunderstanding without some explanatory remarks on my part. The first is an arrangement that has been made between the Allied authorities and the Italian Government whereby the Italian Government will assume a certain responsibility for the authorization of newspapers and other printed matter within the territory which it administers. Up to now the Allied authorities have retained complete jurisdiction in this field. From the 1st August, however, they have agreed that the Italian Government should draw up its recommendations which will, of course, remain subject to Allied approval. This change will bring press matters into line with all other administrative matters

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in Italian Government territory, that is to say, the Italians will be responsible for the administration, but always subject to Allied supervision and control.

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To sum up, I should say that the experience of the last fortnight has been, on the whole, encouraging, with the Italian Government settling down to work in their various departments. It is, of course, a coalition government and it will clearly be difficult for it always to maintain the same degree of cohesion with Six Parties as a government of only one or at the most two. But, as I have said, the first impressions of their work in Rome have been encouraging.

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Since the last meeting of the Advisory Council on July 15th members of the Council have, like the Control Commission and the Italian Government, all been together in Rome. The Council will thus have had easier means than were available in Naples to follow the course of political events, and I will therefore on this occasion only make a very brief report. If at the end of it there are any questions, I will, of course, do my best to answer them.

The main event of the past fortnight has undoubtedly been the transfer of the Provinces of Naples, Avellino, Benevento, Campobasso and Foggia to the Italian Government on the 20th July, with the promise that the Provinces of Frosinone, Littorio and Rome would be turned over on the 15th August. These transfers are in accordance with the recommendation of the Council at its last meeting and, as has been pointed out in both the Roman and foreign press, the result has been to enhance the prestige and confidence of the present Italian Government. From the point of view of the Control Commission, this is desirable insofar as it may help to give the Italian Government the authority that they will need to carry out certain administrative measures of great importance to ourselves.

Amongst the first of these is, of course, the amassing of this year's harvest. The normal custom has been that the harvest is amassed in the autumn. This year we and the Italian Government have agreed to do everything that is possible to make a beginning of the amassing immediately after the wheat fields have been cut. In fact, we have just received the first reports on the amounts amassed up to date from the regions of Sicily, Campania, Foggia, Campobasso and Gardinia. The totals to date are 100,000 quintals for Sicily, 12,150 quintals for Campania, 181,150

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The other activity of broad political importance which the Government /have

have considered since your last meeting is the question of defascistization.

A new consolidated decree was adopted by the Government yesterday which covers four main subjects: 1. Cancellation of Fascist political sentences; 2. Punishment of Fascist crimes; 3. Defascistization of the State Administration; 4. Confiscation of wealth acquired through Fascist connections.

By this decree, special courts to deal with those guilty of fascist crimes will be set up, with the right to impose the death sentence. Those guilty of collaboration with the Germans after the Armistice in September of last year are to be punished according to military law. Individual ministries have also been busy with the task of defascistizing their staffs and the Foreign Office, for instance, published two days ago a further list of junior officials who have been set aside.

On the question of the composition of the Government, you will recall that at the last meeting I reported that Senator Croce had decided to carry out his oft expressed intention of resigning when the Italian Government transferred to Rome. The Government at first refused to accept his resignation and asked him to continue in office. Senator Croce, however, would not be persuaded and the Government yesterday, with the approval of the Allied Control Commission, appointed Dr. Carandini in his place. Dr. Carandini is a Liberal, was born in 1895, served in the last war with the Alpini, has since then been interested in industry and agriculture and, it is hoped, should make an appropriate successor to Senator Croce in his office as Minister without Portfolio.

I should perhaps draw attention to two measures that will shortly become effective and which may lead to misunderstanding without some explanatory remarks on my part. The first is an arrangement that has been made between the Allied authorities and the Italian Government whereby the

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I should perhaps draw attention to two measures that will shortly become effective and which may lead to misunderstanding without some explanatory remarks on my part. The first is an arrangement that has been made between the Allied authorities and the Italian Government whereby the Italian Government will assume a certain responsibility for the authorization of newspapers and other printed matter within the territory which it administers. Up to now the Allied authorities have retained complete jurisdiction in this field. From the 1st August, however, they have agreed that the Italian Government should draw up its recommendations which will, of course, remain subject to Allied approval. This change will bring press matters into line with all other administrative matters

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Finally, I am pleased to be able to report--particularly for the benefit of the Greek member of the Council--that Prime Minister Benoni at my suggestion has quite willingly agreed to issue an order striding from the official list of Italian medals the medal issued for the campaign against Greece. He has promised me that the order will be issued this week. The Council will be formally advised by A.F.H.Q.--no doubt between now and the next meeting--but I felt that members would desire to know that this question has now been resolved in accordance with their wishes.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 594

29 July 1944

MEMORANDUM

1. At this stage of the war it is essential to examine the future of the Allied Control Commission in its relations with the Italian Government, and with the Allied military forces, and the functions in Italy.

2. The objectives of Allied military government have been described as follows:

a. To relieve combat troops of the necessity of providing for civil administration.

b. To restore law and order and normal conditions among the civil population as soon as possible, procure the necessary food supplies for them and where necessary provide relief and maintenance for destitutes within available resources.

c. To assist in making available to the occupying forces the economic resources of the occupied territory.

d. To promote political and military objectives of the Allied Forces in connection with future operations through efficient government of the territory and the application of the policies toward the civil population laid down by the Commander in Chief.

3. The functions of the Allied Control Commission laid down in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 74 dated 2 November 1943 were also defined as follows:

a. To enforce and execute the instrument of surrender under the orders and general directives of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

b. To insure that the conduct of the Italian Government conforms to the requirements of an Allied line of operations, especially transportation and communications.

c. To be the organ through which the policy of the United Nations towards the Italian Government is conducted and the relations of the United Nations with the Italian Government are handled.

4. On the resignation of the Allied Control Commission with the Allied military government which took place last February, the Allied Control Commission undertook all these responsibilities. Many of the objectives of Allied military government are applicable to advisory control maintained by the Allied Control Commission in territory handed over to the Italian Government, particularly with regard to maintenance

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for civil administration.

b. To restore law and order and normal conditions among the civil population as soon as possible, procure the necessary food supplies for them and where necessary provide relief and assistance for destitutes within available resources.

c. To assist in making available to the occupying forces the economic resources of the occupied territory.

d. To create political and military objectives of the Allied forces in connection with future operations through efficient government of the territory and the application of the policies toward the civil population laid down by the Commander in Chief.

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a. To enforce and execute the instrument of surrender under the orders and general directives of the Allied Commander-in-Chief.

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c. To be the organ through which the policy of the United Nations towards the Italian Government is conducted and the relations of the United Nations with the Italian Government are handled.

4. On the amalgamation of the Allied Control Commission with the Allied Military Government which took place last February, the Allied Control Commission undertook all those responsibilities. Many of the objectives of Allied Military Government are applicable to advisory control maintained by the Allied Control Commission in territory handed over to the Italian Government, particularly with regard to maintenance of law and order and the economic resources of the territory.

5. The functions of the Allied Control Commission as regards both Allied Military Government and advisory control are governed primarily by the operational needs of the Allied forces in Italy. The Italian Government is now in Rome and will shortly have under their administration a large portion of liberated Italy. But the most important industrial portion of Italy, densely populated, is still in German hands and the enemy shows no signs of evacuating the territory without continuous fighting. In any examination of problems in the near future, that is to say as long as hostilities continue in the territory, Italy must be regarded not as a political entity but as a theatre of war. Political aspirations, long range policies for rehabilitation, must take second place to the operational and post-operational needs of the Allied Forces.

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MEMORANDUM, 29 Jul 44, (continued):

6. It may be necessary to divide this theatre of war into two military areas, eg., as between East and West, but on the AC administrative (including economic) side, no division should be made. This was the basic principle underlying the assignment of Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission: it ensured co-ordination of policy and procedure at the centre and continuity throughout the territory.

7. The policy of the Allied Control Commission in the last six months has been primarily to bridge the division between Allied Military Government territory and Italian Government territory. We have evolved a process by which legislation in many cases is identical and we have aimed at similarity of principles and procedure, diverging from that policy only in the case of operational necessity. There can be no doubt, as to the beneficial results of this co-ordination to the military forces, the civil population, and the Italian Government when it comes to take over more territory. An army in the field operating in a foreign country is inevitably sensitive to the economic and political situation in its rear however long the lines of communication may be. Even if there existed no Allied Forces or installations in Sicily, Sardinia, or Southern Italy, the state of affairs in these areas, however remote from the seat of operations, must be of concern to the Command-in-Chief in the field. The fact that the Italian Army is under his command and that proper use will probably be made of units of this Army in the fighting zone, thereby reducing the number of security and defence divisions on the lines of communication, emphasizes this.

8. Suggestions have been made that the Allied Control Commission should divide itself of certain responsibilities and functions in specific areas of this territory which are no longer of military interest to the Allied Forces: that there should be a dividing line on one side of which civilian or other agencies should operate, leaving to the Allied Control Commission responsibility only in areas relatively close to the needs of operations.

9. From the point of view of distribution of military personnel these proposals are attractive but whatever the reasons may be outside this theatre they would appear to be unwarranted from the point of view of the proper administration, related always to military necessity, of the population in this theatre of war.

10. It is vitally necessary from the political point of view that the Italian Government should take the maximum responsibility in the government of the territory handed over to it. So long, however, as this is a theatre of war and as long as the Italians have the status of co-belligerents, the Government can look to but one Allied authority for direction, control and advice. That authority should be the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, the agency created by the long term committee for this purpose. In order that the Chief Commissioner

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8. Suggestions have been made that the Allied Central Commission should divide itself of certain responsibilities and functions in specific areas of this territory which are no longer of military interest to the Allied Forces; that there should be a dividing line on one side of which civilian or other agencies should operate, leaving to the Allied Central Commission responsibility only in areas relatively close to the scenes of operations.

9. From the point of view of distribution of military personnel these proposals are attractive but whatever the reasons may be outside this theatre they would appear to be unconnected from the point of view of the proper administration, related always to military necessity, of the population in this theatre of war.

10. It is vitally necessary from the political point of view that the Italian Government should take the maximum responsibility in the government of the territory handed over to it. So long, however, as this is a theatre of war and as long as the Italians have the status of co-belligerents, the Government can look to but one Allied authority for direction, control and advice. That authority should be the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Central Commission, the agency created by the long term Committee for this purpose. In order that the Chief Commissioner may be in a position to exercise direction and control and furnish advice he must have representatives, however thinly distributed, in all parts of the territory. He cannot in the present state of instability in this country rely on information furnished by the Italians alone, nor can he carry out his responsibilities by exercising remote control and by making use of "straw man" shoozers. Moreover, it is the experience not only in this country but also in other occupied territories that wherever Allied Forces or installations exist, the presence of resident Allied Civil Affairs Officers (either administrative, police or technical) is necessary to facilitate the functions of the military authorities and to promote good relations between the civilian population and military forces without which the maximum resources of the country cannot properly be employed. There will exist in Sicily, Sardinia, and any places in Southern Italy, Allied installations and Allied forces.

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MEMORANDUM, 29 July 1946, (continued).

11. Again, reports from the Southern areas show that the country has not reached a stage of stability which would justify complete abandonment of large areas without the presence of a few Allied officers. The standard of administration shown by heads of local government, the measure and degree of efficiency of the carabinieri and other police agencies, are not sufficient to ensure that stability which is necessary, not only where Allied installations exist, but throughout the country, so long as this country is a theatre of war. However much we may wish to exempt the Italian local government to stand on their own feet and to take full responsibility, it must be remembered that the presence of one Allied officer in an advisory capacity may make all the difference between order and disorder and in probably worth many hundreds of Carabinieri or troops in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of stability.

12. It is recommended, therefore, that there should be no change in the responsibilities and functions of the Allied Control Commission and that the time has not yet come for a total abandonment of any, Sicily or Southern Italy, to the Italian Government. On the other hand, with the point of view of progress and the reconstruction of Italy, we must clearly continue the process of allowing the Italian Government to take more responsibilities. This process has, of course, begun already; the number of Allied officers in Sicily has been reduced from 150 in February to 50 at the present time and the number will be approximately 27 by mid-August. Similar reductions have been made throughout the territory handed back to the Italian Government and it is proposed that the Co-partitioners of Calabria, Apulia, Campania, Campania, Campania and Puglia, should shortly be amalgamated into one Region and that resident Allied officers should be established in not more than six of the 14 provinces of that area.

13. When hostilities in Italy cease, then, and then only, it would mean, should the constitution of the Allied Control Commission be changed. Although the resources of the country will still be needed for the war effort, from that moment this objective can be assimilated with long term reconstruction policy. With a part from any basic change that may then take place in the status of Italy, the country will no longer be a theatre of operations and the relations of the Allied nations with the Italian Government may clearly have undergone a change which will render many of the functions of the Allied Control Commission unnecessary. In order to prepare for this change and in order to avoid a disruptive re-organization, the infiltration of civilian elements into the Allied Control Commission who would be ready to take the place of many of the military personnel, solid, and should, commence forthwith. These civilian personnel should, however, be members of the Allied Control Commission working under the authority of and reporting to the Chief Commissioner only. This process would gradually transform the Commission into an organization which could take its place in any future arrangements which may be decided upon for the reconstruction of Italy, both economically and administratively, at the end of hostilities either in this

to the full responsibility of the Allied Control Commission. The Allied officer in an advisory capacity may make all the difference between order and disorder and is probably worth any hundreds of dollars of troops in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of stability.

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Executive Commission

SECRET

Military events have dominated the last fortnight in Italy as elsewhere in Europe. An attack was launched on the Gothic Line on August 26, the line itself has been passed on the eastern flank and the battle is now being fought outside the city of Rimini. When that has fallen into our hands, the Northern Italian plains stretch ahead and there are none of the natural obstacles to rapid advance that have made progress so hard in Southern and Central Italy. We may, therefore, be on the threshold of a period of rapid movement in which further large areas will be liberated. This in turn will put a great strain upon the resources of the Allied Control Commission and much of the past fortnight has been spent in laying our plans so that we shall be ready for whatever emergency may arise.

The Italian Government themselves have also been giving thought to this question. As you know we work in close collaboration with them and look to them to suggest for us names from which we can choose for appointments to prefect, sindaco, etc. By this means continuity is assured when territory is turned back to Italian administration. These appointments raise difficult questions and you will understand that they are of great political importance when the cities concerned may include large industrial centers in the North of Italy.

Events in Italy and in Europe have, therefore, focused attention on future planning rather than present administration. About the latter, there is little to be said except that the Italian Government carried out during the last fortnight with the difficult administrative tasks which confronted it. There has been full cooperation with the Allied Control Commission and you will have seen a message from the Prime Minister to the Patriots in the North of Italy urging them not only to action as

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The most interesting piece of legislation since your last meeting has been a decree providing for the naming of Commissioners to take over the running of editorial enterprises and information agencies which since the Armistice have published books, newspapers or pamphlets or carried on any activities on behalf of Fascism or the Germans. This measure may

affect those well-known Rome daily newspapers the GIORNALE D'ITALIA and the MESSAGGERO which were suspended shortly after our arrival in Rome.

Apart from Governmental activity the principal political activity as in previous weeks has been the preparation by the Parties of their own political programs. On the 6th of September the Socialist Party at the end of their meeting in Naples adopted a resolution which is in effect a party program. Various points stand out. First, they, like the Communist Party in a declaration recently made by Signor Togliatti, come out in favor of equal political rights for women. Secondly in the political field they re-affirm their belief that the struggle for democracy is today identified in Italy with the necessity for a republic. Thirdly, they emphasize their conviction that the future of Italy is only an aspect of the whole European problem and should be treated as such. Finally, among the requests that they put forward is one that the Administrative, Economic and Financial aspects of Allied control should be progressively abolished so that the country shall regain its own autonomy. A proposal for the execution of the political part of this program was recently put forward in a leading article by the Socialist leader Nenni. In an article in the AVANTI he said that the present phase was one in which all six parties must combine for administrative purposes but that in the next phase those parties who had decided to press for a republic should form a block. This next phase in Nenni's opinion might come soon.

In addition to the Socialist Party, there has also been a declaration of liberal policy by the Liberal Minister-without-Portfolio, Signor Carandini. There is also some prospect of an early meeting of various liberal groups but it is too early yet to say what political program that party

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At the beginning of my statement I said that we might be soon entering upon another period of rapid movement. Movement depends upon transport. Indeed lack of transport is at the root of many of our administrative difficulties here. Colonel Adams is to make a statement to you on that subject, and I will not delay you further before you pass to this most important aspect of our work in Italy.

I propose to take even less of your time this afternoon than usual. The reasons will, I think, be acceptable to the Council. In the first place, there has been no crisis in the political field and the Italian Government have gone about their business in the past fortnight in a quiet and orderly fashion. Secondly, we have just had one of our periodical meetings between the senior offices in the field and at Headquarters and I was glad to see that members of the Council were present to hear our discussions. I assume, therefore, that you will not expect me to say anything on the subjects so recently reviewed at our Headquarters meeting. Finally, there are two reports to be presented on behalf of the Commission, one on the detailed functions of the Allied Control Commission and the other on food production and supply in liberated Italy. As these subjects are ones about which the Council desire to hear today, I shall not delay the agenda too long by my introductory remarks.

In my last report I drew attention to the fact that the Socialist and Communist Parties had published their intention to associate together as close allies. As I said then, we must expect such groupings of the parties, and since your last meeting, the Liberal Party have in fact taken steps to consolidate their position. On 13 August an announcement was published stating that the Italian Liberal Party had decided to fuse with the Democrat Liberal Party. The Italian Liberal Party is of course one of the six parties which have made up the Committees of Liberation in Italy and their principal members in the present Government are Cavendish, Minister Without Portfolio, and Count Casati,

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to hear our discussions. I assume, therefore, that you will not expect me to say anything on the subjects so recently reviewed at our Headquarters meeting. Finally, there are two reports to be presented on behalf of the Commission, one on the detailed functions of the Allied Control Commission and the other on food production and supply in liberated Italy. As these subjects are ones about which the Council desire to hear today, I shall not delay the agenda too long by my introductory remarks.

In my last report I drew attention to the fact that the Socialist and Communist Parties had published their intention to associate together as close allies. As I said then, we must expect such groupings of the parties, and since your last meeting, the Liberal Party have in fact taken steps to consolidate their position. On 13 August an announcement was published stating that the Italian Liberal Party had decided to fuse with the Democrat Liberal Party. The Italian Liberal Party is of course one of the six parties which have made up the Committees of Liberation in Italy and their principal members in the present Government are Carandini, Minister Without Portfolio, and Count Casati, Minister of War. The Democrat Liberal Party was formed in South Italy after the Armistice and did not take part in the Committees of Liberation. It was a group of men of liberal tendencies, the leaders of whom agreed to serve in the government of Marshal Badoglio in Brindisi and later in Salerno. These leaders were such men as Signor De Caro, who held the Ministry of Public Works, and Signor Cusani, who was first Under-Secretary and later Minister of Education.

Although this announcement of the fusion of these liberal groups might appear to have been stimulated by the action of the Socialist and Communist Parties, these latter Parties did not welcome this development. Shortly after the announcement of this fusion, the Communist newspaper "L'UNITA" carried an article by the Communist leader, Signor Foglietti, describing the adhesion of the Democrat Liberals to the Italian Liberal Party as the introduction of a Trojan Horse within the citadel of democracy. Such political polemics are of course no more unexpected than the regrouping of the parties themselves. The one leads to the other. At the same time it is to be hoped that these verbal interchanges will not be carried too far. There is no reason why the parties in Italy should not prepare for the moment when they will be able to enjoy the full interplay of political life. But for the moment good order on the lines of communications of our armies is a prime necessity and we in the Central Commission must watch carefully to see that natural rivalry between the parties does not get out of hand and upset the balance of the Government. As I indicated earlier, there has been no sign of any such danger up till now.

On the contrary. During the two months which the present Government has been functioning they have settled down and despite the fact that they are made up of six different political elements they are working together with surprisingly little friction. I should not and without saying that the reception of the Government by the British Prime Minister and the fact that it is known that he had a long conversation with Signor Deved has undoubtedly done much to strengthen the standing of the Government and the help to the Government and the

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It is therefore an Allied interest that there should be wide-spread confidence in the stability and effectiveness of the Italian Government. No real line that we as well as the Italian Government have great responsibility and that the question of production and supply is of capital importance in this connection. As to that General O'Dwyer will explain the efforts that we are making to overcome the very serious difficulties that confront us.

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22 September 1944

1. Since your last meeting the Italian Government have continued as before their policy of wholehearted cooperation with Allied authorities and the Control Commission have no complaint to make on that score. They have carried on with the administration of that part of Italy which has been turned over to them and I should have had little to say beyond this, were it not for a most regrettable incident which took place in Rome on Monday last. I propose to give a detailed description of what occurred not because I wish to magnify what we all hope will be a single instance of breach of civil peace and good order, but because the incident has illustrated several of the fundamental difficulties with which the present government has to contend and will have to contend in the coming months.

The following are the events of last Monday:

Since the early hours of the morning thousands of people gathered in front of the Justice Palace, where the trial of Caruso and Ciccetto was to take place, including women whose relatives had been the victims of the Fascist Police Chief. The inadequate police cordons were soon broken by the mob who assembled before the entrance of the Courts.

At 9 a.m. the biggest hall on the first floor of the Courts, where the trial was to be conducted, was completely crowded. The hall was lit by a battery of lights for the film operators. The Italian and Allied press was largely represented.

At 9.30 a.m., while a few members of the Court were already in the room, at their places, and as the President was expected to take his seat, a riot started at the door leading to the court room. Caruso and Ciccetto had been safely transported from Regina Coeli Jail to the cellars of the Palace of Justice and were waiting to be summoned. The crowd had broken through police lines at the entrance of the Palace towards Umberto Bridge, rushed up the great marble stairway and broke into the room. Wooden partitions were smashed and chairs and tables broken. A crowd invaded the part of the courtroom reserved for the judges, lawyers, officials and newspapermen, advancing up to the judges' places. Police agents and carabinieri were unable to stem the tide of enraged people. The police succeeded in closing the door inside the door, at the far end of the hall. The mob stormed the door trying to break through in the belief that Caruso and Ciccetto could be found behind that door. The shouts of the men asking for the lynching of Caruso, the weeping of women and children, filled the Court with a tremendous clamour.

As the door seemed on the point of collapsing, and it appeared that the Italian Police were powerless, the Chief of the Allied Police in Rome, Colonel Pollock, intervened personally to try and calm the

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As the door seemed on the point of collapsing, and it appeared that the Italian Police were powerless, the Chief of the Allied Police in Rome, Colonel Pollock, intervened personally to try and calm the uproar. It took him half an hour to obtain relative calm. He suggested to court officials that the trial be postponed and this announcement was duly made.

Out in the meantime some of the relatives of the victims assisted among the witnesses Donato Garretto, 50 years old, director of the Regina Coeli Jail until July 18, dismissed from his post by A.M.G. on the same day that Caruso entered the jail as a prisoner.

The relatives of the Fascist Argentine victims pointed him out to the crowd. A few young men seized him then in front of the President's chair and hit him violently.

Mario Berlinguer, Adjunct High Commissioner for the punishment of Fascist Crimes, who was the Public Prosecutor during the trial, jumped on a table and harangued the crowd.

In the meantime the former director of Regina Coeli jail was dragged out of the hall, down the stairs, onto the street. Outside the Palace the carabinieri tried to extract Carretta from the enraged mob, and to push him into a car. But the people resisted and a free-fight was started. Women in mourning were the most aggressive. Carretta, his hair torn away, his face gashed, tried to defend himself brandishing the starting-crank of the car on which he had been deposited. But, as the engine refused to start, after a short and violent fight, the mob succeeded in taking Carretta away from the Carabinieri.

I should add here that a young Lieutenant of Carabinieri performed his duties manfully but had been unable with the few police that he had been able to call to his assistance to control the mob.

Carretta was then lifted, dragged to the centre of Ponte Umberto, the bridge facing the main entrance of the Palace of Justice, and then dragged to the river bank and thrown into the water. But he was not dead. The contact with the cold water probably revived him and he made feeble attempts to swim. At this sight, the more excited members of the crowd went down to the river bank, got hold of a boat and reached the floating body. With the care they hit him again and again until he died. The body, tied to the boat was then dragged down the river, as far as Regina Coeli, the jail he directed under the German occupation, which is a little way down the river. There they dragged him from the water, threw him against the door of the jail and tied his body to the grating of a first floor window.

Allied Troops were not called out because our policy is not to do so in territory under the Government's control unless Allied lives or property are endangered or there is interference with the war effort. But because certain prisoners at the jail are security prisoners arrested by the Allies, Allied Military Police were sent to the jail. Carretta's body was cut down and the crowd dispersed without violence.

I conferred with General Brown of the Home Allied Area Command. We agreed that there was no need to call out Allied Troops. Later, I conferred with the Prime Minister and Acheson and reviewed with them the arrangements for resuming the trial.

2. As you have no doubt heard, the trial took place without incident on Wednesday and Thursday and ended in a verdict of guilty and sentence of death for Caruso and a verdict of guilty and a sentence of 30 years imprisonment for his former secretary Cechette.

Some newspapers have attributed this incident in part to unrest caused by alleged delays in carrying out execution in the capital.

Brigadier Upjohn is preparing a full report on the progress of the trial.

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Brigadier Upjohn is preparing a full report on the progress of execution which can be submitted to your next meeting if the Council desires. In the meantime, it is fair to say that there has been a measure of delay in carrying out execution due, at any rate in part, to administrative and organizational difficulties, but whether such delay was a contributory cause to this incident is in my opinion debatable.

3. I should like now to deal with the Carabinieri.

The Royal Carabinieri, which is traditionally the senior branch of the Italian Army, is primarily concerned with policing the country and maintaining law and order.

Both under fascist and German domination the Carabinieri suffered severely by having their authority undermined by special Fascist militias. Since the Allied occupation the main task of keeping public order has been entrusted to the Carabinieri and every support has been given to them to restore their prestige in the eyes of the public.

Groups of Carabinieri have been attached to the Fifth and Eighth Armies. They move into the newly occupied territory with advancing Allied troops and constitute the first symbol of returning Italian administration. The Carabinieri have been enthusiastically welcomed by the liberated Italian population and their work in the early stages has been of the greatest assistance in establishing military Government.

The strength of the Carabinieri is insufficient to meet all the extra demands made on them under war conditions. If, as is clear, the Carabinieri in the north of Italy have been disbanded or withdrawn by the enemy, the strength of the Carabinieri will be still more thinly spread throughout Italy.

At present, the morale of the Carabinieri is undermined by poor conditions of service. Pay is poor, rations are military, clothing and equipment are inadequate. Difficulty is experienced in providing blankets, boots, overcoats, and underclothes for the CC. RR. proceeding to the northern provinces. Repair materials for clothing and boots are in short supply. As a result, while CC. RR. work well in forward areas where a lead is given by Allied officers, it has been noticed that behind army areas the CC. RR. need a degree of supervision to keep them up to their work.

Steps have been and are being taken to improve the morale of the police forces generally, and discussions are being held with commanding officers.

In conclusion it must be said that the Carabinieri have loyally carried out their duties, first to the Allied Forces and later to the Italian Government. It is a testimony to the work of the Carabinieri that in no instance have Allied troops been called upon to quell a major disturbance in the year of our occupation.

4. Outside the governmental sphere there have been two meetings at which party policy has been outlined during the past fortnight. The Labor Democrat Party have held a convention in Naples at which a decision was announced of the Labor Democrat with the Labor Party and Social Democrat Party. These last two groups are largely local Southern Italian parties and have not been members of the National Committee of Liberation. This fact has led, as in the case of the fusion of the Liberals and Liberal Democrats a few weeks ago, to adverse comment from some of the other parties in the National Committee of Liberation, in particular in this case, from the Socialist Party. At the convention the Labor Democrat leader, Sig. Ruini, declared that the party was in favor of a republic. He claimed that the party represented the small

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5. In Rome the Christian Democrats have also held a party convention. At the conclusion of the meetings an order of the day was passed. It was declared that the first necessity of political life in Italy was liberty and declared that the party considered itself in the vanguard of those democratic forces which would guarantee the rights of the human individual and the family as well as of religion. The party deferred its decision on its policy towards the institutional problem until all Italy had been liberated when it would be possible to hold a National Congress of the whole party to decide. The order

of the day also made it clear that the party preferred a joint collaboration between the six parties now represented in the government rather than individual alliances such as the one by which the Socialist and Communist parties had agreed to associate together. Finally the meeting made definite proposals for radical agricultural reform. Large estates in the South of Italy should be broken up and compensation paid to the owners. In particular those properties which are not sufficiently cultivated should be divided up first. This land should be divided among individual families of farm laborers in such a way as to ensure efficient cultivation. Other land should be assigned to those whose farms are too small to ensure a livelihood. Other land would be taken over and managed on a cooperative basis by groups of families of laborers. This last proposal was considered as less satisfactory than the others and the preference of the party was clearly for the cause of the small present proprietor.

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present proprietor.

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COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY

Since last May the R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs has continuously maintained a close contact - through the Royal Legation in Berne - with the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy, supplying it with funds, helps and every possible support.

Abovementioned contact was started by the following telegram dated May 17th from Berne: "National Liberation Committee Northern Italy has decided to fully collaborate with Government, asks for full power and sufficient means to wage struggle for common aims".

And with its message dated May 19th last the Committee of Liberation reaffirmed the necessity to strengthen the activity of the resistance movement and the general political situation with a military, diplomatic and consular action in Switzerland, since the possibility of a practical cooperation between the political parties in Italy and official Italian bodies in Switzerland has failed up to date. And added: "it is possible and necessary the cooperation of the Italian Official representatives with the operating forces of anti-fascism". The Royal Government is asked to grant the Delegation, in view of this purpose, an official recognition with the military and diplomatic missions, so as activities and enterprises in the field and ^{with} specific purpose of resistance might be carried out through their participation".

The public opinion was informed of what above through a communique issued on the "Corriere di Salerno" on May 29th last: "The National Liberation Committee of Northern Italy has decided to give its full collaboration to the Italian Government. It requests to be recognized by the Italian Government as authorized connection and to be given sufficient means to wage the struggle for the common goal". The Italian Government have answered to the Committee stating their happiness for the reaffirmed collaboration and issuing immediate instructions to the requested effect.

It is superfluous to emphasize the importance of the above message which proves the full and utter solidarity of all Italians this and that side of the battle line in the struggle against the German aggressor".

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On May 31st last the Liberation Committee urged a "solemn declaration recognizing the National Liberation Committee for Northern Italy as central authority for the whole resistance activity, both political and military. The Committee's powers should be clearly stated by the

Government from which orders should be issued to Northern Italy populations to the effect of having the orders of the Committee complied with".

On August 12th the Government have sent to the Committee of Liberation, through the R. War Ministry and the R. Legation in Berne, the following solemn declaration agreed between the interested Ministers and signed by H.E. Bonomi: "The Italian Government recognized the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy as coordinating authority of all resistance activities".

The Committee is therefore authorized to issue all the orders and instructions that will be necessary to organize the resistance all over the occupied territory, to unify the assistance, to carry out the best distribution of supplies, to establish liaisons, to unify the criterions and the instructions aiming to strengthen the action of the patriots according to the varying local situations.

The Liberation Committee, following up the advance of the troops and availing itself of all the authorities that are cooperating in the resistance is authorized to ~~insure~~ public order, discipline and assistance to the population in the zones which happen to be in war areas, until the Allied Commands and the official Italian Authorities will be contacted.

The Italian Government appeals to all North Italian population to the effect that all directions which will be issued by the Liberation Committee should be complied with; and maximum cooperation should be given to the Liberation Committee with that same discipline, unselfishness and patriotic feelings which are turning the resistance movement of Italy's northern regions into one of the most important contributions which are paid by Italy for the liberation of the Nation's territory, and for its forthcoming rebirth".

The Cobelligerent Legations in Switzerland and the Swiss Government have been informed of such a message.

On September 2nd the Military Command of the National Liberation Committee for Northern Italy sent a message to the Italian Government and the Ministry of War recommending the formation of an unified "Patriots HQ" and a further tightening of the bounds with the regular armed forces.

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On September 4th the Government sent a replying message.

SEGRETISSIMO

PROMEMORIA--SCHEMA DI ACCORDO FRA IL COMANDANTE SUPREMO ALLEATO
PER IL TEATRO DI OPERAZIONI MEDITERRANEO, IL GOVERNO ITALIANO
E IL COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE PER L'ALTA ITALIA.

1. Il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale per l'Alta Italia (C.L.N.A.I.) è riconosciuto come l'organo rappresentante i partiti antifascisti nel territorio italiano occupato dal nemico. Il C.L.N.A.I. per parte sua accetta il Governo Italiano, riconosciuto dai Governi Alleati come successore del Governo Italiano che firmò i termini di armistizio, quale unica autorità legittima in quella parte dell'Italia che è sinora stata, e può in seguito venire, trasferita alla sua rinascita del Governo Italiano da parte del Governo Alleato.

2. Il Comandante Supremo Alleato ed il Governo Italiano desiderano che la massima cooperazione venga stabilita e mantenuta fra gli elementi avulgenti opera attiva nel movimento di resistenza. Il C.L.N.A.I. stabilirà e manterrà ogni forma di cooperazione atta ad unificare tutti gli elementi attivi nel movimento di resistenza, appartenenti sia al C.N.A.I. sia ad altre organizzazioni antifasciste.

3. Durante il periodo dell'occupazione nemica il Comandante Generale dei Volontari della Libertà (così il comando militare del C.L.N.A.I.) eseguirà, per conto del C.N.A.I., tutte le istruzioni del Comandante in Capo delle Armate Alleate in Italia. Il generale desiderio del Comandante Supremo Alleato e del Governo Italiano che particolare cura sia data a tutte le misure atte a salvaguardare le risorse economiche del territorio contro le devastazioni demolitive simili precedentemente da parte del nemico.

4. Quando il nemico si ritira da territori da esso occupati, il C.L.N.A.I. compirà i necessari sforzi per mantenere la legge e l'ordine e per proseguire nella salvaguardia della risorse economiche del paese fino al momento in cui venga stabilito il Governo Militare Alleato. Immediatamente all'atto dello

IL CONTATTO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE PER L'ALTA ITALIA.

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verno ogni autorità ed i poteri di governolocale e di amministrazione precedentemente assunti. Con il ritirarsi del nemico, tutti i componenti del Comando Generale dei Volontari della Libertà nel territorio liberato passeranno sotto il diretto comando del Comandante in Capo della Armata Alleata in Italia (A.A.I.) ed ottempereranno ad ogni ordine emanato da lui o dal Governo Militare Alleato in nome di lui, compresi gli ordini di scioglimento e consegna delle armi, ~~con~~ così sarà loro richiesto.

Espresso
Quando

5. Durante il periodo di occupazione nemica dell'Italia settentrionale, la massima assistenza verrà data al C.N.L.A.I. ed a tutte le altre organizzazioni antifasciste, al fine di venire incontro ai bisogni dei loro componenti, impegnati nella lotta contro il nemico nel territorio occupato: verrà stanziato un contributo mensile non eccedente 100 milioni di lire per far fronte alle spese del C.N.L.A.I. e di tutte le altre organizzazioni antifasciste.

Subordinatamente al controllo Generale del Comandante in Capo delle A.A.I., tale somma verrà ripartita fra le regioni seguenti, nelle proporzioni sotto indicate, per il sovvenzionamento di tutte le organizzazioni antifasciste di quelle regioni:

LIGURIA	12
PIEMONTE	37
LOMBARDIA	16
EMILIA	16
VENEZIA	18

La somma e le asse nazionali predette saranno soggette a variazioni a seconda delle esigenze della situazione militare: la somma massima verrà ridotta proporzionalmente a mano a mano che le province vengono liberate.

7. Le missioni Alleate accreditate presso il C.N.L.A.I., presso il Comando Generale dei Volontari della Libertà o uno qualsiasi dei loro componenti, verranno consultate su tutti i problemi connessi con l'esecuzione di questo accordo ed in particolare sulle questioni relative alla resistenza armata, all'antidivevazione ed al mantenimento dell'ordine. Gli ordini emanati dal Comandante in Capo delle A.A.I. e trasmessi per tramite delle rispettive missioni competenti verranno eseguiti dal C.N.L.A.I., dal Comando Generale dei Volontari della Libertà e dai componenti tali Enti.

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Superventiva
Quando

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IL COMANDANTE SUPREMO ALLEATO
DEL TEATRO DI OPERAZIONI MEDITERRANEO

==/==

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

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PER IL GOVERNO ITALIANO

PER IL COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE
NAZIONALE PER L'ALTA ITALIA

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

NOTES ON A MEETING HELD AT HQ ALLIED COMMISSION ON 17 DECEMBER 1944 TO DISCUSS AMENDMENTS TO THE PROPOSED TRI-PARTITE AGREEMENT BETWEEN SACEN, ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE C.L.N.A.I.

PRESENT: Chief Commissioner, Chief of Staff, Lt. Col. Playdell-Bouverie (for General Stawell), Lt. Col. Jackling for G-5, Messrs. Hopkinson and Schott, Major de Haan (for No. 1 Special Force), and Major Tlamons for Finance Subcommittee AC.

PRO-
POSED
AMEND-
MENT

PARA

NATURE OF
AMENDMENT

ITEMS EXPRESSED AND DECISION TAKEN

1 1 The delegates consider it essential that C.L.N.A.I. should be recognized as the agent of the Italian Government; both by the Italian Government and the SAC.

Lt. Col. Playdell-Bouverie stated that on military grounds S.C.M. were in favor of the amendment, and that G3 (Special Ops) viewed the changes as essentially political. He could not see why the recognition should not be reciprocal.

Admiral Stone pointed out that, the functions of the AC being limited, the opinions of the American and British Governments were being sought by their respective embassies, and that no further discussion on this point was profitable till these arrived.

2 2 Re-wording of Para.

Admiral Stone suggested that since the change was not insisted on, and the first draft had already been submitted to London and Washington it was undesirable to amend unless for very good reason—which there was not. This was agreed.

3 4 To delete the reference to a "Political Head" of the C.L.N.A.I.

Admiral Stone agreed that the words "Political Head" might more properly be replaced by "Chairman" or "president". However much the delegates might deny that they

PROPOSED

AMEND-

MENT

PARA

NATURE OF

AMENDMENT

VIEWS EXPRESSED AND DECISION TAKEN

3 4 (continued)

had a "chairman" this was disproved by the facts of leadership of Mr. Longhi. Nor could the Italian Government be expected to recognize as agents a committee the members of which could be changed overnight and replaced by men they had never heard of.

4 5 To read: "Such authority and such powers of local government and administration as the Allied Military Government chooses to assume."

Admiral Stone pointed out the fallacy in such wording since there was no choice about Field Marshal Alexander's assumption of authority. It was absolute.

Col. Bouverie thought that the amendment arose from the desire of the committee to put on record their desire to co-operate in A.M.G., and that they wished to be able to produce evidence of this on their return to Northern Italy.

Admiral Stone proposed that, to meet this, a letter be given them (as a separate document) under SACCHI's signature, quoting A.C.'s current instructions to officers in the field for their guidance in the choice and selection of Italian officials.

Col. Bouverie thought this would satisfy the delegates.

5 5 Omission of the words "including such orders to disarm and surrender their arms when required to do so."

Admiral Stone pointed out that in the long run this would be the case whatever happened, and that in the short run they were more in a position to act against their own interests since the Allies could be relied upon to pay more promptly than the Italian Government. In this matter, however he said

6 6 Delegates wished to be paid by the government rather than by allies.

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PROPOSED

AGENT-

AGENT P.A.A.

NATURE OF

AMENDMENT

VIEWS EXPRESSED AND DELIBERATIONS TAKEN

6 6 (continued)

that he had no strong views, but that he would just rather represent the views of Mr. [redacted] in his own capacity.

7 6

Worries "through them" to be substituted for "in common with them".

Admiral Stone pointed out that by signing such a clause, No. 1 Special Forces would be precluded from dropping stores to an independent base, whom they might at a later date wish to support, without such supplies going through the control of the C.I.M.A.I.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APC 394

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PRO- POSED AMEND- MENT	PAGE	NATURE OF AMENDMENT	VIEW EXPRESSED AND DISCUSSION TAKEN
1	1	The delegates consider it essential that C.I.S.A.I. should be recognized as the agent of the Italian Government; both by the Italian Government and the SAC.	Lt. Col. Playdell-Bouverie stated that on military grounds S.O.M. were in favor of the amendment, and that G3 (Special Ops) viewed the changes as essentially political. He could not see why the recognition should not be reciprocal. Admiral Stone pointed out that, the functions of the AC being limited, the opinions of the American and British Governments were being sought by their respective embassies, and that no further discussion on this point was profitable till these arrived.

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AMEND-
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PARA
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3 4 (continued)

had a "chairman" this was disproved by the facts of leadership of Sr. Longhi. Nor could the Italian Government be expected to recognize as agents a committee the members of which could be changed overnight and replaced by men they had never heard of.

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Admiral Stone proposed that, to meet this, a letter be given them (as a separate document) under SACRED's signature, putting A.G.'s current instructions to officers in the field for their guidance in the choice and selection of Italian officials.

Col. Converse thought this would satisfy the delegates.

5 5 Cancellation of the words "Including such orders to disband and surrender their arms when required to do so."

Amendment withdrawn.

No discussion.

6 6 Delegates wished to be paid by the Government rather than by allies.

Admiral Stone pointed out that in the long run this would be the case whatever happened, and that in the short run they were already acting against their own interests since the allies would be relied upon to pay more promptly than the Italian Government. In this matter, however he said

PROPOSED

AMEND-

MENT

NATURE OF

AMENDMENT

6 6 (continued)

STING WAS A GOOD, BUT WEIRD, NO

that he had no strong views, but Mr. Broad must rather represent the view of Mr. Macmillan in his own capacity.

7 6 Words "through time" to be substituted for "in season with them".

Admiral Stange pointed out that by signing such a clause, No. 1 Special Force would be precluded from dropping stores to an independent team, whom they might at a later date wish to support, without such supplies going through the control of the C.I.A.A.I.

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

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1
The Italian Government has taken note of the fact that military relations between SACMED and the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy have been dealt with separately.

PROMEMORIA

The Italian Government recognizes the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy as the organ of the anti-Fascist parties in the territory occupied by the enemy.

The Italian Government delegates the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy to represent it in the struggle that the patriots have undertaken against the Fascists and the Germans in the part of Italy not yet liberated.

The Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy accepts to act to this end as delegate and representative of the Italian Government with which it will keep in liaison through its President.

The Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy declares that it signed on the 7th of December an agreement with the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre on the relations between the Committee and the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre to carry on the struggle against the common enemy.

The Italian Government declares that it has been informed of this agreement and it approves it.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY



TRANSLATION

Top Secret

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS

Dear Admiral,

This is the formula I have prepared.

The Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy implicitly recognizes the Italian Government inasmuch as it accepts to be its representatives and delegate. But--and this is the advantage of my formula-- the Committee remains in a subordinate position and does not have the least character of a de facto Government.

With my very best wishes,

/s/ I. Bonomi

23 December 1944

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THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY

100.

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THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY

COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY

Since last May the R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs has continuously maintained a close contact - through the Royal Legation in Berne - with the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy, supplying it with funds, helps and every possible support.

Abovementioned contact was started by the following telegram dated May 17th from Berne: "National Liberation Committee Northern Italy has decided to fully collaborate with Government, asks for full power and sufficient means to wage struggle for common aims".

And with its message dated May 19th last the Committee of Liberation reaffirmed the necessity to strengthen the activity of the resistance movement and the general political situation with a military, diplomatic and consular action in Switzerland, since the possibility of a practical cooperation between the political parties in Italy and official Italian bodies in Switzerland has failed up to date. And added: "it is possible and necessary the cooperation of the Italian Official representatives with the operating forces of anti-fascism". The Royal Government is asked to grant the Delegation, in view of this purpose, an official recognition with the military and diplomatic Missions, so as activities and enterprises in the field and ^{with} specific purpose of resistance might be carried out through their participation".

The public opinion was informed of what above through a communique issued on the "Corriere di Salerno" on May 29th last:
 "The National Liberation Committee of Northern Italy has decided to give its full collaboration to the Italian Government. It requests to be recognized by the Italian Government as authorized connection and to be given sufficient means to wage the struggle for the common goal". The Italian Government have answered to the Committee stating their happiness for the reaffirmed collaboration and issuing immediate instructions to the requested effect.

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It is superfluous to emphasize the importance of the abovesaid message which proves the full and utter solidarity of all Italians this and that side of the battle line in the struggle against the German aggressor".

On May 31st last the Liberation Committee urged a "solemn declaration recognizing the National Liberation Committee for Northern Italy as central authority for the whole resistance activity, both political and military. The Committee's powers should be clearly stated by the

Government from which orders should be issued to Northern Italy populations to the effect of having the orders of the Committee complied with".

On August 12th the Government have sent to the Committee of Liberation, through the R. War Ministry and the R. Legation in Berne, the following solemn declaration agreed between the interested Ministers and signed by H.E. Bonomi: "The Italian Government recognizes the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy as coordinating authority of all resistance activities".

The Committee is therefore authorized to issue all the orders and instructions that will be necessary to organize the resistance all over the occupied territory, to unify the assistance, to carry out the best distribution of supplies, to establish liaisons, to unify the criterions and the instructions aiming to strengthen the action of the patriots according to the varying local situations.

The Liberation Committee, following up the advance of the troops and availing itself of all the authorities that are cooperating in the resistance is authorized to insure public order, discipline and assistance to the population in the zones which happen to be in war areas, until the Allied Commands and the official Italian Authorities will be contacted.

The Italian Government appeals to all North Italian population to the effect that all directions which will be issued by the Liberation Committee should be complied with; and maximum cooperation should be given to the Liberation Committee with that same discipline, unselfishness and patriotic feelings which are turning the resistance movement of Italy's northern regions into one of the most important contributions which are paid by Italy for the liberation of the Nation's territory, and for its forthcoming rebirth".

The Cobelligerent Legations in Switzerland and the Swiss Government have been informed of such a message.

On September 2nd the Military Command of the National Liberation Committee for Northern Italy sent a message to the Italian Government and the Ministry of War recommending the formation of an unified "Patriots HQ" and a further tightening of the bounds with the regular armed forces.

On September 4th the Government sent a replying message.

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