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

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LETTERS, MISC., ITALIAN GOV'T
JULY 1944 - OCT. 1945

0 4 6 4

263

translation

237

ROME, 30 October 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

for your information, I send you a copy of the letters sent by me to the M.P.O.U.S.A. Command regarding the decorations and awards granted to officers and other ranks of the American Army.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

S. A. Infante

(General Adolfo Infante)

Admiral Hilary Stone

R O M E

trans. e/c

87
4707

Sergio

Translation

n. 216/en

Rome, 29 October 1945

HEADQUARTERS

M.T.O.U.S.A. - G-1 APO 512

Attention A.C. of S. G-1

To confirm my conversation of October 17th with General Lemnitzer, I here by forward explanations about the practice followed for the granting of awards and decorations to officers of the United States Army.

a) - Period: till the middle of August 1945

- All awards were given under the procedure 'Motu proprio' by H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm, on the proposal of an Italian military authority and after asking for the opinion, in writing, of the American authority, from which the officer depended directly.

b) - Period: middle of August 1945 end of September 1945:

- The practice mentioned in the former paragraph was modified in accordance with a letter dated August 4th, 1945, from the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command, signed by General White, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command was to be asked for all American officers, except for those directly depending from:

- the Allied Commission
- the Command of the 5th Army
- the Livorno P.B.S.
- the Naples P.B.S.

2706

As a matter of fact, the above mentioned commands several times pointed out that they were the authorities that should give an opinion for what concerned their own officers.

c) - Period following October 1st 1945:

- In accordance with the explanations personally supplied, on September 30th, in Caserta, by General Lemnitzer, the above mentioned practice was again modified, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command only was to be asked for all American officers without distinction.

While I want to tell you that such practice will also be observed in future, I must add that H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, has the prerogative of granting awards without reserves of any kind to all those he intends to decorate; the person who has been decorated, if he has accepted the decoration will then have to take proper action with the authorities of his country to be allowed to wear them.

THE FIRST ALLE IN CAMP
Generale di Divisione
(Adolfo Infante)

trans. e/c

Translation

O/S 217

Rome, 29 October 1945

My dear General Lannitzer,

referring to our telephone conversation of the 26th, I hereby forward a summary of the proposals sent to us by General TRUSCOTT for the personnel of the 5th Army.

The said summary gives the total number of the officers/and other ranks proposed, and also the four groups into which they have been divided, so that they should be granted Italian awards adequate for their particular military activity in Italy.

The people concerned have already been notified about the granting of the above mentioned awards, except for those in group 3, forwarded to this Command for approval, as it includes A.C. and A.M.G. officers (note n. 627/A.C.)

of the total number, we must except:

- 15 awards to non commissioned officers and soldiers directly presented to His Royal Highness by General GARLETON, during an audience at the Quirinale;
- 6 decorations (onrificenze)
- 17 Distinguished service crosses
- 22 croci al merito di guerra

directly given by His Royal Highness during the ceremony which took place near Pisa on the 19th instant.

In the said ceremony, on the proposal of the Command of the 92nd Division, His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom awarded the 'Croce di Guerra al Merito' to the flag of the above mentioned U.S.A. Infantry Division; as you know such a sign shows the participation of the Division in the Italian campaign.

Should the American High Command want to have similar or higher awards granted to the flags of other American Divisions, I beg you to let me know, so that I may bring it to the attention of H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(General Adolfo Infante)

Major General L.L. Lannitzer
Chief of Staff
Allied Force Headquarters

ATO 512

A TRUE COPY
S. Col. Ruggeri Laderchi

trans. e/c

translation

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS FORWARDED BY THE COMMAND OF THE
 7th ARMY - GENERAL TRUSCOTT - IN A LETTER
 DATED AUGUST 17th, 1945

FIRST GROUP

- All officers and other ranks who have already been awarded one of the highest American decorations (M.H. - DGC. - L.M.)
- Approximative number 1400
- This Group has been awarded the Croce di Guerra al Valore Militare.

SECOND GROUP

- Officers of the 7th Army who particularly distinguished themselves in fighting, though they haven't been awarded American decorations for Bravery.
- Approximative number 170.
- This group has been awarded the Croce al Merito di Guerra.

THIRD GROUP

- Officers of the A.C. and A.M.G. who particularly collaborated with the 7th Army. 2744
- Approximative number 65.
- This Group will be granted awards (Corona d'Italia and Order of St Maurice and Lazarus) when we received the approval of M.F.O.U.S.A. Command asked in letter n. 6271/A.G., dated October 10th 1945.

trans. e/c

Translation

C/SMT

Rome, 29 October 1945

My dear General Lemnitzer,

referring to our telephone conversation of the 26th, I hereby forward a summary of the proposals sent to us by General TRUSCOTT for the personnel of the 5th Army.

The said summary gives the total number of the officers/and other ranks proposed, and also the four groups into which they have been divided, so that they should be granted Italian awards adequate for their particular military activity in Italy.

The people concerned have already been notified about the granting of the above mentioned awards, except for those in group 3, forwarded to this Command for approval, as it includes A.C. and A.M.G. Officers (note n. 627/A.G.)

Of the total number, we must except:

- 15 awards to non commissioned officers and soldiers directly presented to His Royal Highness by General CARLETON, during an audience at the Quirinale;
- 6 decorations (onorificenze)
- 17 distinguished service crosses
- 22 Croci al merito di guerra

directly given by His Royal Highness during the ceremony which took place on the 19th instant.

In the said ceremony, on the proposal of the Command of the 92nd Division, His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom awarded the 'Croce di Guerra al Merito' to the Flag of the above mentioned U.S.A. Infantry Division; as you know such a sign shows the participation of the Division in the Italian campaign.

Should the American High Command want to have similar or higher awards granted to the Flags of other American Divisions, I beg you to let me know, so that I may bring it to the attention of H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(General Adolfo Infante)

Major General L.L. Lemnitzer
Chief of Staff
Allied Force Headquarters

APO 512

A TRUE COPY
s. Col. Ruggeri Laderchi

trans. e/s

Translation

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS FORWARDED BY THE COMMAND OF THE
 VTH ARMY -GENERAL TRUSCOTT - IN A LETTER
 DATED AUGUST 17th, 1945

FIRST GROUP

- All officers and other ranks who have already been awarded one of the highest American decorations (M.H. - DSC. - L.M.)
- Approximative number 1400
- This Group has been awarded the Croce di Guerra al Valore Militare.

SECOND GROUP

- Officers of the Vth Army who particularly distinguished themselves in fighting, though they haven't been awarded American decorations for bravery.
- Approximative number 170.
- This Group has been awarded the Croce al Merito di Guerra.

THIRD GROUP

- 7 Officers of the A.C. and A.M.G. who particularly collaborated with the Vth Army.
- Approximative number 85.
- This Group will be granted awards (Corona d'Italia and Order of St Maurice and Lazarus) when we receive the approval of M.F.O.U.S.A. Command asked in letter n. 6271/A.G., dated October 10th 1945.

trans. e/c

Translation

257

Rome, 30 October 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

For your information, I send you a copy of the letters sent by me to the M. I. C. S. A. Command regarding the decorations and awards granted to officers and other ranks of the American Army.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

A. A. Infante

(General Adolfo Infante)

Admiral Elery Stone

Rome

trans. e/c

Surplus

Translation

n. 216/on

Rome, 29 October 1945

HEADQUARTERS

M.T.O.U.S.A. - G-1 APO 512

Attention A.C. of S. G-1

To confirm my conversation of October 17th with General Lemnitzer, I here by forward explanations about the practice followed for the granting of awards and decorations to officers of the United States Army.

a) - Period; till the middle of August 1945

- All awards were given under the procedure 'Motu proprio' by H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm, on the proposal of an Italian military authority and after asking for the opinion, in writing, of the American authority, from which the officer depended directly.

b) - period; middle of August 1945 end of September 1945:

- The practice mentioned in the former paragraph was modified in accordance with a letter dated August 4th, 1945, from the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command, signed by General White, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command was to be asked for all American officers, except for those directly depending from:
 - the Allied Commission
 - the Command of the 5th Army
 - the Livorno P.B.S.
 - the Naples P.B.S.

As a matter of fact, the above mentioned Commands several times pointed out that they were the authorities that should give an opinion for what concerned their own officers.

c) - Period following October 1st 1945:

- In accordance with the explanations personally supplied, on September 30th, in Caserta, by General Lemnitzer, the above mentioned practice was again modified, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command only was to be asked for all American officers without distinction.

While I want to tell you that such practice will also be observed in future, I must add that H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, has the prerogative of granting awards without reserves of any kind to all those he intends to decorate; the person who has been decorated, if he has accepted the decoration will then have to take proper action with the authorities of his country to be allowed to wear them.

THE FIRST AIDE DE CAMP
Generale di Divisione
(Adolfo Infante)

Sanjules

trans. e/e

Translation

237

Rome, 30 October 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

For your information, I send you a copy of the letters sent by me to the M.P.O.U.S.A. Command regarding the decorations and awards granted to officers and other ranks of the American Army.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

S. A. Infante

(General Adolfo Infante)

Admiral Ellery Stone

R o m e

trans. o/c

Scarpas

Translation

R. 216/oa

Rome, 29 October 1945

HEADQUARTERS

M.T.O.U.S.A. - G-1 APO 512

Attention A.C. of S. G-1

To confirm my conversation of October 17th with General Lemitzer, I here by forward explanations about the practice followed for the granting of awards and decorations to officers of the United States Army.

a) - Period: till the middle of August 1945

- All awards were given under the procedure 'motu proprio' by R.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm, on the proposal of an Italian military authority and after asking for the opinion, in writing, of the American authority, from which the officer depended directly.

b) - Period: middle of August 1945 end of September 1945:

- The practice mentioned in the former paragraph was modified in accordance with a letter dated August 4th, 1945, from the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command, signed by General White, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command was to be asked for all American officers, except for those directly depending from:

- the Allied Commission
- the Command of the 5th Army
- the Livorno P.B.S.
- the Naples P.B.S.

As a matter of fact, the above mentioned Commands several times pointed out that they were the authorities that should give an opinion for what concerned their own officers.

c) - Period following October 1st 1945:

- In accordance with the explanations personally supplied, on September 30th, in Caserta, by General Lemitzer, the above mentioned practice was again modified, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command only was to be asked for all American officers without distinction.

While I want to tell you that such practice will also be observed in future, I must add that R.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, has the prerogative of granting awards without reserves of any kind to all those he intends to decorate; the person who has been decorated, if he has accepted the decoration will then have to take proper action with the authorities of his country to be allowed to wear them.

THE FIRST AID DE CAMP
Generale di Divisione
(Adolfo Infante)

trans. e/c

Translation

4/21/45

Rome, 29 October 1945

My dear General Lennitzer,

referring to our telephone conversation of the 26th, I hereby forward a summary of the proposals sent to us by General TRUCOTT for the personnel of the 9th Army.

The said summary gives the total number of the officers ^{and other ranks} proposed, and also the four groups into which they have been divided, so that they should be granted Italian awards adequate for their particular military activity in Italy.

The people concerned have already been notified about the granting of the above mentioned awards, except for those in group 3, forwarded to this Command for approval, as it includes A.C. and A.M.G. officers (note n. 627/A.C.)

of the total number, we must except:

- 15 awards to non commissioned officers and soldiers directly presented to His Royal Highness by General CARLETON, during an audience at the Quirinale;
- 6 decorations (onorificenze)
- 17 Distinguished Service Crosses
- 22 Croci al merito di guerra

directly given by His Royal Highness during the ceremony which took place near Pisa on the 19th instant.

In the said ceremony, on the proposal of the Command of the 92nd Division, His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom awarded the 'Croce di Guerra al merito' to the flag of the above mentioned U.S.A. Infantry Division; as you know such a sign shows the participation of the division in the Italian campaign.

Should the American High Command want to have similar or higher awards granted to the flags of other American divisions, I beg you to let me know, so that I may bring it to the attention of H.M.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(General Adolfo Infante)

Major General L.L. Lennitzer
Chief of Staff
Allied Force Headquarters

AFO 512

A TRUE COPY
S. Col. Ruggieri Ladarchi

trans. e/c

Translation

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS FORWARDED BY THE COMMAND OF THE
 7th ARMY - GENERAL FRUSCOTT - IN A LETTER
 DATED AUGUST 17th, 1945

FIRST GROUP

- All officers and other ranks who have already been awarded one of the highest American decorations (M.H. - DVC. - L.M.)
- Approximative number 1400
- This group has been awarded the Croce di Guerra al Valore Militare.

SECOND GROUP

- Officers of the 7th Army who particularly distinguished themselves in fighting, though they haven't been awarded American decorations for bravery.
- Approximative number 170.
- This group has been awarded the Croce al Merito di Guerra.

THIRD GROUP

- Officers of the A.C. and A.M.G. who particularly collaborated the 7th Army.
- Approximative number 65.
- This Group will be granted awards (Corona d'Italia and Order of St Maurice and Lazarus) when we received the approval of M.F.O.U.S.A. Command asked in letter n. 6271/A.C., dated October 10th 1945.

trans. e/c

Translation

297

Rome, 30 October 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

for your information, I send you a copy of the letters sent by me to the M.A.O.U.S.A. Command regarding the decorations and awards granted to officers and other ranks of the American Army.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

S. A. Infante

(General Adolfo Infante)

Admiral Henry Stone

Rome

trans. e/c

0477

Translation

n. 216/on

Rome, 29 October 1945

HEADQUARTERS
M.T.O.U.S.A. - G-1 APC 512
Attention A.S. of G. G-1

To confirm my conversation of October 17th with General Lemnitzer, I here by forward explanations about the practice followed for the granting of awards and decorations to officers of the United States Army.

a) - Period: till the middle of August 1945

- All awards were given under the procedure 'Nota Propria' by S.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the realm, on the proposal of an Italian military authority and after asking for the opinion, in writing, of the American authority, from which the officer depended directly.

b) - Period: middle of August 1945 end of September 1945:

- The practice mentioned in the former paragraph was modified in accordance with a letter dated August 15th, 1945, from the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command, signed by General White, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command was to be asked for all American officers, except for those directly depending from:

- the Allied Commission
- the Command of the 5th Army
- the Livorno P.S.A.
- the Naples P.S.A.

As a matter of fact, the above mentioned Commands several times pointed out that they were the authorities that should give an opinion for what concerned their own officers.

c) - Period following October 1st 1945:

- In accordance with the explanations personally supplied, on September 30th, in Caserta, by General Lemnitzer, the above mentioned practice was again modified, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command only was to be asked for all American officers without distinction.

While I want to tell you that such practice will also be observed in future, I must add that S.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, has the prerogative of granting awards without reserves of any kind to all those he intends to decorate; the person who has been decorated, if he has accepted the decoration will then have to take proper action with the authorities of his country to be allowed to wear them.

THE FIRST LIEUTENANT GENERAL
Generale di Divisione
(Adolfo Infante)

trans. e/o

Translation

7/217

Rome, 29 October 1945

My dear General Lemnitzer,

referring to our telephone conversation of the 26th, I hereby forward a summary of the proposals sent to us by General IMBROTTI for the personnel of the 5th Army.

The said summary gives the total number of the officers and other ranks proposed, and also the four groups into which they have been divided, so that they should be granted Italian awards adequate for their particular military activity in Italy.

The people concerned have already been notified about the granting of the above mentioned awards, except for those in group 3, forwarded to this Command for approval, as it includes A.C. and A.S.G. officers (note n. 627/A.G.)

of the total number, we must except:

- 15 awards to non commissioned officers and soldiers directly presented to His Royal Highness by General CARLTON, during an audience at the Quirinale;
- 6 decorations (onocifioenze);
- 17 distinguished service crosses
- 22 croci al merito di guerra

directly given by His Royal Highness during the ceremony which took place near him on the 19th instant.

In the said ceremony, on the proposal of the Command of the 92nd ~~Division~~, His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom awarded the 'Croce di Guerra al Merito' to the flag of the above mentioned U.S.A. Infantry Division, as you know such a sign shows the participation of the division in the Italian campaign.

Should the American High Command want to have similar or higher awards granted to the flags of other American Divisions, I beg you to let me know, so that I may bring it to the attention of H.M.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(General Adolfo Infante)

Major General L.L. Lemnitzer
Chief of Staff
Allied Force Headquarters

470 512

A TRUE COPY
S. Col. Ruggeri Ladorchi

trans. s/c

Translation

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS FORWARDED BY THE COMMAND OF THE
 5th ARMY - GENERAL FUSCO - IN A LETTER
 DATED AUGUST 17th, 1945

FIRST GROUP

- All officers and other ranks who have already been awarded one of the highest American decorations (M.M. - D.C. - L.M.)
- Approximate number 1,000
- This Group has been awarded the Croce di Guerra al Valore Militare.

SECOND GROUP

- Officers of the 5th Army who particularly distinguished themselves in fighting, though they haven't been awarded American decorations for bravery.
- Approximate number 170.
- This Group has been awarded the Croce al Merito di Guerra.

THIRD GROUP

- Officers of the A.C. and A.M.C. who particularly collaborated with the 5th Army.
- Approximate number 65.
- This Group will be granted awards (Corona d'Italia and Order of St Maurice and Lazarus) when we receive the approval of M.T.O. Command asked in letter n. 6271/A.G., dated October 15th 1945.

trans. s/c

Translation

237

Rome, 30 October 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

for your information, I send you a copy of the letters sent by me to the M.P.O.U.S.A. Command regarding the decorations and awards granted to officers and other ranks of the American Army.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

s. A. Infante

(General Adolfo Infante)

Admiral Ellery Stone

Rome

655
651

trans. e/c

cliff

Sunpley

Translation

n. 216/on

Rome, 29 October 1945

HEADQUARTERS
M.T.O.U.S.A. - G-1 APO 512
Attention A.C. of S. G-1

To confirm my conversation of October 17th with General Lemnitzer, I here by forward explanations about the practice followed for the granting of awards and decorations to officers of the United States Army.

a) - Period; till the middle of August 1945

- All awards were given under the procedure 'Motu proprio' by H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm, on the proposal of an Italian military authority and after asking for the opinion, in writing, of the American authority, from which the officer depended directly.

b) - Period; middle of August 1945 end of September 1945:

- The practice mentioned in the former paragraph was modified in accordance with a letter dated August 4th, 1945, from the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command, signed by General White, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command was to be asked for all American officers, except for those directly depending from:

- the Allied Commission
- the Command of the 5th Army
- the Livorno P.B.S.
- the Naples P.B.S.

As a matter of fact, the above mentioned Commands several times pointed out that they were the authorities that should give an opinion for what concerned their own officers.

c) - Period following October 1st 1945:

- In accordance with the explanations personally supplied, on September 30th, in Caserta, by General Lemnitzer, the above mentioned practice was again modified, so that the opinion of the M.T.O.U.S.A. Command only was to be asked for all American officers without distinction.

While I want to tell you that such practice will also be observed in future, I must add that H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, has the prerogative of granting awards without reserves of any kind to all those he intends to decorate; the person who has been decorated, if he has accepted the decoration will then have to take proper action with the authorities of his country to be allowed to wear them.

THE FIRST AIDE DE CAMP
Generale di Divisione
(Adolfo Infante)

trans. e/c

Translation

0/214

Rome, 29 October 1945

My dear General Lemnitzer,

referring to our telephone conversation of the 26th, I hereby forward a summary of the proposals sent to us by General TRUSCOTT for the personnel of the 5th Army.

The said summary gives the total number of the officers/and other ranks proposed, and also the four groups into which they have been divided, so that they should be granted Italian awards adequate for their particular military activity in Italy.

The people concerned have already been notified about the granting of the above mentioned awards, except for those in group 3, forwarded to this command for approval, as it includes A.C. and A.M.G. officers (note n. 627/A.G.)

of the total number, we must except:

- 15 awards to non commissioned officers and soldiers directly presented to His Royal Highness by General CARLTON, during an audience at the Quirinale;
- 6 decorations (onorificenze)
- 17 Distinguished Service Crosses
- 22 Croci al merito di guerra

directly given by His Royal Highness during the ceremony which took place near Pisa on the 19th instant.

In the said ceremony, on the proposal of the Command of the 92nd Division, His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom awarded the 'Croce di Guerra al Merito' to the Flag of the above mentioned U.S.A. Infantry Division; as you know such a sign shows the participation of the Division in the Italian campaign.

Should the American High Command want to have similar or higher awards granted to the flags of other American Divisions, I beg you to let me know, so that I may bring it to the attention of H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(General Adolfo Infante)

Major General L.L. Lemnitzer
Chief of Staff
Allied Force Headquarters

AFO 512

A TRUE COPY
s. Col. Ruggeri Laderchi

trans. e/c

TranslationSUMMARY OF THE PROPOSALS FORWARDED BY THE COMMAND OF THE
Vth ARMY - GENERAL THUSCOTT - IN A LETTER
DATED AUGUST 17th, 1945FIRST GROUP

- All officers and other ranks who have already been awarded one of the highest American decorations (M.H. - DSC. - L.M.)
- Approximative number 1400
- This Group has been awarded the Croce di Guerra al Valore Militare.

SECOND GROUP

- Officers of the Vth Army who particularly distinguished themselves in fighting, though they haven't been awarded American decorations for Bravery.
- Approximative number 170.
- This Group has been awarded the Croce al Merito di Guerra.

THIRD GROUP

- Officers of the A.C. and A.M.G. who particularly collaborated with the Vth Army.
- Approximative number 85.
- This Group will be granted awards (Corona d'Italia and Order of St Maurice and Lazarus) when we received the approval of M.P.O.U.S.A. Command asked in letter n. 6271/A.G., dated October 10th 1945.

trans. e/c

4307
6000

0 4 8 4

264

Translation

e/210

Rome, 28 October 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

according to your wish expressed in your letter O.C. 511, dated 5th inst., I hereby enclose a copy of the letter sent to Headquarters M.T.O.U.E.A. in relation with the award to be granted to Major Arthur Piccinelli, comptroller of the Piedmont Financial Institutes for A.M.G.

Believe me,

Truly yours,

E. A. Infante

(Generale Adolfo Infante)

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Headquarters Allied Commission
R o m e

trans. e/c

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten signature]

Translation

o/209

Rome, 28 October 1945

HEAD QUARTERS
G-1 Division

M.T.O. U.S.A.
A.P.O. 512

Attention A.C. of S, G-1

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Realm, on the proposal of the Governor of the Bank of Italy thought of awarding the Cross of Cavaliere Ufficiale of the Order of the Crown of Italy to Major Arthur Puccinelli, comptroller of the Piedmont Financial Institutes for A.M.C., to acknowledge his active and disinterested collaboration with this banking Institute.

Would you be good enough to advise me for the granting of this award.

THE FIRST AIDE DE CAMP GENERAL
Generale di Divisione
(Adolfo Infante)

trans. e/c



<u>NAME</u>	<u>AWARD</u>	<u>DATE SENT FWD.</u>	<u>APPROVAL</u>
Col. Leonard D. DENSMORE	Order of Crown of Italy	11 Aug 45	Y(24 Aug 45)
Col. Thomas N. PAGE	1. Order Militare ed Ospitaliero di S. Maria di Betteleme	16 Aug 45	H
	2. Order Militare ed Ospitaliero di S. Giovanni D'Acri e S. Tommaso	16 Aug 45	H
	3. Order Equestre di S. Antonio di Monte Paolo	16 Aug 45	H
	4. Ordine Militare ed Ospitaliero di San Lazzaro and di Maurizio de Jerusalemme	14 Aug 45	Y(23 Aug 45)
	5. Order of the Knights of Malta	27 July 45	Y(2 Aug 45)
	6. Order of St. Hubert	12 June 45	Y(4 July 45)
Maj. Penson E.L. Timmons	Order of Crown of Italy	25 Aug 45	H
Maj. David B. Mathias	Order of Crown of Italy	28 Aug 45	Y(11 Sept 45)
Lt. Col Guy I. Warren	Order of Crown of Italy	26 Aug 45	Y(11 Sept 45)
Capt. Anthony Scaffidi	Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia	29 Aug 45	H
Lt. Lawrence C. Moore	Order of Crown of Italy	29 Aug 45	H
Lt. Col. Hershenson	Cavaliere Ufficiale Nell'Ordine della Corona d'Italia	14 Sept 44	H
Lt. Col James H Penick	Order of Crown of Italy		Y(11 Sept 45)
1st Lt. Joseph A. Cice	Order of Crown of Italy	29 Aug 45	Y(11 Sept 45)
1st Lt. Nicholas I. Giunta	Order of Crown of Italy	28 Aug 45	Y(11 Sept 45)
Col. Alfred C. BOWMAN	Knight Noble Officer of the Equestrian Order of St. Agatha	26 Aug 45	H

Y-Yes N = No H= Not yet approved, papers still with Higher HQ.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AWARD</u>	<u>DATE SENT FWD.</u>	<u>APPROVAL</u>
Lt. Col. Ledon Snedeker	Order of St. Agatha		Y(5 June 45)
Capt. Oliver D. Comstock	Officer Knight of the Order of Knights of St. Agatha	15 22 Sept. 45	H
S/Sgt. Eric Stein	Order of Crown of Italy	31 Aug 45	Y(17 Sept 45)
Col. Robert B. MENAPACE	Order of Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Maj. Sherman L. Anderson	Order of Crown of Italy	29 Aug 45	H
Col John K. WEBER	Order of Crown of Italy - to be 20 Aug 1945		H
Col John W. CHAPMAN	Knight Officer of St. Maurice and Lazarus	20 Sept 45	H
Col James J. CARNES	Commendatore of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Lt. Col Henry E. Scudder	Commendatore of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Capt. Thomas R. Swisher	Knight of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Maj. J.C. Rively	Knight of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Lieutenant J. Lannin	Knight of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Lt. Col. Robert A MARTINO	Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Col. Martin E. MEANEY	Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Col. Paul C. KIRK	Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Maj. Barry B KILE	Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H

Y= Yes N= No H= No yet approved, papers with Higher HQ.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AWARD</u>	<u>DATE SENT FWD.</u>	<u>APPROVAL</u>
Capt. Charles F. BENATTI	Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Lt. Col. Carlton J. EGGSTAFF	Commenda of the Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Lt. Col Edward C. KING	Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Lt. Col. Gordon W. MCKEAN	Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Maj. Ralph R. TEMPLE	Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Maj. Alfred JACQUES TRIA	Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Maj. POPPITI	Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Capt. Dominich TRIFIRO	Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
1st Lt. Paul LEOS	Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy	20 Sept 45	H
Lt. Ira MANCK	Knight of the Order of St. Maurice & Lazarus	20 Sept 45	H
S/Sgt. Ralph BONOMO	Knight of the Order of St. Maurice & Lazarus	20 Sept 45	H



y= Yes N= No H= Not yet approved, papers with Higher HQ.

Translation

6297/A.G.

ROME, 10 October 1949

Dear Admiral Stone,

I received with your letter of the 3rd inst. the list of the officers and other ranks of the American Armed Forces about which I asked for your opinion on the advisability of granting awards and distinguished Service Crosses, under the procedure 'Moto Proprio'.

Thanking you for your kind answer, I want you to know that, according to your suggestion, I forwarded the list to General White, together with the letter of which I hereby enclose a copy, cancelling the names figuring on the enclosed note n. 1, for they haven't been mentioned by this office.

For your information, I want you to know that I also mentioned to General White the names of the officers which appear on enclosure n. 2, about whom I asked for your opinion in my letters n. 5034/A.G. and 6699/A.G., respectively dated September 17th and 2nd inst.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

B. A. Infante

Admiral Henry Stone
Chief Commissioner
ROME

trans. e/c



Supley

TranslationCOPY

6271/A.G.

Rome, 10 October 1945

Dear General White,

In accordance with the agreements made with you and Admiral Stone, I hereby enclose two lists of officers and non commissioned officers of the American Army Forces to whom His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom has in mind to grant awards and Distinguished Service Crosses, under the procedure "motu proprio".

I shall be most grateful if you kindly let me know your opinion on this matter, for the Prince to act accordingly.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(General Adolfo Infante)

Major General M.C. WHITE

G.S.C.

A.G. OF S.C-1

NO 512

NO 512

trans. e/c

LIST N. 1

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS CANCELLED
FROM THE LIST SENT BY ADMIRAL SPRE

Col. John K. WEBER

Order of crown of Italy

Captain Oliver D. COMSTOCK

Officer knight of the order of knights of
St. Agatha

Captain Anthony SCARFELI

Cavaliere della corona d'Italia

s/sgt Eric STEIN

Order of crown of Italy



LIST N. 2

RANK	NAME & SURNAME	FUNCTION	AWARD PROPOSED
Lt. Col	BENNY Reynaud	Attached to Public Health S/C	Knight off. Cor. Ital.
Major	STRANGE Lloyd W.	Chief of Admiral Stone's private Secretariat	" " " "
Captain	BUSTARD Francis W.	Medical Supply Office, Public Health S/C	Knight of the Crown of Ital.
Captain	ALANIA Guido	Regional postal officer for Lombardia	Knight Co. Ital.
Captain	MASTROLARI Orizzonte	Attached to P.S. Sub/com.	Knight of Cor. Ital.

Rome, 9 October 1945

0 4 9 3

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

785015

Translation

Air Force Ministry
The Minister
32727

Rome, 2.11.1945

Dear Admiral,

to-morrow, November 3rd, on the occasion of the anniversary of the formation of the Clandestine Resistance Front of the R. Airforce, a mass will be celebrated for the Dead of the said Front who died fighting for Liberation, in the Church of St. Bernardo (Piazza S. Bernardo).

I hope you will attend this ceremony which I will attend personally.

s. Cerolotto

Admiral Ellery Stone
Chief of the Allied Commission
R o m e

trans. e/c

[Handwritten signature]

Translation

6099/A.C.

Rome, 2 October 1940

Dear Admiral Stone,

referring to my letters n. 5360/A.C. - 5191/A.C., and 5623/A.C., dated 2/9 - 1/9, and 13/9, I hereby forward a fourth list of American officers proposed for an Italian decoration in acknowledgement of their work during their stay in Italy.

I shall be grateful if you let me have your opinion on this matter, to know what action is to be taken.

I shall also be most grateful if you let me know what has been decided about the proposals sent to you with the above mentioned letters.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours very truly,

M. A. Infante

(Generale Indolfo Infante)

Admiral Wilby Stone
A.C.

ROME

trans. o/c

myls

TranslationAMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION PROPOSED FOR
THE GRANTING OF DECORATIONS

RANK	NAME & SURNAME	POST	DECORATION PROPOSED
Lt. Col	ROONEY Raymond	Attached to Public Health s/c	Cav. Off. Corona Italia
Major	STEARNS Lloyd W.	Chief of Admiral Stone's private Secretariat	" " "
Captain	BUSHARD Francis W.	Officer of the Medical Supply Office - Public Health s/c	Cavaliere Corona Italia
Captain	ALASIA Guido	Regional Postal Officer for Lombardia	Cavaliere Corona Italia

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Rough Draft

N°851 (Segr. Pol.)

Rome, September 23th, 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

I beg to refer to my letter n° 775, dated September 8th, 1945, concerning the Journey to Libya of two or three owners of the main tunny-fisheries in Tripolitania.

Bearing in mind the special case of Signor Ricotti, I shall indeed appreciate it greatly if you will have the competent Allied Office examine the possibility that he be granted, as soon as possible, a permit to carry out his proposed Journey to Libya.

It is a question in which the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is particularly concerned, both in consideration of the importance of such fishing industry and in view of its relation to the food supply for Italy.

Believe me, Dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) R. Prunas

Admiral Ellery W. STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

0 4 9

I beg to refer to my letter no 775, dated September 8th, 1945, concerning the journey to Libya of two or three owners of the main tunny-fisheries in Tripolitania.

Bearing in mind the special case of Signor Riccotti, I shall indeed appreciate it greatly if you will have the competent Allied Office examine the possibility that he be granted, as soon as possible, a permit to carry out his proposed journey to Libya.

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Believe me, Dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) R. Prunas

Admiral Ellery W. STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

R O M E

copy

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

URGENT

6/3454/1635

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

Subject: Economic negotiations with France.

- 1.- According to the authorization granted by Admiral Ellery W. STONE last July, the Italian Government started negotiations with the French Embassy to import into Italy 500.000 tons of phosphates against the export to France of 100.000 tons of pyrites and some quantities of mercury, sulphur or essence of bergamot.

The balance between the value of said imports and exports should be settled by using Italian credits towards France, as existing in the "Memorandum Account".

- 2.- At the end of the month of July 1945, the French Embassy notified that the prices of Italian pyrites and mercury were considerably higher than the prices on the other markets.
- 3.- At the beginning of September, after long negotiations, Italian Government notified the French Embassy that apart from the question of prices they would be ready to authorize the delivery of pyrites to France even if the import of phosphates into Italy would not take place at the same moment.

It was also communicated that the Italian Government were ready to authorize the delivery of 11.067 Kgs. of essence of bergamot at a convenient price and n.4.000 bottles of mercury at the price of \$130 (as compared with the present quotation of \$250).

- 4.- It appears obvious from the above that Italian Government have done everything possible to meet French requests, in consideration of the high interest that the importing of phosphates has for Italy.
- 5.- With regard to the question of supplies of phosphates to Italy we beg to enclose herewith translation of a memorandum sent to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by the "MONTECATINI" Company, illustrating the serious situation which has arisen owing to the fact that the arrival of the promised quantities of phosphates for the months of July and August has not taken place.

Rome, September 20th. 1945.

One encl.*apare*

"MONTECATINI"

Rome, September 8, 1945

Subj: IMPORT OF PHOSPHATES.

We beg to draw your attention on the very serious situation we are facing, owing to the fact that foreseen supplies of mineral phosphates from Tunisia, destined to our plants for the production of chemical fertilizers for agriculture, have not arrived.

The programs of the A.C. for the months of July and August did not become effective, not even partially, and after the quantity of 100,000 tons sent by France according to provisions of A.C., the second semester 1944 and the first semester 1945, no more deliveries have taken place.

The plants of our Company in Central and Southern Italy already in operation have a potential production of 317,000 quintals of super-phosphates per month, and after completion of the works already started and announced derequisitions such figure may reach by the end of the year 367,000 tons monthly.

In August, we have been compelled to operate on the basis of 80% of our potential capacity only, and during the present month the reduction has reached 50%, in order to prolong as long as possible the total utilization of our stocks, which have already reached a minimum level.

Not with standing such drastic measures, unless we receive new supplies all of our plants will cease operation between the end of September and the middle of October.

It is therefore absolutely necessary that new deliveries of phosphate take in the immediate future, in order to avoid the very serious damages connected with a general close-up of our plants.

We shall be grateful if you kindly will take steps.

423

Translation

Council of Ministers
The Vice President

Rome, 9 September 1940

Dear Mr. Bevin,

On the eve of the meeting, in London, of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs who will negotiate the conditions of the peace with Italy, I want you to know the point of view of our party on the main questions of the order of the day.

Trieste - This is the problem which is most felt by the Italian national spirit. Trieste is to us what Strasbourg is to France. The loss of Trieste would create a most favourable ground for the cropping up of a new nationalism. Our democratic experiences would be hopelessly compromised. The fairest frontier line with Yugoslavia would be the so called Wilson line. In any case, Western Istria and the coast towns as far as Pola should remain under Italian sovereignty. Naturally, we socialists greatly wish for the Slovenian population included in the Italian State to be reduced to a minimum, for the Trieste harbour to be internationalized to be able to fulfil its function as harbour for central Europe, and for the best possible relations of collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Alto-Adige - In 1919, the socialist clearly pronounced themselves against the annexation of Alto-Adige and were favourable to the Salorno frontier. After twenty six years of Italian administration, the situation presents itself in a different way. Alto Adige with her hydraulic resources now represents a resource which is indispensable for the industry of Lombardy. When asking for the frontier to remain on the Brenner, we socialists pledge ourselves to give to the German population of Alto-Adige, (as well as to the Slovenian minorities of the Eastern frontier) ample cultural and administrative autonomy.

Western Frontier (with France) - In Paris, there is a tendency to ask for compensations. The cession to France of the so called shooting grounds (from the Passo of Colletunsa on the west till Monte Clavier on the east) has been taken in consideration by us and can well be satisfied. While speaking with me, General de Gaulle claimed the Communes of Tenda and Briga as 'moral indemnification'. The policy of 'moral indemnifications' is the worse possible one, for it creates a strained situation, without solving any national, political or strategic problem. We can take in consideration the demilitarization of our frontier line, but we cannot accept the cession of Italian territories and populations.

Dodecanese - The cession to Greece gives rise to no objection on our part, also because, at the time, we voted against annexion. We only want it to be taken in consideration that Italian work contributed to improve the islands, and transform them so to speak, so that Greece should consider her requests for reparations as partly satisfied.

Albania - No claims, no requests, a great wish to live in friendly terms with a free Albania.

Colonies - The socialist party voted against all colonial adventures, from Eri-

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Reparations - Italy has been completely exhausted by the war. All her economy is to be re-made. We had to bear a double plague: war at home (with the ensuing destructions amounting to enormous sums), and systematic German looting which lasted two years and whose consequences cannot be figured out. Therefore, when reparations are mentioned, it must be kept in mind that Italy has reached a standard of life which cannot be reduced.

Navy and army - The Socialist Party considers the problem of the Armed Forces from the point of view of disarmament. Independently from the decisions of the United Nations, we intend to disarm, adapting our policy to this end, and also steel industry which is a safe spot for the whole of national economy. In this field, the more radical the decisions of the United Nations, and the fuller our agreement.

End of the armistice and admission of Italy among the United Nations - The thing which is of greatest concern to us is the end of the armistice and the admission of Italy among the United Nations. As a socialist & a socialist, I may say we are entitled to this by twenty years of bitter fighting against fascism, from the murder of Giacomo Matteotti, on June 10th, 1924, to the murder of Bruno Buozzi, (by the nazis) on June 4th 1944, as well as by the contribution to partisan war, from the Naples insurrection in October 1943, till the Milan, Turin, and Genoa insurrection in April 1945.

Migration and raw materials - It is decisive for Italy that the problem, fundamental for us, of emigration and raw materials, should be handled in the spirit of the Atlantic Chart. Forty five million inhabitants are too many on a territory like ours, which lacks essential raw materials (coal, iron, oil, cotton, etc) To solve the Italian problem, our economy must find a place in a system of international exchanges which will enable us to work and produce.

Elections for the Constituent - It is the earnest wish of the President of the Council, and also and chiefly mine, to be able to proceed as soon as possible to the summoning of the political as well as of the administrative elections. I consider it is possible for the elections to take place before Christmas on the following conditions: 1) - return of the northern provinces to the Italian Administration (this is taking place); 2) - new international situation which might take place before the end of September).

I also want to tell you, my dear Bevin, that the internal situation of Italy is most serious, and will get worse in autumn and winter, especially if we do not get a sufficient amount of coal and wheat, but that on our side (on the side of the socialists and also on that of the communists), there is no rebellious intention of civil war or dictatorship. We want free elections, a sovereign Constituent, a democratic Republic, fundamental reforms in the economic structure of the Country, and all this we want without violence. Unfortunately, there are still remains of hatred and rancour in the Country after twenty years of a disastrous dictatorship, there is a great misery, and also we may foresee some unwillingness on the part of the monarchy to accept the verdict of the Constituent. On our side, everything will be done for the maintenance of order and discipline.

I trust, dear comrade Bevin, that you will take in due consideration our suggestions and proposals. Italy is like a convalescent who runs the risk of becoming ill again any time. Help us in our effort to cure our Country and give it back its zest for life.

Yours sincerely,

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(Pietro Nenni)

Mr. Ernest Bevin

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

London

trans. e/c

166

Translation

Council of Ministers
The Vice President

Paris, 9 September 1919

Dear Mr. Bevin,

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the murder of Giuseppe Matteotti, (by the Nazi) on June 4th 1944, as well as by the contribution to partisan war, from the Naples insurrection in October 1943, till the Milan, Turin, and Genoa insurrection in April 1945.

Immigration and raw materials - It is decisive for Italy that the problem, fundamental for us, of emigration and raw materials, should be handled in the spirit of the Atlantic Chart. Forty five million inhabitants are too many on a territory like ours, which lacks essential raw materials (coal, iron, oil, cotton, etc) to solve the Italian problem, our economy must find a place in a system of international exchanges which will enable us to work and produce.

Elections for the Constituent - It is the earnest wish of the President of the Council, and also and chiefly mine, to be able to proceed as soon as possible to the summoning of the political as well as of the administrative elections. I consider it is possible for the elections to take place before Christmas on the following conditions: 1) - return of the northern provinces to the Italian Administration (this is taking place); 2) - new international situation, (this might take place before the end of September).

I also want to tell you, my dear Bevin, that the internal situation of Italy is most serious, and will get worse in autumn and winter, especially if we do not get a sufficient amount of coal and wheat, but that on our side (on the side of the socialists and also on that of the communists), there is no rebellious intention of civil war or dictatorship. We want free elections, a sovereign Constituent, a democratic Republic, fundamental reforms in the economic structure of the country, and all this we want without violence. Unfortunately, there are still remains of hatred and rancour in the country after twenty years of a disastrous dictatorship, there is a great misery, and also we may foresee some unwillingness on the part of the monarchy to accept the verdict of the Constituent. On our side, everything will be done for the maintenance of order and discipline.

I trust, dear comrade Bevin, that you will take in due consideration our suggestions and proposals. Italy is like a convalescent who runs the risk of becoming ill again any time. Help us in our effort to cure our country and give it back its zest for life.

Yours sincerely,

(Pietro Nenni)

Mr. Ernest Bevin

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

L O N D O N

trans. e/c

Translation

5360 A.G.

Rome, 2 September 1945

To Admiral Ellery Stone

A. C.

R O M E

Referring to my letter of August 17th, n. 5034/A.G. and your oral request, I forward you the enclosed list of officers; next to each name is the Italian decoration to be given.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

THE FIRST AIDE DE CAMP GENERAL
General of Division
(Adolfo Infante)

/s/ A. Infante

trans. e/c

002

Surplus

AMERICAN OFFICERS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION TO BE GIVEN A DECORATION

- Colonel John William CHAPMAN
Director of P.S. SubCommission
already Commendatore of the Crown of Italy, to be made Knight Officer
of St. Maurice and Lazarus.
- Colonel Martin H. KEANEY
Chief of the Police, Allied Commission
Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy
- Colonel Paul G. KIRK
Director of P.S., Allied Commission
Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy
- Colonel James J. CARNES
Commander of the Special Motortransport Brigade AG.
Commendatore of the Crown of Italy
- Colonel Leonard DENSMORE
Chief of Staff and Acting Vice President, Economic Section, AC.
'Comanda' of the Crown of Italy
- Lt. Colonel Henry H. SCUDDER
Director of Communications Sub-Commission
'Commenda' of the Crown of Italy
- Major Barry Turnaby KILE
E.M.I.A. - Knight of the Crown of Italy
- Captain Crizzonte MASTROIANNI
Attached to P.S. Sub-Commission, AC. - Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy
- Captain Thomas R. SWISHER
Attached to supplies Special Motortransport Brigade, AC.
Knight of the Crown of Italy
- Major J. C. RIVELY - Economic Section
Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy
- Lt. J. LANNIN - Flag Officer to Admiral Stone
Knight of the Crown of Italy
- Lt. Colonel Robert A. MARTINO
Economic Section, AC.
Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy

0510

Translation

5360 A.G.

Rome, 2 September 1945

To Admiral Ellery Stone

A. G.

R O M E

Referring to my letter of August 17th, n. 5034/A.G. and your oral request, I forward you the enclosed list of officers; next to each name is the Italian decoration to be given.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

THE FIRST AIDE DE CAMP GENERAL
General of Division
(Adolfo Infante)

/s/ A. Infante

trans. e/c

5838

AMERICAN OFFICIALS OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION TO BE GIVEN A DECORATION

- Colonel John William CHAFFIN
Director of P.S. SubCommission
already Commandatore of the Crown of Italy, to be made Knight Officer
of St. Maurice and Lazarus.
- Colonel Martin H. MEANEY
Chief of the Police, Allied Commission
Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy
- Colonel Paul G. KIRK
Director of P.S., Allied Commission
Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy
- Colonel James J. CARNES
Commander of the Special Motortransport Brigade AC.
Commandatore of the Crown of Italy
- Colonel Leonard DENSMORE
Chief of Staff and Acting Vice President, Economic Section, AC.
'Comanda' of the Crown of Italy
- Lt. Colonel Henry H. SCHUBERT
Director of Communications Sub-Commission
'Comanda' of the Crown of Italy
- Major Harry Turnaby HILE
M.M.I.A. - Knight of the Crown of Italy
- Captain Crizzante MASTROLIANI
Attached to P.S. Sub-Commission, AC. - Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy
- Captain Thomas R. SWISHER
Attached to supplies Special Motortransport Brigade, AC.
Knight of the Crown of Italy
- Major J. C. RIVELY - Economic Section
Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy
- Lt. J. LAMVIN - Flag Officer to Admiral Stone
Knight of the Crown of Italy
- Lt. Colonel Robert A. MARTINO
Economic Section, AC.
Knight Officer of the Crown of Italy

COPYMINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

6/3068/1438

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Transmission of official communique' on the Val d'Aosta autonomy.

1. Reference is made to the letter n. 3/422 addressed by Foreign Minister DE GASPERI to the Chief Commissioner on August 26th, 1945.
2. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs beg to forward to the Allied Commission, herewith enclosed, the official text of the communique' issued after the meeting at the Council of Ministers held on August 23rd, concerning the measures taken in order to insure the administrative autonomy of the Val d'Aosta and the provisions that are about to be passed in favour of other non-Italian speaking populations of the Northern and Eastern frontier zones.

Rome, August 31st, 1945.

One Encl.

7/1/45
S. G. /
/

COPYTranslationAutonomy of Valle d'Aosta.

The debate of the Council of Ministers about Valle d'Aosta is important in itself and because of the attitude of the democratic government which it expresses. It grants to a territory inhabited by Italian citizens who speak another language complete equality of language and an administrative decentralization for all matters of local interest which can be defined as truly broadminded and new. This means a self-administration in which the men elected by the people exercise their own powers and also functions entrusted to them by the State.

Besides, the principle of institutional decentralization is also asserted in the legislative decree for Valle D'Aosta. The Aosta Council will be able to issue regulations to discipline such matters as have been decentralized. The way to local legislation is therefore open. Of course, on this ground, concretely to define the spheres of competency, further regulations are foreseen, and a final legal discrimination will only be possible at the Costituente, when the decentralizing tendency which has asserted itself in so many parts of the country will have been concreted in a fundamental law, and when what must be reserved to the State because of its unitarian requirements, and what can be decentralized to local organizations, has been decided.

Even now, for what concerns local autonomies, the legislative decree for Valle d'Aosta proves that the democratic Government does not stop after the solemn statement lately made by the Council of Ministers, but intends to handle little by little the concrete situation, beginning by the Zones where differences of languages or race make decentralization more necessary, as a guarantee for the minorities.

In the same way as for Valle d'Aosta, the Government now intends to issue in the same spirit the necessary regulations for the regions of the Eastern frontier and for those of the Northern frontier, consulting the representatives, of the populations and local interests. The Council of Ministers has already referred another time to Alto Adige in particular; we may now add that consultations are now taking place and to be rapidly carried out, also in relation with the problem of regional autonomy for Venezia Tridentina, where the need for Administrative autonomy is greatly felt.

The Italian State is thus giving proof of its strong and wise democratic spirit and wish for pacification.

trans. e.c.

From: MINISTRY OF MARINE (Cabinet)
To : N.S.C. - Rome
Date: 28 August 1945
Ref.: B.10534

Subject: Dr. Eugenio SARNELLA.

1. In my letter No.B.7834 of 27th June last I requested information concerning the arrest of Dr. Sarnella, Manager of COGENA and in consequence subordinate to the Ministry of Marine, in order to be acquainted with the circumstances in which he found himself and the motives occasioning this measure.

2. Subsequently, as you were informed in my letter No.B.7891 of June 1945, I learnt of the allegations against the said Dr. Sarnella from the bulletins appearing in the newspapers.

3. However, two months have passed since that date and as yet I do not know whether these accusations have been confirmed by legal proceedings, nor whether his preventive arrest has been altered to detention.

4. Consequently, and in view of the effect which the above could have on the Government administrative responsibilities it is requested that the Commission may inform me of the present position of Doctor Sarnella and of the results of the enquiry.

(Sgd) THE MINISTER

5604

GGE/P.

pp...

TranslationCOPY

Italian Communist Party

Macerata Provincial Federation

For some time, there have been unpleasant incidents between the civilian population and the Polish soldiers. We deeply regret such a state of things which is in contrast with the sympathetic feelings of the population for the brave Polish soldiers. The communists have been the greatest adversaries of fascism and fought against it ever since the beginning; therefore, more than anyone else, they appreciate the heroism of the Polish soldiers who generously shed their blood on all battlefields in the war against fascist barbarity. If we also consider that Poland and Italy know the terrible and bloody torture of Nazi-fascist oppression, links of brotherhood between the Italian and Polish nations appear even more obviously.

It is obvious that the misunderstandings which took place are the work of enemies of the Italians and of the Poles, bent on placing the Communists who are the most sincere expression of the Italian people in its fight against fascism in a difficult position.

Today, the Italian nation is working at the moral and material reconstruction of the country, work in which the communists are participating, as Party of order, legal Party, Government Party, and they therefore demand to exercise their activity without anyone trying to oppose them.

We want the soldiers of the Polish corps to know of our feelings towards them, feelings of esteem and cordial hospitality, and we trust that their feelings towards us will be similar.

The Communist Federation

Macerata, 23 August 1945

433

trans. e/c

TranslationCOPY

Italian Communist Party

Macerata provincial federation

For some time, there have been unpleasant incidents between the civilian population and the Polish soldiers. We deeply regret such a state of things which is in contrast with the sympathetic feelings of the population for the brave Polish soldiers. The communists have been the greatest adversaries of fascism and fought against it ever since the beginning; therefore, more than anyone else, they appreciate the heroism of the Polish soldiers who generously shed their blood on all battlefields in the war against fascist barbarity. If we also consider that Poland and Italy knew the terrible and bloody torture of Nazi-fascist oppression, links of brotherhood between the Italian and Polish nations appear even more obviously.

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We want the soldiers of the Polish Corps to know of our feelings towards them, feelings of esteem and cordial hospitality, and we trust that their feelings towards us will be similar.

The Communist Federation

Macerata, 22 August 1945

4532

trans. a/c

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Rome, 18 August 1945

71/1204/995

Dear Admiral,

In regard to the rumors about the occupation of the small island of SASENO by Albanian Partisans, I want to tell you that, according to what Consul General Turcato, official Italian representative in Tirana, has lately reported, the small island has in fact been occupied by units of an Albanian brigade.

Consul General Turcato reported that the British Military Mission in Tirana is supposed to have sent a protest to the Albanian Government, pointing out that Saseno is "Italian territory", and that the Albanian Government indirectly answered with an article, a copy of which I enclose, which was published in the paper "Bashkimi", on the 7th of the current month.

Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Yours truly,

/s/ R. PRUNAS

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

TRANSLATION BY: e/c/

Prunas

ALSO SASENO

Valona now also owns Saseno, Albanian Saseno. This island which is the sentry of the Valona harbour and the key to the Adriatic, was unjustly stolen by the Italian imperialists in 1916. Up to that time cattle grazed there in winter. After that, Italy fortified it very well and turned it into a base to be able to take Valona and the whole of Albania.

There, Italy interned in 1920 over 1,200 inhabitants of Valona. Italy made this island her own, and squandered millions to turn it into an important blockhouse in the Adriatic. Last October, the XII Brigade entered Saseno, and hoisted the flag of new Albania. This is where our Partisans now are, and the history of Saseno and Valona is now beginning a new period.

Valona without Saseno is like a man without lungs. Our heart swells with joy when we see little crafts coming from Saseno to the harbour of Valona, unloading the Partisans who mount guard. With Saseno, Valona becomes complete, as nature requires, as our forefathers demand.

"DASHKIMI", 7 August 1945.

Article by Pietro Marko

Translation: e.c.

2649

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

71/1204/995

Rome, 18 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

In regard to the rumors about the occupation of the small island of SASENO by Albanian Partisans, I want to tell you that, according to what Consul General Turcato, official Italian representative in Tirana, has lately reported, the small island has in fact been occupied by units of an Albanian brigade.

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Believe me, my dear Admiral,

Yours truly,

/s/ R. PRUNAS

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

4618

TRANSLATION BY: e/c/

ALSO SASENO

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"BASHKIMI", 7 August 1945.

Article by Pietro Marko

5847

Translation: e.c.

Translatio

n. 4892/ A.G.

Rome, 6 August 1945

Dear Admiral,

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom thought of conferring, *Motu proprio*, an Italian decoration to Colonel R.S. MARSHALL, A.M.G. Governor of Turin.

I shall be most grateful if you let me have your opinion on the matter, and tell me, according to the rules which have been observed, if and when this decoration may be granted.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

G. A. Infante

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

Admiral Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner

Rome

5844

trans. e/c

mygalar

Aug 11. 45

Translation

L. G. / A.G.

Rome, 6 August 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom
thought of granting, Motu Proprio, and Italian decoration to the
following Officers of the American Army Forces:

- 1) Colonel Martin H. MEANEY
former Chief of the police of the Allied sub-Commission;
- 2) Colonel Paul G. KIRK
former Director of the P.S. of the Allied sub-Commission
- 3) Captain Orizzonte MASTROIANI
formerly attached to the Allied sub-Commission

I shall be most grateful if you kindly give me your opinion on
this matter, and let me know, according to the criterion up to now
followed, the Officers who can be immediately decorated and those
who must wait because they are still doing service for the A.C.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

s. Gen. A. Infante

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
R o m e

4843

trans. e/c

As sent

Stone

reg. u. 42

Translation

L. G. / A. G.

Rome, 6 August 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom thought of granting, Motu Proprio, and Italian decoration to the following Officers of the American Army Forces:

- 1) Colonel MARTIN H. MEANEY
former Chief of the Police of the Allied sub-Commission;
- 2) Colonel PAUL G. KIRK
former Director of the P.S. of the Allied sub-Commission
- 3) Captain ORIZZANTE MASTROLANI
formerly attached to the Allied sub-Commission

I shall be most grateful if you kindly give me your opinion on this matter, and let me know, according to the criterion up to now followed, the officers who can be immediately decorated and those who must wait because they are still doing service for the A.G.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

s. Gen. A. Infante

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
R o m e

trans. e/c

ref u. 38

Translation

L815/A.C.

Rome, 4 August 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom would like to grant, *Mtu Proprio*, an Italian decoration to Lt. Colonel Henry H. SCUDMER, Deputy Director of the Communication Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, Rome, Italy.

I shall greatly appreciate your opinion on this subject, and would like you to tell me, according to the procedure used up to now, if and when it is possible to grant this decoration.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

S. A. Infante

Admiral Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner

R o m e

trans. e/c

1040

No deal

Spence

reg u. 38

Translation

L815/A.G.

Rome, 4 August 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom would like to grant, *Motu Proprio*, an Italian decoration to Lt. Colonel Henry H. SCUDDER, Deputy Director of the Communication Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission, Rome, Italy.

I shall greatly appreciate your opinion on this subject, and would like you to tell me, according to the procedure used up to now, if and when it is possible to grant this decoration.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

G. A. Infante

Admiral Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner

R o m e

trans. e/c

483g

v.u. 35

Translation

4799 /A.G.

Rome, 2 August 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom wanted to grant, Motu Proprio, an Italian decoration to the following officers:

- 1) Colonel Inf. James J. CARNES
Commander of the Special Motortransport Brigade A.C.
- 2) Lt-Colonel James H. BORDASS
Chief of Staff of the Special Motortransport Brigade A.C.
- 3) Captain Thomas R. SWISHER
Attached to the supplies of the Special Motortransport Brigade A.C.

I shall be most grateful if you let me know your opinion on this matter and also, according to the procedure which has been followed up to now, which of the Officers can be decorated at once, and which must wait because they are still in the service of A.C.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

s. Gen A. Infante

4837

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
R o m e

trans e/c

No list

Spicer

0527

reg. n. 33

Translation

4779/A.O.

Rome, 2 August 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom greatly wishes to obtain the authorization of the A.C. for the two following people to proceed to Switzerland:

- Prof. Aldo CASTELLANI
- Count Uberto BOSSI FUGGI

Prof. Castellani has the confidence of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Piedmont, and has been expressly called by the Princess to give his opinion about the health of the small Princess.

Count Bossi Fuggi ought to proceed to Switzerland to replace the Gentleman in waiting of H.R.H. the Princess, Marchese Alfredo Solaro del Borgo, who must return to Italy for urgent family reasons.

Considering that no time must be lost to obtain the above mentioned authorizations, I take the liberty of once more applying to you directly.

Yours very truly,
S. A. Infante

4838

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

trans. o/c

My plus

Translation

leg n. 33

4779/A.G.

Rome, 2 August 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom greatly wishes to obtain the authorization of the A.C. for the two following people to proceed to Switzerland:

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- Count Uberto BOSSI BUGGI

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Count Bossi Buggi ought to proceed to Switzerland to replace the Gentleman in waiting of H.R.H. the Princess, Marchese Alfredo Solaro del Borgo, who must return to Italy for urgent family reasons.

Considering that no time must be lost to obtain the above mentioned authorizations, I take the liberty of once more applying to you directly.

Yours very truly,

S. A. Infante

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

4305

trans. e/c

reg. u. 31

Translation

4752/A.G.

Rome, 31 July 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 23rd, concerning the action to be taken to confer Italian decorations to Officers of the United States Navy.

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom desires to give a token of his esteem to Commander J.J. LAWLER, for the work he did in Italy, and wants to appoint him 'Motu Proprio' Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, taking the date when he left Italy.

Will you kindly let me know this date, so that the granting of the order may be dated from the day when the officer left.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours very truly,

s. Gen. A. Infante

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

4833

trans/e/e

Approved

Translation

reg. 31

4752/A.G.

Rome, 31 July 1945

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Many thanks for your kind letter of the 23rd, concerning the action to be taken to confer Italian decorations to officers of the United States Navy.

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom desires to give a token of his esteem to Commander J.J. LAWLER, for the work he did in Italy, and wants to appoint him 'Motu Proprio' Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, taking the date when he left Italy.

Will you kindly let me know this date, so that the granting of the order may be dated from the day when the officer left.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours very truly,

S. Gen. A. Infante

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

trans/e/e

32

COPY

MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

6/2323/1070

ROME, July 30th 1945.

Dear Admiral,

I make reference to my letter No. 1576/17 of June 22nd and preceding correspondence on the subject.

You know how the Italian Government are anxious about the situation of their diplomatic personnel interned in the Far East by the Japanese in extremely distressing conditions.

We have already interested the Swedish Government and the Holy See in submitting to the Government of Tokyo urgent proposals for the exchange of diplomats.

In this matter, the Swedish Government act as protecting power while the Holy See lend their good offices on humanitarian grounds. It is on these grounds that the latter have suggested that the Allied Authorities should consent that a representative of the Holy See, accompanied by an official of this Ministry, be authorized to visit the group of Japanese diplomats interned at Imbocatini.

The information which the Vatican representative could forward to the Apostolic Delegate at Tokyo concerning the treatment granted to the aforesaid groups would undoubtedly aid the Apostolic Delegation at Tokyo in their effort to obtain an improvement in the treatment of our diplomats in the Far East and in supporting our request for an exchange.

I trust, therefore, that with your customary courtesy, you will see fit to recommend to the competent Allied authorities the approval of the Holy See's request.

I would like to add that, as I have already had the opportunity of mentioning to you, the formal delivery of the group of Japanese diplomats now at Imbocatini, to the custody of the Italian Government would greatly strengthen the action which we are now carrying out in view of an exchange.

This delivery appears to me all the more justified now, in view of the Italian declaration of war against Japan.

May I venture in this connection and mainly in consideration of this side of the question, to again resort to your good offices?

In thanking you for those steps you will see fit to take in the matter, please believe me, dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

A. DE GASPERI.

Admiral Ashley W. Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.



0 5 3 2

Translation

4500/A.G.

Rome, 17 July 1945

My dear Admiral,

Commander J.J. LAWLER, Joint Director to C.A. has now been mentioned for the granting of an Italian order by H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

Will you kindly let me know your opinion on this matter, for I must know whether this proposal is to be accepted or not.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

S. A. Infante

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner A.C.
Rome

4500

5/1/45

e/e

149

Stone

0533

Translation

1500/A.C.

Rome, 17 July 1945

My dear Admiral,

Commander J.J. LAWLER, Joint Director to
C.A. has now been mentioned for the granting of an Italian
order by H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

Will you kindly let me know your opinion on this
matter, for I must know whether this proposal is to be ac-
cepted or not.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

S. A. Infante

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner A.C.
R o m e

e/c

15-18

mayh

C O P Y

ETTORE BASEVI

Rome, July 16th, 1945

Admiral
Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome, Italy

Dear Admiral,

(20 PRB)

In acknowledging your letter of July 12th, 45,
I take the opportunity of thanking you for your kind assistance in the question of General Benicivenga's newspaper.

I may inform you that no further result has been as yet obtained, owing to the change in press matters which the recent reorganization of the Italian Government has brought about and following which the State Department for the Press has ceased to exist. However, the General will certainly follow your advice and contact Mr. Francesco Cavalletti or Mr. Lazzara.

With best regards,

/s/ Dr. Ettore Basevi 4646

CC DISTRIBUTION:
Chief Commissioner (original)
Executive Commissioner
PRB (2)

C O P Y

ETTORE BASEVI

Rome, July 16th, 1945

Admiral
Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome, Italy.

Dear Admiral,

(20 PRB)

In acknowledging your letter of July 12th, 45,
I take the opportunity of thanking you for your kind assistance in the question of General Mancivenga's newspaper.

I may inform you that no further result has been as yet obtained, owing to the change in press matters which the recent reorganization of the Italian Government has brought about and following which the State Department for the Press has ceased to exist. However, the General will certainly follow your advice and contact Mr. Francesco Cavalletti or Mr. Lazara.

With best regards,

/s/ Dr. Ettore Basevi

CC DISTRIBUTION:
Chief Commissioner (original)
Executive Commissioner
PRB (2)

Approved

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Undersecretariat of State
Secretariat

File No. 4168/4.7

Rome, 10 July 1945.

SUBJECT: Address of correspondence.

TO : To the Companies under control:
STIPEL - TETI - TIMO - SET - TELVE - STET - ASCOT - RAI - ITALCABLE.

I request you to address your correspondence with this Ministry,
whenever it does not have a character of ordinary exresp administration,
exclusively to my Cabinet.

THE MINISTER

/s/ Scelba.

A certified true copy.
CHIEF OF THE SECRETARIAT
OF H.E. THE UNDERSECRETARY
OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
/s/ illegible
18 May 1946.

5334

Prof. Scelba
205/11

0537

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

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Undersecretariat of State
Secretariat

Rome, 10 July 1945.

File No. 4168/4.7

SUBJECT: Address of correspondence.

TO : To the Companies under control:
STIPEL - TETI - TIMO - SET - TELVE - STET - ASCOT - RAI - ITALCABLE.

I request you to address your correspondence with this Ministry,
whenever it does not have a character of ordinary ~~express~~ administration,
exclusively to my Cabinet.

THE MINISTER

/s/ Scelba.

A certified true copy.
CHIEF OF THE SECRETARIAT
OF H.E. THE UNDERSECRETARY
OF POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
/s/ illegible
18 May 1946.

5823

Translation

19/12119/46

ROME 7th July 1945

From Italian MFA
To Sir Noel Clarke.

Mr. Ambassador,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that it has been ascertained from certain Italian officials formerly interned in Croatia by the Detashi authorities that there are in Rome and in Venice certain members of the former Pavelic régime living in absolute freedom. They are said to be living undisturbed in the above-mentioned cities and to be provided with considerable means brought with them at the time of their flight from Croatia.

According to present information, Dr. Frantini Ratti who was Minister of Finance in the Pavelic Government, accompanied by his Private Secretary, and Dr. Lelija, an official of the Croat Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was for a time in charge of Italian diplomatic and consular officials interned at Zagreb, are said to be actually in Venice.

The presence in Rome has also been reported of another ex-official of the Croat Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cavinola.

This privileged position enjoyed by the above-mentioned Croat ex-officials in Italy is in every respect 502 with the treatment received in Croatia after the 8th September 1945 by Italians and officials and employees of the Representative of the Italian Government.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd) S. JERUSA.

CONFIDENTIAL

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

ROUGH TRANSLATION

Rome, July 7th, 1945

No. 3/1113

Dear Admiral,

I spoke with you a few days ago of the possibility of importing coal from Poland to Italy and, at your request, I promised to write you on the subject.

The question stands as follows: The Polish Ambassador in Moscow signified lately to our Ambassador that the Warsaw Government were willing to establish trade relations with Italy.

Poland, as her coal production exceeds her own needs, would be in a position to export the surplus to Italy. The payment could be implemented through a clearing agreement. There remains the problem of transport.

We have answered that we were greatly interested in the question, which we are now considering on all its points.

The matter, as you may well perceive, is still in its first stage.

Now that the political difficulties which had prevented the recognition of the Warsaw Government have been overcome, we shall make on our part every effort with a view to securing all possible supply of coal which, among all raw materials is the most essential to the economy of the Country.

Believe me, dear Admiral, etc.

(Sgd) DE GASERI

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

DISTRIBUTION BY OFFICE OF ^{ed} 1

Action: Chief Comr
Info: Exec Comr
VP Econ Sec
US Poland
Pr Poland

myler

0 3 4 0

Translation

Council of Ministers
The Vice President

C. 200. 1

Rome, 7 July 1945

Dear Admiral,

referring to the interview I had with you on the 5th, I must speak to you about a particular problem concerning the constitution of the Consults.

Considering that the said consulta starts functioning before long, it will be necessary to house the Consulters who do not live in Rome, and organize a mess for them. Their number will be of about 250.

To this end, I take the liberty of drawing your attention on the fact that in Rome, no decent hotel large enough to house all these people is at present free. I therefore think it would be necessary to derequisition a suitable hotel, at present occupied by allied troops or officers.

Will you kindly give me an answer and tell me whom my functionary should contact about this matter.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours truly,

S. M. Brosio

1820

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

e/s

Translation

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
12123/28

Rome, 6 July 1945

Dear Admiral,

The Italian Government has only now, through the informations of our purchasing Mission in the United States, been informed about the recent constitution in London of the European Coal Organization, which, as you well know, is the organism for the centralization and allotment of coal in Europe. Besides the main producing countries, other consumer countries participate in this organization, not as members, but as 'represented Countries' (for inst., Norway, Denmark, etc).

You know our situation for what concerns coal, situation which can really be defined as 'tragic'. In Italy, everything depends from coal: labour, social peace, moral and material rehabilitation, and the questions connected with it form, at present, one of the chief preoccupations of the Government.

The absence of Italy, one of the main coal buyers, from a world organization for distribution means estranging her completely, and not even allowing her to express and illustrate her requirements.

I beg you therefore to take action for our Country to be admitted in the said Organization, because of the considerations than nobody can represent and support better than you, who closely follow the efforts of the Government and of the Nation to better as far as possible their fate and that of the working masses.

Trusting that the Allied Governments will grant this urgent request, I remain, my dear Admiral,

Truly yours,

s. De Gasperi

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

EC Dist

ACTION: Each See (2)
INFO: Chief Commr
Exec Commr
Pol Advsr (A)
Pol Advsr (B)
cc Files

Translation

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
12123/28

Rome, 6 July 1945

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Trusting that the Allied Governments will grant this urgent request, I remain, my dear Admiral,

Truly yours,

s. De Gasperi

1318

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

EC Dist

ACTION: Econ Sec (2)
INFO: Chief Commr
Exec Commr
Pol Advsr (A)
Pol Advsr (B)
cc Files

Translation

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
12127/28

Rome, 6 July 1945

Dear Admiral,

The Italian Government has only now, through the information of our purchasing Mission in the United States, been informed about the recent constitution in London of the European Coal Organization, which, as you well know, is the organism for the centralization and allotment of coal in Europe. Besides the main producing countries, other consumer countries participate in this organization, not as members, but as 'represented' Countries (for inst., Norway, Denmark, etc).

You know our situation for what concerns coal, situation which can really be defined as 'tragical'. In Italy, everything depends from coal: labour, social peace, moral and material rehabilitation, and the questions connected with it form, at present, one of the chief preoccupations of the Government.

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Trusting that the Allied Governments will grant this urgent request, I remain, my dear Admiral,

4517

Truly yours,

/s/ De Gasperi

EC DIST. 9 June 45
ACTION : Econ Sec

INFO : Chief Commr
Exec. Commr

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

42 a
6 July

Stone

Vertical stamp or handwritten mark on the right margin.

Translation

Rome, July 6th, 1945

To H.E. the Minister of the R. Air-Force

R o m e

Subject: Berilium Industry - State Management.

On December 22nd, 1945, on the request of the Ministry for War Production, and after an interministerial inquiry, which ascertained the bankrupt conditions of the S.A.P.P.I. of Milan, the R. Air-Force Ministry proceeded to requisition the plant for the production of Berilium, in Chivasso, which belonged to the S.A.P.P.I.

Required by the R. Air-Force Ministry to assure the production of Berilium, and having assumed the charge of Commissioner for the Italian Berilium Industry, State Management, the undersigned set to work and managed this Industry according to the Commerce Code and with the funds supplied by the R. Air-Force Ministry

Among the various regulations which the undersigned had to enforce, the most important ones were:

- 1) the elimination of all technical and administrative directors of the S.A.P.P.I. who had brought about the bankrupt situation of the concern.
- 2) technical and administrative reorganization, and improvements of all kind introduced in the plant and in the working process
- 3) cancelling of all contracts for supplying Germany with Berilium; Germany had cleverly managed to get hold of most of the Berilium production, at the detriment of Italy and at prices which were greatly inferior to production costs.
- 4) complete separation of the S.A.P.P.I. from that of the new management which was called for this reason: Berilium Industry - State Management.

The S.A.P.P.I. which still existed as a concern, and which had kept its juridical personality, appealed against the requisition order and claimed a large sum for damages; besides, it tried to intimidate and blackmail the Commissioner who was charged with sabotaging the plant and the Axis war production, for he refused to supply Germany with Berilium; this brought about a long series of political and technical inquiries, up to September 8th 1943.

After this date, the directors of the S.A.P.P.I. (at present denounced by the undersigned to the Attorney of the Corte d'Assisi straordinaria of Turin) took advantage of the German occupation to offer their collaboration to the invader, and renew to the authorities of occupation the charges against the Commissioner and against Comm. Francesco Tucci of the R. Air-Force Department. This to obtain the restitution of the plant and the payment of the very

S.A.P.P.I.

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The Germans then sequestered the plant as well as all the material (mineral, Berilium alloy, finished and half worked products, etc) and issued a warrant for the arrest of the Commissioner and Comm. Tucci. The latter was arrested; arrested by the SS during his attempted flight towards the South, the Commissioner was submitted to a new and severe investigation on the part of the S.S.; but he managed to save himself and remain in Rome till the arrival of the Allies.

During German occupation the plant was partly transformed and produced cast iron for the civilian population; this to prevent the technicians and workers of the plant from being deported to Germany. This production is still carried on.

The undersigned went North a short time ago and was asked by the C.L.N. of the plant to answer for the funds and for the industrial plants which had

Handwritten signature

been entrusted to him; he also felt he had to do this; he found that the plant was intact, and that the funds still existing made it possible to pay the workers for about four months. The authorities of occupation forbid to dismiss the workers before July 31st, and - legally speaking - they seem to consider the plant as booty. The undersigned pointed out that it was necessary as well as advisable to hand back the plant to its former owners, after making the necessary arrangements to prevent the carrying on of the action for damages formerly brought against the Italian State by S.A.P.P.I.,

The Allied Authorities seem willing to solve the situation directly or to leave the R. Air-Force Ministry solve it, either

In the present situation, the State Management is paying the workers with funds which should go in the total debit-credit account between the Air-Force Department and the S.A.P.P.I.; besides, there is no longer any reason for the requisition. The undersigned suggests to issue a derequisition decree, and to start at once making an inventory to make it possible to hand back the plant to its former owners.

The necessary action will of course have to be taken to prevent more attempts at extortion at the detriment of the State.

(Gen. Mario Infante)

e/o

4615

Translation

Rome, July 6th, 1945

To His. the Minister of the R. Air-Force

R O M E

Subject: Berilium Industry - State Management.

On December 22nd, 1945, on the request of the Ministry for War Production, and after an interministerial inquiry, which ascertained the bankrupt conditions of the S.A.P.F.I. of Milan, the R. Air-Force Ministry proceeded to requisition the plant for the production of Berilium, in Chivasso, which belonged to the S.A.P.F.I.

Required by the R. Air-Force Ministry to assure the production of Berilium, and having assumed the charge of Commissioner for the Italian Berilium Industry, State Management, the undersigned set to work and managed this industry according to the Commerce Code and with the funds supplied by the R. Air-Force Ministry

Among the various regulations which the undersigned had to enforce, the most important ones were:

- 1) the elimination of all technical and administrative directors of the S.A.P.F.I. who had brought about the bankrupt situation of the concern.
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- 4) complete separation of the S.A.P.F.I. from that of the new management which was called for this reason: Berilium Industry - State Management.

The S.A.P.F.I. which still existed as a concern, and which had kept its juridical personality, appealed against the requisition order and claimed a large sum for damages; besides, it tried to intimidate and blackmail the Commissioner who was charged with sabotaging the plant and the Axis war production, for he refused to supply Germany with Berilium; this brought about a long series of political and technical inquiries, up to September 8th 1945.

After this date, the directors of the S.A.P.F.I. (at present denounced by the undersigned to the Attorney of the Corte d'Assisi straordinaria of Turin) took advantage of the German occupation to offer their collaboration to the invader, and renew to the authorities of occupation the charges against the Commissioner and against Coma. Francesco Lucci of the R. Air-Force Department. This to obtain the restitution of the plant and the payment of the very large indemnity asked for the supposed damages.

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been entrusted to him; he also felt he had to do this; he found that the plant was intact, and that the funds still existing made it possible to pay the workers for about four months. The authorities of occupation forbid to dismiss the workers before July 31st, and - legally speaking - they seem to consider the plant as booty. The undersigned pointed out that it was necessary as well as advisable to hand back the plant to its former owners, after making the necessary arrangements to prevent the carrying on of the action for damages formerly brought against the Italian State by S.A.P.P.I.,

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The necessary action will of course have to be taken to prevent more attempts at extortion at the detriment of the State.

(Gen. Mario Infante)

e/c

4613

0550

CC 1020

Translation

n. D1710/S.p

Rome, 5 Juillet 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

The Treviso C.L.N. sent two of his representatives to Rome to obtain from the Royal Government that a certain sum be unblocked in favour of the Prefecture in this town, sum destined to pay and give subsidies to the Partisans of the Treviso province, to help them to go back to civilian life. The Government approves and will intervene with A.C. to obtain what is being asked.

To enable you to know with precision the terms of the problem, I want to introduce to you one of the above mentioned representatives, Lt. Colonel dr. Cesio Pegoraro (P.A.S.) whom you might send to the competent financial sub-Commission; he will hand over to you the memorandum, drafted by the Treviso C.L.N. on this matter.

Thanking you for whatever you may be able to do, I remain, my dear Admiral,

G. Gen. A. Infante

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner - A.C.
Rome

4612

e/o

myler

Translation

CC 1018
JUL 6 RECD

Rome, 4 July 1945

Dear Admiral,

I beg your pardon for sending you this letter, but I do not know to whom I should apply to obtain an acknowledgement which seems human to me, and I take the liberty of asking to intervene in my favour and help me to obtain what I have been asking for months.

Sincerely yours,

s. Adelmo Asti

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

Action: EX Com
511

e/c

Handwritten vertical text:
5-18-45
Stone

Handwritten signature:
Stone

Translation

COPY OF THE REQUEST MADE

Headquarters Allied Commission

AFO 394

Civil Affairs Section (Patriots Branch)

R o m e

In August 1944, to do a favour to do a favour to Col Mac Carthy of this H.Q. - Patriots Branch (whose car which he needed for motives of service had just been stolen) the undersigned offered temporarily to the Colonel a Lancia-Augusta car, n. 42136 - Roma, belonging to the Co. 'Italres' Ltd., of which the undersigned was allowed to dispose as Counsellor Delegate of the said Co.

This car, whose five wheels had tyres, with all its tools, and in a perfect state, was handed over by the undersigned personally on August 19th, 1944, to Mr. A. Villa, attache to the Office of Col. Mac Carthy and asked by the latter to collect it.

In the following October, Col. Mac Carthy rang up the undersigned to say that a truck had badly damaged the back part of the car; he said he was very sorry for the accident and assured the undersigned that the car which had been transported to the Super-Garage in Piazza Verdi (A.C. Garage) would be repaired without delay and be returned in the same conditions in which it had been handed over.

Time went by without the repairs being made, and as 'Italres Ltd' could no longer do without the car for working requirements, the undersigned had to put at the disposal of 'Italres Ltd' another car of the same type, which he bought, of his own account, without tyres or electric battery, asking Col. Mac Carthy to let him have back the five tyres and the electric battery of the wrecked car. 510

Col. Mac Carthy agreed at once to this request, and according to his instructions, Major Sir Philip Magnus, of his office, gave the undersigned a letter allowing him to withdraw the above mentioned articles from the Super Garage.

However, the American Commander of the Super Garage to withdraw the car in the state in which it was, for there was no question of a military organization repairing a private car.

Worse still, the undersigned was given back the car without the five wheels and the corresponding number of tyres; the electric battery and all ~~the accessories (jack - pump - bag of tools)~~ were also missing as well as the circulation pass

The undersigned who is personally responsible towards 'Italres Ltd' had therefore to buy with his own money the missing parts, thus making the following expenses:

- car without tyres and battery	It. Lire	120.000 -
- n. 5 tyres (already used)	" "	150.000 -
- n. 1 electric battery	" "	8.000 -
		<hr/>
total amount	It. Lire	278.000 -
		<hr/>

Besides, the undersigned had to inform at once the P.S. Authorities of the disappearance of the circulation pass which has not yet been given back to him.

Before leaving Rome, and also when he came here a short time ago, Col. Mac Carthy again assured the undersigned that this matter was being taken care of by the Military Authorities, but up to now, the situation has unfortunately remained unchanged.

Having been obliged to spend this large sum, the undersigned asks the H.Q. kindly to solve this question without delay; leaving aside the damages the truck made to the car (su posed to amount to L. 60.000, which might be paid later on) he might be paid an indemnity for the missing parts (i.e. 5 wheel electric battery - lifting jack - pump and bag of tools) withdrawn or stolen after the car was put in the Super-Garage of Piazza Verdi, and of which the Military Organization in charge should be responsible.

The undersigned trusts that this H.Q. will take his situation in kind consideration, for all this came to pass because he wanted to do a favour to an officer of the Allied Army Forces, putting at his disposal a ~~thing~~ ^{thing} that wasn't his.

Yours sincerely,

S. Adelmo Asti

Via Bertoloni, 12
R o m e

e/c

Translation

6

4180/A.G.

Rome, 28 June 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

Colonel Edmund O. Howell has just be mentioned, to be given an Italian decoration. It seems he was in charge of the operations in Fortezza for the transport to Rome of the numismatic collection of H.M. the King.

Referring to my letter of the 5th, N. 3866/A.G., I beg you to add his name to the list of the officers to whom H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom meant to grant a decoration, if you have nothing against it.

I remain,

sincerely yours,

s. Gen. A. Infante

4608

Rear Admiral Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner
A.G.

R o m e

e/c

myls

Translation

4180/A.G.

Rome, 28 June 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

Colonel Edmund O. Howell has just be mentioned, to be given an Italian decoration. It seems he was in charge of the operations in Fortezza for the transport to Rome of the numismatic collection of H.M. the King.

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I remain,

Sincerely yours,

s. gen. A. Infante

4607

Rear Admiral Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner
A.C.

R o m e

e/c

C O P Y

Translation

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

v/1725/23

Rome, 25 June 1945

Dear Admiral,

I refer to my letter 3/860 of May 30th in which I told you among other things that this Ministry had asked the Swedish Government to assume the protection of Italian interests in Japan, and I want to tell you that according to news which we received from Stockholm, the Japanese Government seems willing to agree to Sweden officially assuming the protection of Italian interests in Japan, under the condition that the protection of Japanese interests in Italy would be assumed by Sweden. In this case, should the agreement be made, the Swedish Government pledges itself to obtain for the Italians interned in Japan the treatment which is granted to the Japanese in Italy.

I will let you know more about this matter as soon as possible.

Truly yours,

G. DE GASPERI.

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

Stone

0557

EC FILES

Rough Translation

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

June 22nd 1945

My dear Admiral,

I thank you for your letter No. 6529/82 EC of June 8th, 1945, in which you are so good to inform me that, pending a decision on the part of the Allied Governments regarding the ultimate disposal of Japanese diplomats, you cannot enter into any definite commitment on this question at the present time.

I take note of the above and I beg leave to draw your attention on the importance of the interests connected with the question, already brought to your knowledge with my letter No. 3/880 of May 30th, 1945. I would, therefore, be grateful if you would kindly use your good offices with the Allied Governments in order that a decision be reached in accordance with that mentioned in your letter of May 22nd.

4805

I remain, very cordially

Signed: DE GASPERI

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

De Gasperi

Via Luisa di Savoia, 18
R o m a .

No. 3411/45.

Rome, 20th June, 1945.

Dear Sir,

I beg to refer to my previous letter and to our conversation of June 6th and, as the living conditions of our units in Northern Italy are daily worsening and the men are suffering many privations, I am writing to urge that the Czechoslovak units in Northern Italy be recognised as Allies and not as forces who have surrendered which is not at all the case.

At the same time I should be grateful if the repatriation of these units could be arranged as early as possible. The railway line through the Brenner Pass is to be re-opened on July 1st for the repatriation of German prisoners of war. I trust that Czechoslovak units will be granted priority over the German prisoners and beg that as soon as this line begins to function it will be first used for repatriation to the Czechoslovak frontiers of our units here. 4604

The Czechoslovak Mission accredited to D.P. & R.S.C. is taking the necessary steps to arrange for the repatriation of 1700 civilians from the Repatriation Centre in a camp near Verona, that is, near the Czechoslovak units in Northern Italy and the Brenner Pass railway line, and I should appreciate it very much indeed if you would be so kind as to support our efforts in this connection with the D.P. & R.S.C.

Assuring you of my high consideration, I remain,

Yours very truly,

/s/ Vladimir Vanek
Minister.

Admiral Ellery W. Stone,
President,
Allied Commission,
R o m e .

cc: Exec. Comm'r
CA Section

0559

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

Gen. Infante wanted this article to be brought to the
attention of Admiral Stone

4603

Avanti, 19 June 1945

'With the people and for the people' by Pietro Nenni

The ministerial crisis which opened last Tuesday will be closed today after a week of difficult negotiations. It has been much more difficult to solve the political crisis which had actually been opened a month and a half and was characterized by the socialist candidature to the leadership of the government.

It could be said it was foreseen that the socialist candidature would meet with strong opposition. It was also to be foreseen, and it was foreseen that after Christian Democrat opposition, the field would remain to a centre party. It is important to stress that the socialist candidature was the decisive element for a complete sliding of political direction from the centre-right to the centre-left, and, what is more, from pre-fascist Italy to the Italy of conspiracy and anti-fascist insurrection, magnificently represented by Ferruccio Parri.

Therefore, if the solution of which we can today have a glimpse in its main lines, is not quite that which was foretold by the popular masses, it is nevertheless without any doubt the best possible one after the encounter between socialists and communists on one side and Christian democrats and liberals on the other, which threatened for a time the very existence of the C.L.N.

The crisis saved the unity of the C.L.N. which leads the peaceful development of political fight towards two fundamental objectives: independence of the country from the guardianship of the victorious nations and the democratization of the country. Without the unity of the democratic and antifascist parties, we will make no steps forward towards autonomy, but on the contrary, many backwards, justifying the prejudice which harms us so much abroad, of being constitutionally unable of having modern forms of democracy. Reaction is well aware of this and blowing on the fire of our disagreements, stirring our resentments, it tries to speculate on our interior discords. Its one hope is that foreign occupation will go on, which shows at the same time its stupidity and abjection. In this sense, the anti-fascist parties by closing round Ferruccio Parri and Ferruccio Parri by giving an adequate participation to the working masses, have closed the gap through which anti-Italy hoped to penetrate in the very heart of the citadel of power.

The second objective reached is to have now expressed the problem of the Costituente in concrete terms. Modesty does not prevent me from saying that the fact that the leader of the party which stated in the strongest terms that the Costituente was the problem of today, and pledged itself before the Costituente to take a*clearly, decidedly and intransigently republican, was appointed minister of the Costituente is not without a meaning.

Does this mean by chance that the door of the Costituente now lies half open before the people? That the installation of the new government will be enough for all difficulties to be considered as overcome? Have the dangers we pointed out melted like mist in the sun?

Those who ~~propose~~ suggest we have such Pangloss-like optimism would be very much mistaken. Every political problem is a problem of strength. The minister of the Costituente will stoutly uphold the right of the people to choose the institutions it wants; he will do his best to eliminate the difficulties which may arise and prepare the necessary material to study for what concerns the

*position

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A third positive result of the crisis is the stating in positive terms of the reconstruction problem. The appointment of Ruini to draft the reconstruction plans means that we intend to put an end to temporary and episodic arrangements, to improvisation, to begin a planned economy in which everything harmonizes in a complete vision of the economic rehabilitation of the nation.

However, to bring about the miracle of the reconstruction of the country,

Manly

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it is not enough to write magical words like Costituyente or Reconstruction on a program. We must succeed in all the fields of government activity; we must succeed as it is possible to succeed today, i.e. by fighting against difficulties, banishing inertia, appealing to the main virtues of the people, facing everybody with their responsibility in a spirit of sound and ardent national solidarity.

To reach this end, it will be necessary, among other things, to bring rapidly to an end the inexorable task of justice against those who are responsible for the national disaster. And the fact that the functions of high commissioner for sanctions, epuration and allotments (avocazioni) have been entrusted to the Minister of the Costituyente is not due to chance. We must create the premises of the pacification of all Italians, bringing to an end the trial of the men of the former regime to begin that of the institutions and social structure which gave birth to fascism. It is a delicate work which has to be brought to an end with implacable severity and with a high sense of comprehension, separating among the fascists the leaders, the profiteers, the criminals from the mass of those who followed the dictator through sheer unconsciousness, resignation or indifference.

If the new government governs with the people and for the people, if it enforces a new style, moralizes public administration, gives an example of courage and duty, then it will be able to keep its promise of leading the country to the Costituyente in a few months, and open to the nation the prospect of rehabilitation.

(Pietro Nenni)

e.c.

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C O P Y

ASSICURAZIONI GENERALI
Il Presidente

Rome, 16th June 1945

To His Excellency Admiral STONE

R o m e

Excellency,

I take the liberty of enclosing herewith a memo on the Venezia Giulia that I have been asked by some friend to respectfully submit to your kind consideration. I sincerely think that it honestly reflects the serious situation of our countrymen.

Specially so the unfortunate situation of our adored Island of Lussino where I was born and which require prompt assistance.

Many thanks and kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ A. N. Cosulich

(Capt. A. N. Cosulich)

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1 Inclosure

any plus

C C P Y

THE "VENEZIA GIULIA" AFTER THE 12th OF JUNETrieste and the Venezia Giulia.

On the 12th of June 1945 Trieste, Gorizia, Pola and the towns on the west coast of Friulia have been put under Allied control. The rest of Venezia Giulia, including the towns and districts of Fiume, Pisino, Albons, Abbezie, Cherso, Lussinpiccolo and Lussingrande, with a total population of about 250,000, together with the Province of Zara (20,000), remain under Marshal Tito's control. While a Yugoslav Mission and Yugoslav troops will be left in the Allied area, no Allied control of any kind is contemplated for the rest of the region.

This decision will disappoint both Italians and Slavs of the territory east of the new border, as any unbiased observer could easily ascertain on the spot. After so many years of struggles, of murders, of enlistments and famine, everybody wants to go back to his home and his work under the protection of a regular power, postponing the settlement of political disputes for quieter times.

Tito's Partisans in Friulia, Fiume and Islands.

After the 8th of September 1943 the Italian Army in Yugoslavia evaporated in a few days. So the Slav patriots found themselves in possession of enormous stocks of modern arms and ammunition, of uniforms and other equipment, and suddenly thought they had become a great army. As a matter of fact, those Slavs that had been excellent guerilla fighters only succeeded in creating a heavy and bureaucratic machinery of little military efficiency. The chiefs were utterly devoid of practical spirit and of higher military training; they were naive and unprepared in matters economic and social, and very nationalistic. They talked of social reforms instead of solving the problem of feeding their men and the populations; they busied themselves with vendettas and propaganda instead of organizing defense and communications. Among other things they brought with them a complicated organization of commissaries, secret police, propaganda etc., whose principal aim seemed to be the destruction of the remnants of liberty that had survived Fascism. In some places the first partisan regime lasted for few days, in others for many weeks. A large part of Venezia Giulia, including the islands of Lussino and Cherso, was then taken by the Germans, who killed Partisans and innocent peasants, burnt houses, deported men and robbed cattle. Those (like the people in Lussino) who had tested a bit of everything - Italian Militia, Cetnici of King Peter, Tito's Partisans, Germans - hoped they would at least get a regular master V.Z. the Allied troops. Things went a different way. The second partisan regime had the same characteristics of the first: much propaganda, many arrests, no food. Forty days after the occupation of a small town, the Partisans continued to send people to jail without saying why. Ten elderly women of a charitable association were arrested because they had fed - with the permission of the Partisan Commander - Italian prisoners.

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Everywhere the Croatian Partisans have requisitioned, without paying or giving a receipt, motor-boats, carts, bicycles, typewriters, makintoshes, etc. But what brought the people to despair, and made Tito unpopular even among the hottest Croatians, was the enlistment of all men from 17 to 45 after hostilities had ceased everywhere. On the island of Lussino the mobilization took place on the 28th, 29th and 30th of May. All those who reported to the Board were taken, locked in the school and transported overseas within 24 hours.

The Juridical Issue.

According to international law, the inhabitants of the Provinces of

Trieste, Gorizia, Pola, Fiume and Zara are still Italian subjects; they will remain Italian subjects till the day when the Treaty of peace or an accord between Italy and Yugoslavia, having been approved by the parliaments of both nations, will become a law for all parts concerned and decide the ultimate destiny of every citizen. For the time being the laws of Yugoslavia (admitting that Marshal Tito's deeds can be identified with Yugoslav legislation) cannot be applied to Italian citizens, whatever their racial origin. Therefore the enlistment of men, the seizure of property, etc. are illegal.

The Ethnic Problem.

Only those that are living far from the real struggle are apt to exaggerate the difficulties. The mistakes and the crimes of the Fascists have shown to most Italians that the Slavs were after all human beings unjustly persecuted; and the Slavs are seeing now that to torment a person on account of his racial origin is a cruel, un-Christian and un-economic thing. All are sick of Fascist-Nazi methods and phraseology, whatever the flag that covers them.

The position of the Slavs-Croatians and Slovenians in the Venezia Giulia territory not yet under Allied control, is at least as bad as that of the Italians. Like the latter, they have no legal status before Tito's troops and commissaries; but while the Italians are backed at least by public opinion and a free press (in Italy), the Slavs are considered by Tito's troops potential traitors, being "poisoned with Fascism", which means that they do not hate Italy enough. Anything they say in favour of Italy or of Italian-speaking friends or even of America and Great Britain, is tantamount to treason. Many of them, while speaking at home a Slav dialect, use Italian only in business, and are connected with Italy through marriages and trade to such an extent that they could not say definitely whether they are Slavs or Italians. Since this applies to many thousands, it is obvious that the ethnical problem of Venezia Giulia cannot be reduced to bare statistics. But one thing is sure, that all want freedom and security, and know they will not get them as long as law is made and unmade every day by soldiers, and petty officers.

the Immediate Future.

Any solution of the Trieste and Venezia Giulia problems, resting on sound geographic and economic foundations, will eventually prove successful. But it is premature to speak now of the ultimate destiny of this bit of land, while the future of so many millions of Europeans has still to be discussed. In any case things must be left to settle under the control of the Allied, the only that can guarantee security to the individual and get the economic machinery going. And the first thing to do is to say plainly to Tito and to his henchmen in every town and village, that they are trustees and not masters, and that illegal mobilization, confiscations and arrests will not be tolerated by the Allied.

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June 13. 1945

Translation

Presidency of the Council of Ministers
 the Private Secretary of
 H.E. the Undersecretary of State

Rome, 13 June 1945

My dear Lieutenant,

Thank you for your kind letter and for the
 interest you showed.

Here are the particulars you asked:

My house was requisitioned by the Vth American
 Army on December 2nd 1943. The bill of requisition bears the
 following indications: n. 0-1291 646; signed Clewood A. Runney Lt.,
 Headquarters Commandant - Officers Billet.

The house was then derequisitioned and contemporarily
 requisitioned again on February 21st 1945 by the U.S. Naval Detachment,
 with the signature of Captain USN Hilbert W.E. -

P. 266 is written in pencil on the requisition
 bill.

Yours sincerely,

The Chief of the Secretariat
 of H.E. the Undersecretary

S. M. de Stanio

4597

Lieutenant J. Lannin
 Flag Officer to Admiral Stone

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

42/69482/26

rough translation

Rome, June 12th 1945

Dear Admiral,

A certain number of aircrafts, already manufactured by order of the so-called Social Republic, were found, at the time of liberation of Northern Italy, in several factories of the zone. Said aircrafts could solve, to a considerable extent, the problem of our air transportation.

Information has reached me in particular that a number of airplanes for a total of 13 B.79, 6 S.82, 1 B.75, 2 S.95, 5 S.12 are to be found at Vergiate (I.L.A.I. plant), in Caste Calende, in Turin and elsewhere.

As you are well aware how critical is the problem of transportation in Italy at the present moment, I beg to call your attention on the above, in order to obtain that the competent Allied Authorities kindly examine the possibility of handing over said crafts to our Aviation, which would destine them directly to transport service, with the temporary exception of those needing modifications. This concession would also alleviate the burden of the aid already being given Italy by the Allies, in this field, of which we are deeply grateful.

Thanking you for your kind assistance in the matter believe me, dear Admiral

Yours

/s/ Le GASPERI

1596

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Ministero degli Affari Esteri

42/09482/26

rough translation

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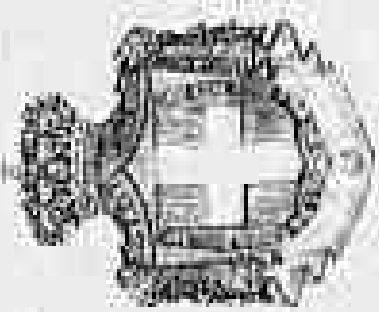
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/s/ De GASPERI

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Ministero degli Affari Esteri

Ufficio Collegamento

DICHIARAZIONI DI S.M. DE GASPERI ALL' "ANSA"

il 10 Giugno 1945

The Italian Government has raised the question of principle, in its view forcible occupation cannot solve the controversy and create a sure basis for peace between the peoples.

We therefore pressed for provisional occupation of the whole of the province of Venezia Giulia by Allied Forces. America and Britain have from the beginning accepted this view-point and made it their own.

We have no direct information about the attitude of Russian diplomacy. But we have reason to believe that it brought conciliatory action to bear in promoting the present agreement.

The agreement is not an integral application of principle and therefore causes us some apprehension, although it explicitly states that all territorial decisions are to be deferred until the Peace Conference.

It is a practical compromise, fruit of long negotiations and of a tenacious effort on the part of the Governments of London and Washington, which it is fair to acknowledge and which the Italian people fully appreciate.

We have not yet received any official communication on the subject nor have we before our eyes a map with the agreed line of demarcation. It appears, though, that besides Trieste and Gorizia the minor towns of unquestionable Italian character on the Italian coast, together with Pola, are on this side of the line, and this affords us great satisfaction.

The deported Italian population will now return to zones evacuated by Yugo-Slave and a new effort of conciliation must be made to guarantee the end of strife to ensure peaceful co-existence and build the lasting peace we all desire on the basis of free agreements with Yugoslavia, with the aid of the Allies.

Our brothers in Venezia Giulia will not be forgotten and

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Our brothers in Venezia Giulia will not be forgotten and the whole nation must show a unanimous solidarity which does not mean that the rights of other people will fall to receive just consideration.

Conciliatory - however 12/2/45

Translation

State Department
1/1755

Personal-Urgent

cc 1556
JUN 8 RECD

Rome, June 6th, 1945

Dear Admiral,

the offices of this Ministry have brought to your attention the case of Mr. Irigi ALOISI, arrested two months ago in Tirana by order of the Albanian Government.

Mr. Aloisi has been in Albania for over 17 years as official of the A.C.I.P. (Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli) he was appreciated by everybody and from 1936 to 1943, he fulfilled the charge of R. Vice-Consul in Durazzo.

In spite of our urgent requests, the Albanian Authorities have not been able to give us any guarantee about the fate reserved to Mr. Aloisi. It appears that the said person, though never examined before, is soon to be tried under the charge of activities exercised while he was Italian vice-consul in Durazzo.

I therefore beg you to take whatever action you will deem appropriate to save, at least, Aloisi's life.

Thanking you, I remain, my dear Admiral,

S. De Gasperi

502

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief of the Allied Commission
P a m e

- cc: Exec. Commr.
- CA Sec.
- Pol. Advar. (A)
- Pol. Advar. (B)
- CC File

c.c.

Stone

Translation

C O P Y

State Department
1/1735

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/s/ De Gasperi

3591

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, US.NR.
Chief of the Allied Commission
R o m e

CC DIST :
ACTION : Chief Commr.
INFO : Exec. Commr.
c.c. CA Sec.
Fol Adv (A)
Fol Adv (B)

Spore

C O P Y

Il Primo Aiutante di Campo Generale
di S.A.S. Il Luogotenente Generale del Regno

BELL/A.G.

Rome, 2 June 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Realm
would like all the Royal Princes who are still abroad to come back
to Italy.

Their return might take place in various trips, accord-
ing to the different groups of the Royal Families.

A first group might be formed by the House of Aosta.

Both Sachesnes and their three children, the Count of
Turin, and their retinue might reach the frontier station of
Chiasso at a date to be fixed.

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General would be most
grateful if the Allied Military authorities:

- (a) allowed the Princes of the House of Aosta and their retinue
to enter Italy;
- (b) authorized their transport by car from the frontier to the
nearest airport;
- (c) allowed them to go by plane to Capodichino (Naples).

I enclose the complete list of this first group (House
of Aosta).

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours very truly

/s/ A. Infante
(General A. Infante)

Admiral Elery Stone,
us.

W: C.C.

H.R.H. Princess Irene of Greece, Duchess of Aosta

H.R.H. Princess Ann of France, Duchess of Aosta, widow.

H.R.H. Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin

H.R.H. Prince Amedeo

H.R.H. Princess Margherita

H.R.H. Princess Maria Cristina

General Achille de Rottini di Sant'Agneso
Aide de camp to H.R.H. the Count of Turin

Countess Luilde de Bellagarda - lady in waiting

Mrs Margherita Martignoni - governess

Mrs Angelica Lodron di Saterano - nurse

Mrs Serena Tamburini - maid

M. J. 2/15

508

Translation

3911/A.G.

Rome, 2 June 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom would like all the Royal princes who are still abroad to come back to Italy.

Their return might take place in various trips, according to the different groups of the Royal families.

A first group might be formed by the House of Aosta.

Both Duchesses and their three children, the Count of Turin, and their retinue might reach the frontier station of Chiasso at a date to be fixed.

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General would be most grateful if the Allied Military Authorities:

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I enclose the complete list of this first group (House of Aosta).

1507

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours very truly,

B. A. Infante
(Gen. A. Infante)

Admiral Milery Stone
Rome

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H.R.H. Prince Amedeo

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H.S.H. Princess Maria Cristina

General Achille De Bottini di Sant'Agnese

Aide de camp to H.R.H. the Count of Turin

Countess Matilde de Belgarde - Lady in waiting

Miss Margherita Martinucci - Governess

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Translation

3811/A.G.

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Yours very truly,

A. A. Infante
(Gen. A. Infante)

Admiral Ellery Stone
Rome

H.R.H. Princess Irene of France, Duchess of Aosta

H.R.H. Princess Ann of France, Duchess of Aosta, widow.

H.R.H. Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin

H.R.H. Prince Amedeo

H.R.H. Princess Margherita

H.R.H. Princess Maria Cristina

General Achille De Bottini di Sant'Agnesa

Aide de camp to H.R.H. the Count of Turin

Countess Matilde de Salisgarde - lady in waiting

Miss Margherita Martinucci - Governess

Miss Angelica Bouron di Isterano - nurse

Miss Dorotea Tamburini - maid

Il Primo Aiutante di Campo Generale
di S.A.S. Il Luogotenente Generale del Regno

3811/A.G.

Rome, 2 June 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Realm would like all the Royal Princes who are still abroad to come back to Italy.

Their return might take place in various trips, according to the different groups of the Royal Family.

A first group might be formed by the House of Aosta.

Both Duchesses and their three children, the Count of Turin, and their retinue might reach the frontier station of Chiasso at a date to be fixed.

His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General would be most grateful if the Allied Military authorities:

- (a) allowed the Princes of the House of Aosta and their retinue to enter Italy;
- (b) authorized their transport by car from the frontier to the nearest airport;
- (c) allowed them to go by plane to Segrate (Milan).

I enclose the complete list of this first group (House of Aosta).

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours very truly

/s/ A. Infante
(General A. Infante)

Admiral Hilary Stone,
Rome.

H. A. H. Princess Irene of Greece, Duchess of Aosta

H. A. H. Princess Ann of France, Duchess of Aosta, Widow.

H. A. H. Prince Vittorio Emanuele of Savoy-Aosta, Count of Turin

H. A. H. Prince Amedeo

H. S. H. Princess Margherita

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General Achille De Santini di Sant'Agnesse
Aide de Camp to H. A. H. the Count of Aosta

Contessa Matilde de Belgarda - Lady in waiting

Mrs Margherita Martignoni - Governess

Miss Angelica Lodron di Laterano - Nurse

Miss Dorotea Zambardi - maid

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

3/880

ROUGH TRANSLATION

Rome, May 30 - 1945

Dear Admiral,

I thank you for your letter of May 22nd with which you inform me of the arrest of the Japanese diplomats, and I thank you for the intention expressed by you of handing them over to the Italian Government to be utilized for possible exchange against deserving Italian Officials, or, should this not be practicable, to secure better treatment for Italian Officials now held by the Japanese Government. We accept this delivery of which I would be grateful if you would give me notice a few days beforehand. At the same time I warmly request you to obtain the delivery to us of the other Japanese citizens eventually arrested by the Allies.

I forward you, herewith enclosed, the list of the Italians at present interned by the Japanese owing to their refusal to adhere to the Fascist Government. The number includes officials and employees of the Italian Embassies at Tokio and Peking, of the Consulate General at Osaka-Kobe, of the Italian Legation at Hsin-King and of the Consulate at Harbin, as well as some Italian civilians interned by the Japanese for the same reason.

As regards the protection of Italian interests in Japan and in the Far Eastern territories occupied by the Japanese, the non-recognition by the latter of the Italian Government has prevented till now that the protection of Italian interests in these Countries should be undertaken by a neutral Power. Only recently, after the collapse of the Fascist Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been able to request the Swedish Government to undertake the protection of Italian interests in Japan.

No answer has been received up to now from the Swedish Government but it is foreseen that it will be favourable.

On one part we intend to immediately interest the Japanese Government in the exchange, both through the Swedish Government and through the Holy See, to whom, as you are aware., A Japanese Ambassador is still accredited.

Should our request prove fruitless, or not be soon accepted, we will resort to the intervention kindly offered by the British and American Governments.

It is needless for me to tell you, dear Admiral, how grateful we are to you and to the Governments of London and Washington for the cordial interest and cooperation which they have shown and intend showing on this occasion.

With letter apart we have referred to the question of the other foreign diplomats accredited to the Fascist Government; as regards the German ones, I will answer at a very early date.

Believe me, dear Admiral, Sincerely yours,

Spore
/s/ A. DE GASPERI

0 5 8 4

JUN 1 1945
CC 1637

The Secretary General
~~Ministry of Foreign Affairs~~ Ministry for Foreign Affairs
1258/13

Rome, 26 May 1945

Dear Admiral,

I suppose you already know that the Diplomatic Corps which was accredited to the republican Government is at present in Gallipoli, and includes representatives of 6 countries, i.e.: Hungary, Rumania, Croatia, Thailandia, Denmark and Slovakia. The Hungarian and Rumanian Chefs de Mission only have the rank of Ministers, the others are Charges d'Affaires. With the officials and subalterns, there are about 50 people.

For what concerns the representative of Thailandia, the R. Government would like to have him interned, to be able to exchange him against the R. representative in Bangkok, when it hasn't been possible to repatriate up to now, and who is still in the hands of the Thailandese authorities.

I shall be most grateful if you will let me know the intentions of the Allied Authorities for what concerns the Hungarian, Rumanian, Croatian, Danish and Slovakian representatives, to enable the R.I. Authorities to take the necessary action for their surveillance till they leave the Kingdom, and prescribe if necessary, a locality where they would be made to stay, to make sure that they were not exercising an activity which might be harmful to the interests of the country and of the Allies.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours sincerely,

G. R. ...

4581

Admiral Henry S. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

C.C.

Stone

Translation

The High Commissioner for Prisoners of War

Rome, 24 May 1945

Excellency,

Fifteen months ago, when I came back from prison, and being already in the reserve, I gladly assumed the hard charge of High Commissioner for prisoners of war, entrusted to me by the Council of Ministers, thinking it was a highly humanitarian and non-political post in which I could be useful to my fellow prisoners and to the numerous families they had left behind.

I fulfilled this mission with faith and zeal.

As people now tend to consider this charge as a high political function, I think it is no longer suitable for me, for I always attempted to work for the country, keeping away from politics.

Will you accept my resignation from the charge of High Commissioner, as well as all my thanks for your kind support which never failed me and for the clear directions you always gave me.

Yours very truly,

450

B. GEN CAZZARA

To His Excellency
Cavaliere Ivano Bonomi
President of the Council of Ministers
R O M E

G.C.

myph

Translation

Air Force Department

The Private Secretary of
H.E. the Minister

Rome, 21 May 1945

To the Private Secretary of
Admiral Ellery Stone

Allied Commission

R o m e

As it was agreed, I enclose a copy of the letter sent on the 21st by H.E. Gasparotto to Marsahl Ian BROMB, asking you to bring it to the attention of Admiral Ellery STONE.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Cap. Pil. Aldo Tait)

s. Capt. A. Tait

Translation

Air Force Department

Rome, 21 May 1945

Dear Marshal,

I refer to my note of May 4th, explaining that it was necessary for me to proceed to Milan.

The situation of the Air Force in the North, which has grown considerably worse during the last few days, according to the information which I received today, makes my visit quite indispensable; I therefore renew my request, adding that I would like to leave by plane on the 25th.

I want to tell you that my visit will take place for technical motives only.

R.E. Bonomi who already knows about this has given his consent and has asked Admiral Stone personally to support my request.

Waiting for your answer, I remain,

Yours very truly,

S. L. Casparotto

Air Vice Marshal
Ian BRODIE
Air Forces Sub-Commission A.C.
R o m e

Translation

Air Force Department

The Private Secretary of
H.E. the Minister

Rome, 21 May 1945

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B. Capt. A. Tait

4577

e.c.

Translation

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I want to tell you that my visit will take place for technical motives only.

H.E. Bonomi who already knows about this has given his consent and has asked Admiral Stone personally to support my request.

Waiting for your answer, I remain,

Yours very truly,

S. L. Gasparotto

Air Vice Marshal
Ian BRIDIE
Air Forces Sub-Commission A.C.
R o m e

4576

0590

Translation

Camera de Deputati

19 May 1945

Dear Admiral,

Thank you very much for your kind note of thanks for the books which I took the liberty of sending you, and for the kind judgment you expressed about them.

I am at your disposal in case you should want some explanations, after reading these books, about the past events of our national drama or about those which are little known abroad, and I should feel honoured if you could grant me an interview on this subject.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

s. Alfredo Misuri

Via Verona, 18
tel. 850-121

e.o.

27/5

0 5 9 1

17 May 1945

All'Ammiraglio Ellery W. STONE
della Commissione Alleata

R O M A

Il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di Trieste e della Venezia Giulia, pur conscio dei suoi compiti di rivendicazione e tutela del e libertà democratiche, e fiero del contributo politico e militare da esso dato alla lotta di liberazione, intende proseguire la sua attività secondo una direttiva politica, che costituisca un reale contributo all'opera della ricostruzione nazionale e internazionale.

Il dolore che lo affligge per quanto avviene nella Venezia Giulia, non gli offusca la visione dei vasti problemi e dell'immane difficoltà che debbono essere affrontati dalle Potenze Alleate e si dichiara per tanto pronto a offrire la propria collaborazione con dedizione generosa a tutti gli sforzi che da qualsiasi parte vengono fatti, perchè anche ai confini orientali d'Italia, il trapasso dalla tirannide nazi-fascista al perfetto equilibrio ed alla normalità di vita, avvenga con le minori offese possibili al diritto delle genti, alla incolumità personale dei cittadini e alla correttezza dei rapporti tra gli italiani e le diverse stirpi slave, da secoli coabitanti sul territorio giuliano.

Con questo spirito e con questi intendimenti il Comitato Giuliano di Liberazione Nazionale fa presente quanto segue:

1°) tutti gli ambienti democratici giuliani s'attendono che, in via di massima, non vi siano ragioni per cui il ter-

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Con questo spirito e con questi intendimenti il Comitato Giuliano di Liberazione Nazionale fa presente quanto segue:

- 1°) tutti gli ambienti democratici giuliani s'attendono che, in via di massima, non vi siano ragioni per cui il territorio giuliano, comprese Fiume e le Isole, debba essere

Carlo...

trattato, quanto all'amministrazione civile, diversamente dal resto dell'Italia.

L'amministrazione Anglo-Americana della Venezia Giulia è la condizione indispensabile, per una equa e risolutiva dei problemi politici sorti tra l'Italia e la Jugoslavia.

2°) Il desiderio di tutti, che al di sopra di ogni questione politica e nazionale, venga presa in esame con la massima urgenza la necessità di un immediato intervento Alleato a garanzia della vita e degli averi dei cittadini e rispettivamente della liberazione degli arrestati politici, dei deportati e dei richiama-
mati alle armi dagli jugoslavi.

Il Comitato Giuliano di Liberazione Nazionale si preoccupa non solo dei cittadini di lingua italiana, ma di ogni altro giuliano ingiustamente esposto ad atti di persecuzione.

3°) Il Comitato suddetto attira l'attenzione della Commissione Alleata sulle disastrose condizioni concernenti l'alimentazione di tutta la regione Giulia, con particolare riguardo ai centri di Fiume, di Pola e soprattutto di Trieste, priva di un proprio agro alimentare e con le scorte di viveri del tutto esaurite.

Chiede pertanto che venga dato ogni appoggio possibile agli organi della Sepral, principalmente per quanto concerne i mezzi di trasporto.

POST-SCRIPTUM

Sono pervenute recentissime notizie da Fiume di carattere

la condizione indispensabile, per una equanime risoluzione dei problemi politici sorti tra l'Italia e la Jugoslavia.

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organi della Sepral, principalmente per quanto concerne i mezzi
di trasporto.

PGST-SCRIPTUM

Sono pervenute recentissime notizie da Fiume di carattere
molto allarmante che vogliono riassumere brevemente a titolo
informativo e con la preghiera dei più urgenti provvedimenti

onde salvaguardare l'incolumità e la vita di quella popolazione italiana.

1°) Il 3 maggio fu creato un fatto compiuto unilaterale con la proclamazione della ammissione della città alla Croazia.

2°) Furono arrestati in massa, più che i fascisti, gli autonomisti di antica data, coloro cioè, che durante tutto il periodo fascista avevano subito le maggiori persecuzioni da parte del tramontato regime.

3°) Il dr. Mario Blasich, capo venerato del partito accanito a Zanella, gravemente infermo e paralizzato, fu strangolato nella sua abitazione. Così pure fu fucilato un popolare capo del partito il sig. Giuseppe Sincich.

Tali fatti costituiscono l'attuazione di un programma tracciato nei vari giornali ed in una diretta intervista fatta dal Maresciallo Tito, in cui gli autonomisti vengono definiti come nemico n.1.

4°) Tutti i tecnici (medici e farmacisti, veterinari, autisti, meccanici e radiomeccanici) furono mobilitati "nell'intento di completare l'armata jugoslava".

5°) Fu decretata la chiamata generale sotto le armi di 26 classi (1900-1926); i richiamati devono portare seco: la biancheria, la gavetta, le posate.

Tale provvedimento costituisce praticamente la deportazione di tutti gli uomini validi.

10) Il 3 maggio fu creato un tutto completo con la proclamazione della ammissione della città alla Croazia.

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Tale provvedimento costituisce praticamente la deportazione di tutti gli uomini validi.

60) Sono in via di licenziamento tutti gli impiegati statali, parastatali e comunali che non sappiano il croato. Tale provvedimento getta sul lastrico l'80 o il 90% della clas-

se impiegatizia di Fiume con le rispettive famiglie.

7°) Gli operai devono lavorare nelle fabbriche retribuiti con il solo vitto personale, senza paga.

8°) Gli Istituti bancari, negozi, farmacie, debbono restare chiusi fino a nuovo ordine e devono presentare l'inventario al Comitato di Liberazione. In ogni azienda è stato messo un fiduciario del Comitato di liberazione jugoslavo.

9°) E' stato istituito il diritto di requisire qualunque cosa.

La situazione della città va progressivamente aggravandosi e la popolazione è prossima alla disperazione perchè si sente abbandonata da tutti.

Roma, 17 maggio 1945

IL COMITATO GIULIANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Allied Commission

R o m e

Conscious of the claims it has to make and of its tasks for the protection of democratic liberties, and proud of the political and military contribution it gave to the fight for liberation, the Committee for National Liberation of Trieste and Venezia Giulia means to carry on its activity according to a political plan which will be a real contribution to national and international reconstruction.

Its grief for what is taking place in Venezia Giulia doesn't make it blind to the great problems, and huge difficulties which must be faced by the Allied Powers and it is ready to offer its collaboration to all the efforts, made by any side without distinction, for the passage from Nazi-fascist tyranny to perfect equilibrium and normality, to take place, on the Eastern border of Italy, with the smallest possible offences to individual right, to the personal safety of the citizens, and to the cordiality of the relations between the Italians and the various Slav groups which have been living together for several centuries on the Julian territory.

In such a spirit and with such intentions, the Julian Committee for National Liberation points out what follows:

1) All the Julian democratic milieux consider, on general principles, that there are no reasons why the Julian territory, including Fiume and the Islands, should be treated differently from the rest of Italy, for what concerns civilian administration.

Anglo American administration in Venezia Giulia is an indispensable condition for an equanimous settlement of the political problems which arose between Italy and Yugoslavia.

2) Everybody wishes that, above all political and national questions, the need of an immediate allied intervention be examined without delay, to guarantee the life and property of the citizens, and liberate the people who have been arrested for political motives, deported or called under arms by the Yugoslavs.

The Julian Committee for National Liberation is thinking not only of the Italian speaking citizens, but of all the other Julians who are unjustly exposed to acts of persecution.

3) The above mentioned Committee draws the attention of the Allied Commission on the disastrous food conditions of all the Julian region, particularly in the centres of Fiume, Pola, and above all, Trieste, whose neighbourhood cannot supply food, and whose food supplies are exhausted.

It therefore asks to give all possible support to the organs of SUPRAL, principally for what concerns transport.

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It therefore asks to give all possible support to the organs of SERRA, principally for what concerns transport.

POST-SCRIPTUM

We have lately received most alarming news from Fiume, which we want to sum up for your information, asking you to take action without delay to protect the safety and life of the Italian population.

1) On May 3rd, a one sided accomplished fact was created by the annexation of the town to Croatia.

2) More than the fascists, these who had been autonomists for a long time were arrested in mass, i.e., those who during the fascist period had suffered the greatest persecutions from the past regime.

original

3) Dr. Mario Blasich, respected leader of the party, with Zenella, an invalid and paralyzed, was strangled in his house. A very popular leader of the party Mr. Giuseppe Vincich was shot.

These facts form the realization of a program traced in the various newspapers and in an interview with Marshal Tito, in which the autonomists are declared to be enemy n. 1.

4) All technicians, (doctors, chemists, veterinary surgeons, drivers, mechanics and radio-mechanics) have been mobilized to complete the Yugoslav army.

5) A general ceiling under arms of 26 classes (1900-1926) has been ordered; the draftees must bring with them: linen, mess tin, knife, fork and spoon.

This regulation means practically the deportation of all able men.

6) All State employees, all parastatal and communal employees who do not speak Croatian are being dismissed. This regulation means unemployment for 80 or 90% of the class of the employees and their families in Fiume.

7) The workers must work in the plants; they get only their food, and no pay.

8) The banks, shops and chemist's shops have to remain closed till further orders and have given their inventory to the Committee for Liberation. A trustee of the Yugoslav Committee for Liberation has been placed in every enterprise.

9) It is possible to requisition anything whatever.

The situation of the town is getting worse and worse and the population is getting desperate for it feels it is being abandoned by all.

Rome, 17 May 1945

THE JULIAN COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

0601

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Rome, 17 May 1945

THE JULIAN COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Allied Commission

R o m e

Conscious of the claims it has to make and of its tasks for the protection of democratic liberties, and proud of the political and military contribution it gave to the fight for liberation, the Committee for National Liberation of Trieste and Venezia Giulia means to carry on its activity according to a political plan which will be a real contribution to national and international reconstruction.

Its grief for what is taking place in Venezia Giulia doesn't make it blind to the great problems, and huge difficulties which must be faced by the Allied powers and it is ready to offer its collaboration to all the efforts, made by any side without distinction, for the passage from Nazi-fascist tyranny to perfect equilibrium and normality, to take place, on the Eastern border of Italy, with the smallest possible offenses to individual right, to the personal safety of the citizens, and to the cordiality of the relations between the Italians and the various Slav groups which have been living together for several centuries on the Julian territory.

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Anglo American administration in Venezia Giulia is an indispensable condition for an equanimous settlement of the political problems which arose between Italy and Yugoslavia.

- 2) Everybody wishes that, above all political and national questions, the need of an immediate Allied intervention be examined without delay, to guarantee the life and property of the citizens, and liberate the people who have been arrested for political motives, deported or called under arms by the Yugoslavs.

The Julian Committee for National Liberation is thinking not only of the Italian speaking citizens, but of all the other Julians who are unjustly exposed to acts of persecution.

- 3) The above mentioned Committee draws the attention of the Allied Commission on the disastrous food conditions of all the Julian region, particularly in the centres of Fiume, Zois, and above all, Trieste, whose neighbourhood cannot supply food, and whose food supplies are exhausted.

It therefore asks to give all possible support to the organs of SHIRAL, principally for what concerns transport.

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It therefore asks to give all possible support to the organs of SERVAL, principally for what concerns transport.

POST-SCRIPTUM

We have lately received most alarming news from Trieste, which we want to sum up for your information, asking you to take action without delay to protect the safety and life of the Italian population.

1) On May 17th, a one sided accomplished fact was created by the annexation of the town to Croatia.

2) More than the fascists, those who had been autonomists for a long time were arrested in mass, i.e., those who during the fascist period had suffered the greatest persecutions from the past regime.

3) Dr. Mario Blasich, respected leader of the party, with Zanella, an invalid and paralyzed, was strangled in his house. A very popular leader of the party Dr. Giuseppe Sincich was shot.

These facts form the realization of a program traced in the various newspapers and in an interview with Marshal Tito, in which the autonomists are declared to be enemy n. 1.

4) All technicians, (doctors, chemists, veterinary surgeons, drivers, mechanics and radio-mechanics) have been mobilized 'to complete the Yugoslav army'.

5) A general calling under arms of 26 classes (1900-1926) has been ordered; the draftees must bring with them: linen, mass tin, knife, fork and spoon.

This regulation means practically the deportation of all able men.

6) All state employees, all parastatal and communal employees who do not speak Croatian are being dismissed. This regulation means unemployment for 80 or 90% of the class of the employees and their families in Fiume.

7) The workers must work in the plants; they get only their food, and no pay.

8) The banks, shops and chemist's shops have to remain closed till further orders and have given their inventory to the Committee for Liberation. A trustee of the Yugoslav Committee for Liberation has been placed in every enterprise.

9) It is possible to requisition anything whatever.

The situation of the town is getting worse and worse and the population is getting desperate for it feels it is being abandoned by all.

Rome, 17 May 1945

7-37

THE JULIAN COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

0604

0605

This regulation means pressure by the government

- 6) All state employees, all parastatal and communal employees who do not speak Croatian are being dismissed. This regulation means unemployment for 80 or 90% of the class of the employees and their families in Fiume.
- 7) The workers must work in the plants; they get only their food, and no pay.
- 8) The banks, shops and chemist's shops have to remain closed till further orders and have given their inventory to the Committee for Liberation. A trustee of the Yugoslav Committee for Liberation has been placed in every enterprise.
- 9) It is possible to requisition anything whatever.

The situation of the town is getting worse and worse and the population is getting desperate for it feels it is being abandoned by all.

707

Home, 17 May 1945

THE JULIAN COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

Translation

The paper 'L'Unita', Piemontese edition, Turin 29.4.1945, publishes on its first page:

The first list - The Regional and provincial Epuration Commission of the C.L.N.P., in its meeting of March 9th, 1945, referring to the debate of February 16th, relative to the epuration of personalities of the Piemontese Region, belonging to the categories enumerated in the above mention delib-
eration, had unanimously approved to epurate the following persons, order-
ing the C.L.N.P. to proceed at once, in accordance with art. 26 and 35 of D.L.
27.7.44, to the requesting of their personal patrimony, with the necessary
cautions; De Vecchi Cesare Maria, - Ghison de Revel, Dr. Paolo - Canziani.

- - - - -

referring to the Turin publication of 'Unita' on April 29th, 1945, we point out that General Pietro Canziani, Reserve, but kept in military service and appointed High Commissioner for Prisoners of War' by the Council of Ministers has already been submitted to a judgement of epuration on the initiative of the High Commission for sanctions against fascism and that;

- The First Grade Commission declared in its meeting of December 4th, 1944 that the charge of having actively participated in the political life of fascism didn't subsist, and that therefore, the sanctions as from art. 12 of D.L.L. n. 159 of 27.7.45, couldn't be applied to him, as it had been asked by the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration.

- The Deputy High Commissioner having appealed against the said decision, the Central Commission for Epuration confirmed the decision of the First Grade Commission in its meeting of the 5.4.45.

We do not understand how a regional commission could make another epuration trial, as there has already been a conclusion favourable to General Canziani

It seems even less plausible to enforce at once art. 26 and 35 of the said D.L.L., against him.

referring to the Turin publication of 'Unita' on April 29th, 1945, we point out that General Pietro Casazza, Reserve, but kept in military service and appointed High Commissioner for Prisoners of War by the Council of Ministers has already been submitted to a judgement of epuration on the initiative of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism and that:

- The First Grade Commission declared in its meeting of December 4th, 1945 that the charge of having actively participated in the political life of fascism didn't subsist, and that therefore, the sanction as from art. 12 of D.L.L. n. 159 of 27.7.45, couldn't be applied to him, as it had been asked by the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration.

- The Deputy High Commissioner having appealed against the said decision, the Central Commission for Epuration confirmed the decision of the First Grade Commission in its meeting of the 9.4.45.

We do not understand how a regional commission could make another epuration trial, as there has already been a conclusion favourable to General Casazza.

It seems even less plausible to enforce at once art. 26 and 29 of the said D.L.L., against him.

e.c.

Handwritten signature

Translation

the paper 'L'Unita', Piedmontese edition, Turin 29.4.1949, publishes on its first page:

The first list - The regional and provincial Epuration Commission of the C.L.N.R., in its meeting of March 9th, 1945, referring to the debate of February 10th, relative to the epuration of personalities of the Piedmontese Region, belonging to the categories enumerated in the above mentioned deliberation, had unanimously approved to epurate the following persons, ordering the C.L.N.R. to proceed at once, in accordance with art. 20 and 29 of D.L. 27.7.44, to the requesting of their personal patrimony, with the necessary cautions: De Vecchi Cesare Maria, - Mason de Revel, Dr. Paolo - Garzara. Lt. Gen. Pietro.

* * * * *

referring to the Turin publication of 'Unita' on April 29th, 1949, we point out that General Pietro Garzara, Reserve, but kept in military service and appointed High Commissioner for Prisoners of War by the Council of Ministers has already been submitted to a judgement of epuration on the initiative of the High Commission for sanctions against fascism and that:

- The First Grade Commission declared in its meeting of December 4th, 1945 that the charge of having actively participated in the political life of fascism didn't exist, and that therefore, the sanction as from art. 12 of D.L. n. 159 of 27.7.44, couldn't be applied to him, as it had been asked by the Deputy High Commissioner for Epuration.

- The Deputy High Commissioner having appealed against the said decision, the Central Commission for Epuration confirmed the decision of the First Grade Commission in its meeting of the 9.4.45.

We do not understand how a regional commission could make another epuration trial, as there has already been a conclusion favourable to General Garzara.

It seems even less plausible to enforce at once art. 20 and 29 of the said D.L., against him.

Referring to the prior publication of Order on April 25th, 1945, we point out that General Pietro Casera, Reserve, but kept in military service and appointed High Commissioner for Prisoners of War by the Council of Ministers has already been submitted to a judgement of expunction on the initiative of the High Commission for Sanctions against Fascism and that:

- The First Grade Commission declared in its meeting of December 4th, 1945 that the charge of having actively participated in the political life of Fascism didn't subsist, and that therefore, the sanction as from art. 12 of D.L.L. n. 159 of 27.7.45, couldn't be applied to him, as it had been asked by the Deputy High Commissioner for Expunction.

- The Deputy High Commissioner having appealed against the said decision, the Central Commission for Expunction confirmed the decision of the First Grade Commission in its meeting of the 9.4.46.

We do not understand how a regional commission could make another expunction trial, as there has already been a conclusion favourable to General Casera.

It seems even less plausible to enforce at once art. 26 and 29 of the said D.L.L., against him.

Handwritten signature or initials

Translation

Rome, 7 May 1945

My dear Stone,

You probably know that His Ex. Count Sforza has some property in the Apuania Province (South Apennines); this includes personal things and family souvenirs which are of course of great value to him.

His Royal Highness, the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom would be most grateful if you could facilitate Count Sforza's journey's to Naples, or, if this should prove quite impossible, countess Sforza's trip.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours truly,

s. Gen. A. Infante

Admiral Stone
Allied Commission
H. C. H. *

cc: Ex. Com.

e.c.

4504

Infante

0611

COPY

Rome, May 7th 1945

Nr. 6/1251/580

Dear Admiral,

As you are certainly aware, after the Armistice a large number of officials and employees of this Department, owing to their attitude of loyalty to the legitimate Government, were confined into concentration camps by the German and Fascist Authorities or subjected to various police security measures.

Some of them - on whom I want specially to draw your kind attention - have left in Northern Italy their wives and their children, their interests and their properties, disregarding all personal inconveniences, in order to join the legitimate Italian Government. For many months they have been working in a particularly painful position, being often without news of their families, which were exposed to the risks of possible retaliations.

Now that the war is over, these officials are anxious to reach Northern Italy, even if for a short time, at the earliest possible occasion. They are moved principally by a sense of moral and material responsibility, which I find only too natural given the circumstances.

My Department would furnish the necessary means of transportation.

I want to emphasize that the total number is extremely limited : nine cases only, each largely explained in the enclosure. Being aware of the restrictive directions issued by Military Authorities, I have expressly limited the number of applicants leaving aside many other deserving cases, which could be submitted to you on a later occasion.

4563

I would be extremely grateful, my dear Admiral, if you could kindly approach the competent Military Authorities recommending the acceptance of the request.

Thanking you in advance for your kind interest in the matter, I am, dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours

/s/ De Gasperi

Admiral Ellery W. STONE, USNR,
Chief of the Allied Commission
Rome.

cc: CC files
EC files

COPY

Stone

0612

CHIEF COMMR

Translation

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers

n. 33705/1910005/1/1.2

APR 30 RECD
CC 1450

To the Allied Commission

ROME

His. Ex. the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications pointed out to this Presidency of the Council that he needed to ascertain as soon as possible the situation of the services of the competence of his Ministry in the Regions of North Italy.

This to get the necessary information to organize even now the liaison which will take place when the Administration of North Italy will be handed back to the Italian Government.

Unable to do this verification himself, His. Ex. Cevolotto would like to entrust some trustworthy person, such as his private secretary, Dr. Mario PETRONIO with a general inspection in the main centres in North Italy, to bring him information about the conditions of the plants, administrative organizations, and also of the various categories of personnel.

Including a letter addressed personally by His. Ex. Cevolotto to Admiral Stone, we ask the Commission to see that Dr. Mario PETRONIO may be able to fulfil his mission

INCL

COMMS 1/c

the chief of cabinet

1502

E. C. DIST - 30 APR 45

Chief Commr desires that action take on this matter be brought to his attention on 1 May 1945.

ACTION : COMMS (S)

INFO : CHIEF COMMR

EX COMMR

(THRU EX COMMR)

(SCD) L.W. STARR
1115

2/5a

Stone

Vertical handwritten mark on right margin

0613

COPY

COPY

MINISTRY FOR POST AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS

Rome, 28 April 1945

To the Chief Commissioner A.C.
ELLERY W. STONE

R O M E

Following upon the liberation of Northern Italy I should deem advisable and interesting to ascertain as soon as possible both from the technical and administrative point of view of the general situation of the services in these regions, coming within the sphere of my Ministry, also with the aim to be able to examine numerous and complicated problems which are to be confronted when the northern Administration will pass under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

As I cannot go personally, I should like to send a functionary who enjoys my complete confidence, my private Secretary, Dr. MARIO PETRONIO, to carry out a complete survey of the whole situation of the services in all their aspects.

As Your Excellency knows in the last days S. E. FANO started with specified tasks.

I shall be very grateful to you if you will accept favourably my request which is made in the sole interest of the service, to grant a permit to Dr. MARIO PETRONIO to enable him to fulfill his mission.

Thanking you, I remain yours sincerely.

/s/ Avv. M. Cevolotto

25a

COPY

0614

CC 1450
APR 30 RECD

Translation

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers

n. 55765/1010085/1/1.2

To the Allied Commission

R O R E

His. Ex. the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications pointed out to this Presidency of the Council that he needed to ascertain as soon as possible the situation of the services of the competence of his Ministry in the Regions of North Italy.

This to get the necessary information to organize even now the liaison which will take place when the Administration of North Italy will be handed back to the Italian Government.

Unable to do this verification himself, His. Ex. Cavallotto would like to entrust some trustworthy person, such as his private secretary, Dr. Mario PATRONIO with a general inspection in the main centres in North Italy, to bring him information about the conditions of the plants, administrative organizations, and also of the various categories of personnel.

Including a letter addressed personally by His. Ex. Cavallotto to Admiral Stone, we ask the Commission to see that Dr. Mario PATRONIO may be able to fulfil his mission.

the Chief of Cabinet

450

E.C.

[Handwritten signature]

COPY

COPY

MINISTRY FOR POST AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS

Rome, 28 April 1945

To the Chief Commissioner A.C.
MILANO A. STONE

N O T E

Following upon the liberation of Northern Italy I should deem advisable and interesting to ascertain as soon as possible both from the technical and administrative point of view of the general situation of the services in these regions, coming within the sphere of my Ministry, also with the aim to be able to examine numerous and complicated problems which are to be confronted when the northern administration will pass under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government.

As I cannot go personally, I should like to send a functionary who enjoys my complete confidence, my private secretary, Mr. ENZO FERROVIO, to carry out a complete survey of the whole situation of the services in all their aspects.

As Your excellency knows in the last days S. N. FIORI started with specified tasks:

I shall be very grateful to you if you will accept favourably my request which is made in the sole interest of the service, to grant a permit to Mr. ENZO FERROVIO to enable him to fulfill his mission.

Thanking you, I remain yours sincerely.

AVV. M. Cevolotto

/s/

COPY

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY FOR OCCUPIED ITALY
The Minister

A/E - 133 Prot.

Rome, 27 April 1945

To: The Allied Commission, Rome

The torrential advance of the Allied troops and the splendid heroism of the Italian patriots are now making possible the liberation of the territories of Northern Italy.

Consequent upon this liberation the complex tasks and duties of my position as Minister, a position in which are inherent the closest collaboration and cooperation with the Allied authorities for the solution of all problems involving the resumption of civilian life and the position of the patriots, place me face to face with the absolute necessity of having the most ample freedom of movement in all the territory recently liberated and which is placed under the jurisdiction of the Allied 15th Army Group.

I therefore ask the Commission to be kind enough to take the necessary measures designed to give me this indispensable freedom of movement.

I further take the liberty of calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that this request of mine is not to be considered in the same light as other analogous requests which might be forwarded by other members of the Government. This relates to the special work with which I am charged, so that it is to be considered that a refusal would make it impossible for me to discharge the tasks involved in the very job in which I am responsible to the Allied authorities and to my country, as well as to the Government of which I am a member.

Certain that the Allied Commission will be kind enough to consider the above with most careful attention, I await the decisions which the Commission will be good enough to make known to me.

THE MINISTER

/s/ Scocimarro

The torrential advance of the Allied troops and the splendid heroism of the Italian Patriots are now making possible the liberation of the territories of Northern Italy.

Consequent upon this liberation the complex tasks and duties of my position as Minister, a position in which are inherent the closest collaboration and cooperation with the Allied authorities for the solution of all problems involving the resumption of civilian life and the position of the Patriots, place me face to face with the absolute necessity of having the most ample freedom of movement in all the territory recently liberated and which is placed under the jurisdiction of the Allied 15th Army Group.

I therefore ask the Commission to be kind enough to take the necessary measures designed to give me this indispensable freedom of movement.

I further take the liberty of calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that this request of mine is not to be considered in the same light as other analogous requests which might be forwarded by other members of the Government. This relates to the special work with which I am charged, so that it is to be considered that a refusal would make it impossible for me to discharge the tasks involved in the very job in which I am responsible to the Allied authorities and to my country, as well as to the Government of which I am a member.

Certain that the Allied Commission will be kind enough to consider the above with most careful attention, I await the decisions which the Commission will be good enough to make known to me.

THE MINISTER

/s/ Scoccimarro

Trans - LWE/lwe

Scoccimarro

0617

APP 2 R 5587
CC 1125

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY FOR OCCUPIED ITALY
The Minister

A/E - 133 Prot.

Rome, 27 April 1945

To: The Allied Commission, Rome

The torrential advance of the Allied troops and the splendid heroism of the Italian Patriots are now making possible the liberation of the territories of Northern Italy.

Consequent upon this liberation the complex tasks and duties of my position as Minister, a position in which are inherent the closest collaboration and cooperation with the Allied authorities for the solution of all problems involving the resumption of civilian life and the position of the Patriots, place me face to face with the absolute necessity of having the most ample freedom of movement in all the territory recently liberated and which is placed under the jurisdiction of the Allied 15th Army Group.

I therefore ask the Commission to be kind enough to take the necessary measures designed to give me this indispensable freedom of movement.

I further take the liberty of calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that this request of mine is not to be considered in the same light as other analogous requests which might be forwarded by other members of the Government. This relates to the special work with which I am charged, so that it is to be considered that a refusal would make it impossible for me to discharge the tasks involved in the ^{year} job in which I am responsible to the Allied authorities and to my country, as well as to the Government of which I am a member.

Certain that the Allied Commission will be kind enough to consider the above with most careful attention, I await the decisions which the Commission will be good enough to make known to me.

Scoccimarro

THE MINISTER
/s/ Scoccimarro

0619

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

The territorial advance of the Allied troops and the splendid heroism of the Italian Patriots are now making possible the liberation of the territories of Northern Italy.

Consequent upon this liberation the complex tasks and duties of my position as Minister, a position in which are inherent the closest collaboration and cooperation with the Allied authorities for the solution of all problems involving the resumption of civilian life and the position of the Patriots, place me face to face with the absolute necessity of having the most ample freedom of movement in all the territory recently liberated and which is placed under the jurisdiction of the Allied 15th Army Group.

I therefore ask the Commission to be kind enough to take the necessary measures designed to give me this indispensable freedom of movement.

I further take the liberty of calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that this request of mine is not to be considered in the same light as other analogous requests which might be forwarded by other members of the Government. This relates to the special work with which I am charged, so that it is to be considered that a refusal would make it impossible for me to discharge the tasks involved in the ~~very~~ job in which I am responsible to the Allied authorities and to my country, as well as to the Government of which I am a member.

Certain that the Allied Commission will be kind enough to consider the above with most careful attention, I await the decisions which the Commission will be good enough to make known to me.

~~501/c~~

THE MINISTER

/s/ Scoccimarro

Scoccimarro

Trans - LWS/lws

TRANSLATION.

MINISTRY FOR OCCUPIED ITALY
The Minister.

Rome, 27 April 1945.

A/E - 433 Prot.

To : The Allied Commission, Rome.

The torrential advance of the Allied troops and the splendid heroism of the Italian Patriots are now making possible the liberation of the territories of Northern Italy.

Consequent upon this liberation the complex tasks and duties of my position as Minister, a position in which are inherent the closest collaboration and cooperation with the Allied authorities for the solution of all problems involving the resumption of civilian life and the position of the Patriots, place me face to face with the absolute necessity of having the most ample freedom of movement in all the territory recently liberated and which is placed under the jurisdiction of the Allied 15th Army Group.

I therefore ask the Commission to be kind enough to take the necessary measures designed to give me this indispensable freedom of movement.

I further take the liberty of calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that this request of mine is not to be considered in the same light as other analogous requests which might be forwarded by other members of the Government. This relates to the special work with which I am charged, so that it is to be considered that a refusal would make it impossible for me to discharge the tasks involved in the very job in which I am responsible to the Allied authorities and to my country, as well as to the Government of which I am a member.

Certain that the Allied Commission will be kind enough to consider the above with most careful attention, I await the decisions which the Commission will be good enough to make known to me.

THE MINISTER.

/s/ Scodermaro.

of the territories of Northern Italy.

Consequent upon this liberation the complex tasks and duties of my position as Minister, a position in which are inherent the closest collaboration and cooperation with the Allied authorities for the solution of all problems involving the resumption of civilian life and the position of the Patriots, place me face to face with the absolute necessity of having the most ample freedom of movement in all the territory recently liberated and which is placed under the jurisdiction of the Allied 15th Army Group.

I therefore ask the Commission to be kind enough to take the necessary measures designed to give me this indispensable freedom of movement.

I further take the liberty of calling the attention of the Commission to the fact that this request of mine is not to be considered in the same light as other analogous requests which might be forwarded by other members of the Government. This relates to the special work with which I am charged, so that it is to be considered that a refusal would make it impossible for me to discharge the tasks involved in the very job in which I am responsible to the Allied authorities and to my country, as well as to the Government of which I am a member.

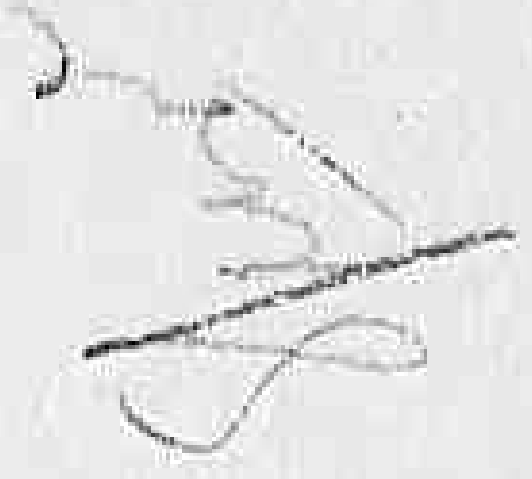
35

Certain that the Allied Commission will be kind enough to consider the above with most careful attention, I await the decisions which the Commission will be good enough to make known to me.

THE MINISTER.

/s/ Scoccimarro.

Trans - LWS/lws.



APR 26 RECD

C.C. 1512

[Handwritten flourish]

Translation

Leonard Democratic Society
1012, Piazza Augusto Imp., 32

23 April 1949

To the Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

1 0 2 4

On the 16th in a meeting, this Association expressed the wish that the Government would intervene with this Commission to obtain that effective representatives of the Milanese labour forces and production to be appointed together with the functionaries to participate in the advisory commissions destined to work at the side of A.M.C., asking the Council to suggest the names of the people to be appointed for these functions.

The Council presided over by Minister Caspirotto, suggested on the next days the following names to Minister Rinaldi, President of the Intergovernmental Committee for reconstruction; considering how urgent it is to take action, we send these names to the Commission to enable it to act without delay.

Industry / Dr. Emilio CARA - Industry Sub-Commission - 10.
Dr. Carlo PAROLINI - Via Tortona, 5

Commerce and Insurance: Dr. Dr. UFF. Salvatore BARRIOLLO,
Via Lombardio, 43

1035

Bank and Finance: Comm. Gastone TABACCHI - Viale Mazzini, 88

Agriculture: Dr. Valentino CHIA, Via Posio, 25

Public works: Eng. Alberico BOSCHI, Piazza di Spagna 22 A
(specialized in hydraulic plants and acqueducts for the town of Milan)

[Handwritten flourish]

The above mentioned persons are politically and morally above suspicion and very competent.

E.C. DIST - 26 APR 49

ACTION: ECON SECT. (2)

INFO: CHIEF COMMR
EX COMMR

THE SECRETARY
Adv. UGO LEVI

0 6 2 3

APR 29 1949
CC 1534

Translat

3222/A.C.

Rome, 19 April 1949

Dear Admiral Stone,

in reference to your kind communication and to confirm what I have already mentioned to you, I want to tell you that Their Majesties will leave ROME on Thursday 20th, to go to Naples, in their residence, villa Maria Pia.

I remain,

Truly yours,

A. A. Infante

(General A. Infante)

Admiral Ellery STONE
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R O M E

C.S.

Naples

0 6 2 4

CC 1100

COPY
- - - -

Translation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
15/05353/15

ROME, 18 April 1945.

Dear Admiral,

On September 8th, 1943, the island of Lagosta, of the group of the Curzolare islands (Southern part of the Adriatic) was evacuated by our garrison, and the Allies who occupied Curzola and Maleda did not land there either because of its position - it is farther from the mainland than the other main Curzolare islands - or because it had never been garrisoned by the Germans.

However, the Yugoslav partisans got hold of Lagosta that they are still occupying and they exercise their authority with great harshness which aroused the hostility of the inhabitants.

For instance, it seems that the partisan command does not distribute foodstuffs to the civilian population, the food situation of which is most precarious because of this, and that the Italian soldiers who remained there to avoid the Germans and fight against them together with the partisans, are being considered as prisoners and treated as such.

As it appears that the hostilities in Europe will soon be over, it seems advisable for an end to be put to this state of things, and for this reason I take the liberty, my dear Admiral, to appeal to your kind courtesy. I shall be most grateful if you will examine whether it is possible to have the Yugoslav garrison removed from Lagosta and substituted by Italian and Allied troops, or at least, to have it flanked by Italian and Allied units and commands which would assume the administration of the island.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. FRUMAS

Admiral Henry Stone,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
ROME.

Stone

Translation

State Department

1/987

Rome, 19 April 1945

Dear Admiral,

Senator Ettore TOLOMEI, aged eighty, and my fellow-country-man of Trento, is most probably residing in Trento. I shall be most grateful if you will kindly inform of his presence the competent Allied military authorities which operate in Germany, now that the victorious advance of the Anglo-American troops will put this city under the command of the Allies, so that Senator Tolomei may be given as much help as possible in consideration of his situation and of his great age.

I shall be most glad to hear from him.

I thank you for whatever you will deem advisable to do for Senator Tolomei, and I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

B. DE Gaspari

Admiral Henry H. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief of the Allied Commission
Rome

e.o.

Wynplax

0626

Translation

State Department

15/0.621/12

Rome, 6 April 1945

Dear Admiral,

on March 25th, the daily paper 'stars and stripes' published the news of a subscription made in Corsica by the Yugoslav and Italian soldiers in favour of the Yugoslav Red Cross.

I take the liberty of drawing your attention on this information which, considering the way it was expressed and printed, gives the impression of having been inspired by motives of propaganda unfriendly towards Italy.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

very truly yours,

H. R. FRANKS

4531

Admiral Allery M. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the
Allied Commission
Rome

e.c.

Murphy

0627

Translation

The Minister of Navy

Rome, 9 April 1945

Dear Admiral,

I want to thank you as well as your officers for the kind wishes you sent me for my promotion.

Many thanks also for all the kind things you wrote to me and which have been of great comfort to me in the heavy task which, for over a year and a half, I have been fulfilling in collaboration with the Allies, against the common enemy.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

s. de Courten

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner

R o m e

300

s.c.

Stone

Translation

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers
The Undersecretary of State for Press

Rome, March 28, 1945

Dear Admiral,

This Undersecretariat has had to reduce considerably the paper allotment to the dailies. In normal times, this inconvenience could be borne, but it seems that nowadays, the circulation of all the papers put at the disposal of the public is insufficient because of the everincreasing interest for the progress of the Allied troops.

I therefore ask for your intervention, so that, exceptionally, a certain amount of paper be put at the disposal of this Undersecretariat, to enable a greater number of readers to follow the course of the events.

I thank you for whatever action you will deem advisable to take to gratify this wish of our public.

Truly yours,

s. F. Libonati

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

e.c.

~~A~~
①
myth

0629

Il Ministro Degli Affari Esteri

1/872

Rome, March 27th 1945.

Dear Admiral Stone,

I am taking recourse to your unfailing courtesy about a matter which I have very much at heart. Namely the repatriation of Signor Pietro Mentasti, my principal representative of the Democrazia Cristiana in Northern Italy, who, after various months in prison, has succeeded in evading from Milan, and has taken refuge in Switzerland.

In view of the further organization of the anti-fascist forces in Northern Italy, it is indispensable that Signor Mentasti be enabled to proceed as soon as possible for Rome, in order to report personally on the situation and discuss the plans for the near future.

I should indeed be very grateful if you could cause Signor Mentasti to come to Rome at the earliest date, by kindly obtaining from the competent Authorities that every facility be given for his travel and that he be granted absolute priority over all other repatriating personalities. I should mention that Signor Mentasti is at present at Lugano, and that he is well known by our Legation in Berne.

Thanking you in advance for the kind attention you will find it possible to give to my request, believe me, dear Admiral Stone,

Very sincerely yours

/s/ De Gasperi

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR,
Chief of the Allied Commission,
R O M E.

548
Stone

0630

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

785015

Rome, March 23, 1945,
1 Via Tompeo Magno

Your Excellency

My brother, General Geppino, has asked me to express to you his sincere appreciation for the sympathy with which you so kindly listened to my request on his behalf, also for allowing him to come for a brief interview next Monday.

He has also asked me to present to you the enclosed, hoping it might call for some consideration on your part. Marsala is the Sicilian port where my grandfather and his thousand landed for the liberation of the island, and we Garibaldis are well known there.

I hope if the scheme may be useful, that he may be entrusted with its organization.

With very many grateful thanks for all the good you are doing for our poor country which owes so much to you already (I wish I might go to America and tell them about it) and the wonderful step upward of the Italian women, with the victory of the vote which is entirely due to you -- believe me, your excellency

always to be, Very Sincerely

Yours

/s/ Annita Italia Garibaldi

647

My father

0631

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

785015

VERY ROUGH TRANSLATION

MAR 20 RECD

Rome, 18 March 1945

Dear Admiral,

On 24 March the Italian Government will cause a celebration to be held in the Church of Santa Maria della Angeli alle Terme, commemorating the first shooting of the Ardeatine Caves.

The ceremony will be celebrated by the Army Chief of Chaplains and will be attended by the High Charges of the State. It has been planned to form a guard of honor of fourteen grenadiers and fourteen members of the Navy, Air Force and Partisan's.

I shall be very grateful dear Admiral, if you will kindly authorize the employ of the above mentioned personnel.

/s/ G. Spataro

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
ROME

4546

J.d.m.

mygub

0632

MAR 17 RECD

ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
Liaison Division

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Eng. Astorre Mayer FILE No. 505/MA/EC(L)

TO : Economic Section 17 March 1945

1. Reference is made to the attached translation of a letter from General Infante.
2. Your views and comments on the repatriation of Eng. Mayer to Italy are requested.

1 Encl: As above

Officer-in-Charge
Liaison Division

Copy to : Chief Commissioner

[Handwritten signature]

~~505/MA/EC(L)~~

A *[Handwritten initials]*

0633

TRANSLATION

2914/AG

Rome 13 March 1945

My dear Quayle,

H.R.H. Lieutenant General of the Kingdom has been asked to intervene with the Allied Authorities, to obtain the repatriation of Ing. Astorre Mayer, of Salomone who is at present in Switzerland with his family; he had to take shelter there after September 8th, 1943.

Ing. Mayer is the manager and owner of the paper mill Vita Mayer & Co. of Milan, which has a branch in Rome, and a workshop and warehouse in Via Valdier, No. 36.

His presence in Italy would be most useful for the re-organization and re-habilitation of the paper and cellulose wad production; in accordance with the wishes of H.R.H., I communicate this request to you, asking you to see whether it is possible to grant it.

Thanking you for whatever news you will be able to communicate to me, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

s. A Infante

24

Maj. J.A. Quayle
Allied Commission
Rome

Spore

MAR 15 RECD

Translation

2914/AG

Rome, 15 March 1945

My dear Quayle,

H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom has been asked to intervene with the Allied Authorities, to obtain the repatriation of Eng. Astorre Meyer, of Solomon, who is at present in Switzerland with his family; he had to take shelter there after September 8th, 1943.

Eng. Meyer is the manager and owner of the paper mill Vita Meyer & Co of Milan, which has a branch in Rome, and a workshop and warehouse in Via Veladier, n. 36.

His presence in Italy would be most useful for the re-organization and rehabilitation of the paper and cellulose wad production; in accordance with the wishes of H.R.H., I communicate this request to you, asking you to see whether it is possible to grant it.

Thanking you for whatever news you will be able to communicate to me, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

E. A. Infante

Major J.A. QUAYLE
Allied Commission
Rome

5811/AG

*Original passed to Liaison Div.
with this note:*

c.c.

*Dan, Would you take a look at
this letter and in due course let
me know if this man could,
&/or should, be brought back from Geneva
Switzerland.*

*15/ Tony Q.
16.3.45*

59

Translation

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
21/03137/9

Rome, 12 March 1945.

Dear Admiral,

In his letter (21/0050/33) of January 16th, His Excellency Bonomi drew your kind attention on a question of great and urgent interest for us, that of the recovering of the eight Italian ships handed over to the Argentine Republic in August 1941.

With the same letter, His Excellency Bonomi prospected to you all the various aspects of the question and asked you to submit it to the competent Allied Governments to obtain the explicit assurance that the steamers, when recuperated, would be left at the exclusive disposal of Italy - and therefore, not included in the pool -, to be able to take immediate action with the Argentine Government to recover the said ships. This would be in fact the only basis for a justified request on our part to the Argentine Government for the anticipated recovering of the said ships.

I have been informed that lately, numerous initiatives among the Italian groups of Latin America wanted to send relief and foodstuffs to the poorest populations of liberated Italy; as for what concerns the resumption of normal relations with American countries, there seem to be great possibilities for the shipping to Italy of essential goods, of which the country is at present so much in need. As usual, the greatest obstacle is the problem of transports, problem which would be partly solved if we could dispose of the eightships we have just mentioned.

I feel certain that you have already taken action with the Washington and London Government. I shall be most grateful if you will kindly ask the said Governments for a favourable decision about this question which is of great and urgent interest for us.

Thanking you for whatever information you will be able to give me, I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours very truly,

s. DE GASPERI

Admiral Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R O M E

Stone

0636

Translation

C O P Y

P. M. 3800 March 1945

n. 31352/A.V.

To the Allied Commission
Office of the Chief Commissioner
R o m e

SUBJECT: Lieutenant (artillery) GROTTANELLI Lorenzo

In accordance with what this Office communicated, the General Staff re-examined with great goodwill the position of Lieutenant Grottenelli.

Considering the recent reductions made in the force provisioned by MMIA the General Staff, intending to be agreeable to the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission, will leave Lieutenant Grottanelli in his post.

The War Department has been informed today, to cancel the orders which might already have been given to transfer this officer to another office.

For
BRIGADIER GENERAL
(Giuseppe Mancinelli)

S.....

see file

1541

DIST: Land Forces S/C (MMIA)
G-1 (B)
Liaison Office for C.C.
CC Files

0637

COPY

COPY

Translation

202383/LI

The Minister of War

Rome, 27 January 1945

SUBJECT: Message for Marshal Tito -

To Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner - A.C. Headquarters
Rome

The Allied Authorities have communicated their deep interest, for which we are most grateful, about the repatriation of the Garibaldi Division, which fought for over a year, and in very difficult circumstances, at the side of the Yugoslav Army.

The Italian Government wants to stress to Marshal Tito the necessary decision of this repatriation.

I shall be most grateful if you will see that Marshal Tito gets the enclosed message

THE MINISTER

S. Alessandro Casati

10

e.c.

Handwritten signature

COPY

COPY

Translation

The Minister of War

Rome, 27 January 1945.

To His Excellency Marshal Tito

In the name of the Italian Government, I ask your Excellency for the 'Garibaldi' Division, which fought for over a year at the side of the Yugoslav Army, to be gathered in an adequate locality of embarkation to make its transport to Italy possible.

We had to make this painful decision for the following reasons:

- 1) In the present circumstances, complete impossibility, also for the Allies to send adequate supplies to the division which has already suffered much and lost many men.
- 2) Greater facility for equipping the men anew at home, and for finding new employment for the men of the Division on another front, always on the basis of the general war plans against the common enemy.

The ideals for which the fight was begun and conducted in the name of the liberty of nations remain unchanged in spite of the withdrawal of the Garibaldi Division; this is proved by the fact that new democratic Italy remains among her Yugoslav brothers in the fight against barbarity and oppression, through the 'Italia' brigade.

This new Italy feels secure that the blood shed together for redemption will bring forgetfulness upon a past which she denies, and open a new era of mutual comprehension, collaboration and fraternity for the Yugoslav and Italian people.

I ask your Excellency, to let me know when it will be possible for the transport of the Division to take place, so that I may have the necessary means in readiness, and be able to send some personality, entrusted with the repatriation operations, in case your Excellency should agree to this.

I take this opportunity to send you the expression of my very high consideration.

THE MINISTER OF WAR

B. Alessandro Casati

C.C.

COPY

COPY

0639

Translation

Rome, 13 January 1945

Dear Major Quayle,

I received your letter of January 10th, and I am most grateful to you for what you so kindly wrote to me.

In this sad moment, it has been a great comfort to me to receive such tokens from people who could see and follow me during my hard work.

I am therefore certain that you will be glad to hear that many officers and soldiers who were in Greece have written to me to express their devotion and manifest their gratitude for my modest work.

I enclose a copy of one of the many letters which I have received; it bears the signature of many officers and is particularly significant.

In the tragical hours that my Country went through, I feel I have fulfilled my duty, and with the 'Cooperation agreement', signed on September 11th with Col. G. Montague Woodhouse, Chief of the British Mission in Greece, I had the good fortune of being a precursor in the relations of collaboration which exist today between our countries.

My long and hard journey through Greece and Albania was constantly comforted by the assistance I received from the various British posts, which, in accordance with the orders they received from Cairo, received and directed me for the whole duration of my journey.

Better than anything else, I remember your welcome in Seaview cave, and all you did to help and understand the situation of the Italians: for this I shall for ever be grateful to you.

Yours truly,

S. G. Infante

Major J.A. QUAYLE
Staff Officer to A.C.
R o m e

S.G.

Quayle

Translat

Rome, 13 January 1945

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Better than anything else, I remember your welcome in Sea-view cave, and all you did to help and understand the situation of the Italians; for this I shall for ever be grateful to you.

Yours truly,

S. E. Infante

Major J. A. QUAYLE
Staff Officer to A.C.
R o m e

c.c.

Translation

To H. M. the Minister of P. I.

R O M E

Excellency,

I return to you I communication which I got on January 15th, and which was received not by me, but by my housekeeper. Once upon a time, it was a good rule to use hierarchic channels for a letter of this kind (in the present case the channel of the rectorate).

I return the communication for, as I never had the honour of possessing a fascist card, I cannot discuss unfounded charges of fascism with a man who gave his adhesion to fascism, even if only as a formality, by having a card.

As you well know, my apology of the regime consists: 1) of a greeting sent in January 1927 to Mussolini as president of the ministers, when there was no fascist regime, and when well-known anti-fascists participated in the Government in which they are again participating today; 2) of the thanks which I sent to the Chief of the Government and the Minister of Public Instruction in November 1935 for creating a chair which enabled me to resume my scientific work after a banishment of 8 years from university life.

As you know, my fascist misbehaviour consists: 1) in having signed the denunciation against De Pono for the Matteotti crime; 2) in having openly criticized Mussolini and his regime; 3) in my activity which was always definitely anti-fascist; I have no intention of making use of this as an excuse for political misdeeds which I disdainfully reject.

As you know, the benefits of my fascist misbehaviour may be summed up as follows: 1) an inquiry, legal and disciplinary proceedings which ended with the rejection of the various charges made against me on the denunciation of the fascist party, and with a blame for a motive which does me credit (with personal sacrifices and according to a law which enabled me to do so, I had authorized one of my assistants to keep contemporaneously his charge in Perugia for the needs of his scientific career); 2) as the former attempts to calumniate me had proved vain, a political inquiry gave me the right of a special law (25 October 1927), made ad personam, to deprive me of my chair; 3) the loss of the chair of the Clinica Pediatrica of Rome, which I had obtained by public competition, and the destruction of a flourishing school and of a valuable scientific equipment; 4) 8 years of banishment in Naples without any possibility of studying or teaching; 5) a so called reparation, but late in the day and partial, with the transfer to Rome and a second empty chair.

To these benefits of my fascist behaviour could now be added those of antifascist good behaviour (8) which is now attempting to take from me what little there is left instead of doing me justice by restoring my rights to me.

0642

I return the communication for, as I never had the honour of possessing a fascist card, I cannot discuss unfounded charges of fascism with a man who gave his assent to fascism, even if only as a formality, by having a card.

As you well know, my apology of the regime consists: 1) of a greeting sent in January 1927 to Mussolini as president of the ministers, when there was no fascist regime, and when well-known anti-fascists participated in the government in which they arranged participating today; 2) of the thanks which I sent to the Chief of the Government and the Minister of Public Instruction in November 1939 for creating a chair which enabled me to resume my scientific work after a banishment of 8 years from university life.

As you know, my fascist misbehaviour consists: 1) in having signed the denunciation against De Siano for the Matteotti crime; 2) in having openly criticised Mussolini and his regime; 3) in my activity which was always definitely anti-fascist; I have no intention of making use of this as an excuse for political misdeeds which I disdainfully reject.

As you know, the benefits of my fascist misbehaviour may be summed up as follows: 1) an inquiry, legal and disciplinary proceedings which ended with the rejection of the various charges made against me on the denunciation of the fascist party, and with a crime for a motive which does me credit (with personal sacrifices and according to a law which enabled me to do so, I had authorized one of my assistants to keep contemporaneously his charge in Perugia for the needs of his scientific career); 2) as the former attempts to calumniate me had proved vain, a political inquiry gave me the right of a special law (23 October 1927) made ad personam, to deprive me of my chair; 3) the loss of the chair of the Clinica Pediatrica of Rome, which I had obtained by public competition, and the destruction of a flourishing school and of a valuable scientific equipment; 4) 8 years of banishment in Naples without any possibility of studying or teaching; 5) a so called repetition, but late in the day and partial, with a transfer to Rome and a second my chair.

To these benefits of my fascist behaviour could now be added those of antifascist good behaviour (7) which is now attempting to take from me what little there is left instead of doing me justice by restoring my rights to me.

I had appealed to the Chief of the Government, N. E. Bonomi, (18 months ago, was such a success for my personal enemies (read the highest hierarchies of fascism) and which is mentioned in the charge, shouldn't happen again, coming from those who, pretending to be antifascists, see to have got its inheritance. This might mean that fascism still reigns supreme or that there is no room for respectable people.

I will not believe this, and send you this last appeal so that this new and base manoeuvre should be nipped in the bud, for it is nothing but the expression of an evil which still attempts to reign.

Sincerely yours,

S. G. Cerchia

Translation

Ministry of Public Instruction
Commission for the Epuration of the University Personnel

Considering art. 19 of the Legislative Decree of July 27th 1944 N. 159

To Prof. Giuseppe CARONIA

Professor of Infective illnesses in the R. University of Rome, submitted to a judgement of epuration by the High Commissariat for epuration for the following charges

1) repeated manifestations of apology of fascism in his writings as to his words he addressed to the students from the University chair (cf. magazine 'La Pediatria', 1923, V; the daily paper 'Il Popolo di Roma', of December 15th, 1929; the letter of Caronia to Minister Tadeis on Dec. 12th 1926, the documents and conclusion of the political inquiry which was concluded in favour of Caronia by the General Inspector of P.S. Calabria in 1927); (art. 12, N. 1 of the above mentioned decree);

2) for having benefited during many years by the support and the favours of high hierarchs of the regime; for this reason, the various attempts of his enemies always failed against their powerful protection; for having escaped disciplinary regulations during his career and particularly during his activity in the 'Clinica Pediatrica' of Rome, in 1926 through the support of fascist personalities. (art. 13 of the above-mentioned decree).

Decides

a delay of ten days after receiving this note, to present argumentation or request to be heard personally.

Rome, 11 January 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION
Lo Russo Caputi

Translation

JAN 19 1950

To H. E. the Minister of P. I..

R o m e

Excellency,

I return to you I communication which I got on January 12th, and which was received not by me, but by my housekeeper. Once upon a time, it was a good rule to use hierarchic channels for a letter of this kind (in the present case the channel of the rectorate).

I return the communication for, as I never had the honour of possessing a fascist card, I cannot discuss unfounded charges of fascism with a man who gave his adhesion to fascism, even if only as a formality, by having a card.

As you well know, my apology of the regime consists: 1) of a greeting sent in January 1927 to Mussolini as president of the ministers, when there was no fascist regime, and when well-known anti-fascists participated in the Government in which they are again participating today; 2) of the thanks which I sent to the Chief of the Government and the Minister of Public Instruction in November 1935 for creating a chair which enabled me to resume my scientific work after a banishment of 8 years from university life.

As you know, my fascist misbehaviour consists: 1) in having signed the denunciation against De Bono for the Matteotti crime; 2) in having openly criticised Mussolini and his regime; 3) in my activity which was always definitely anti-fascist; I have no intention of making use of this as an excuse for political misdeeds which I disdainfully reject.

As you know, the benefits of my fascist misbehaviour may be summed up as follows: 1) an inquiry, legal and disciplinary proceedings which ended with the rejection of the various charges made against me on the denunciation of the fascist party, and with a blame for a motive which does me credit (with personal sacrifices and according to a law which enabled me to do so, I had authorized one of my assistants to keep contemporaneously his charge in Perugia for the needs of his scientific career); 2) as the former attempts to calumniate me had proved vain, a political inquiry gave me the honour of a special law (23 October 1927) made ad personam, to deprive me of my chair; 3) the loss of the chair of the Clinica Pediatrica of Rome, which I had obtained by public competition, and the destruction of a flourishing school and of a valuable scientific equipment; 4) 8 years of banishment in Naples without any possibility of studying or teaching; 5) a so called reparation, but late in the day and partial, with a transfer to Rome and a second ary chair.

To these benefits of my fascist behaviour could now be added those of antifascist good behaviour (?) which is now attempting to take from me what little there is left instead of doing me justice by restoring my rights to me.

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To these benefits of my fascist behaviour could now be added those of antifascist good behaviour (3) which is now attempting to take from me what little there is left instead of doing me justice by restoring my rights to me.

I had appealed to the Chief of the Government, M. Ex. Bonomi, (I enclose a copy of the appeal) so that the vile aggression, which, 20 years ago, was such a success for my personal enemies (read the highest hierarchies of fascism) and which is mentioned in the charge, shouldn't happen again, coming from those who, pretending to be antifascists, see to have got its inheritance. This might mean that fascism still reigns supreme or that there is no room for respectable people.

I will not believe this, and send you this last appeal so that this new and base manoeuvre should be nipped in the bud, for it is nothing but the expression of an evil which still attempts to reign.

Sincerely yours,

S. G. Caronia

e.c.

Translation

Ministry of Public Instruction

Commission for the Epuration of the University Personnel

Considering art. 19 of the Legislative Decree of July 27th 1944 N. 159

To Prof. Giuseppe CARONIA

Professor of Infective Illnesses in the R. University of Rome, submitted to a judgement of epuration by the High Commissariat for epuration for the following charges

1) repeated manifestations of apology of fascism in his writings as to the words he addressed to the students from the University chair (cf. magazine 'La pediatria' 1925, V; the daily paper 'Il Popolo di Roma' of December 15th, 1929; the letter of Caronia to Minister Fedele on Dec. 12th 1926, the documents and conclusion of the political inquiry which was concluded in favour of Caronia by the General Inspector of P.S. Calabrese in 1927); (art. 12, N. I of the above mentioned decree);

2) for having benefited during many years by the support and the favours of high hierarchs of the regime; for this reason, the various attempts of his enemies already failed against their powerful protection; for having escaped disciplinary regulations during his career and particularly during his activity in the 'Clinica Pediatrica' of Rome, in 1926 through the support of fascist personalities. (art. 13 of the above-mentioned decree).

Decides

a delay of ten days after receiving this note, to present argumentation or request to be heard personally.

Rome, 11 January 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION
Lo Russo Caputi

531

0646

0647

TO Prof. Giuseppe CARONIA

Professor of Infective Illnesses in the R. University of Rome, submitted to a judgement of epuration by the High Commissariat for epuration for the following charges

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Decides

a delay of ten days after receiving this note, to present argumentation or request to be heard personally.

4531

Rome, 11 January 1945

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION
Lo Russo Caputi

e.c.

Translation

Rome, 6 January 1945

Dear Admiral Stone,

In reference to the conversation I had with you, and to the authorization on general principles already received from General Robertson for the Supreme Allied Command in the Mediterranean, I confirm that H.M.S. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom wishes General di Divisione Arrigo Adorno di Palermo to be authorized to leave without delay for Switzerland on a personal mission to the Royal Princesses who are residing there. The mission of General Adorno di Palermo would require a sojourn of seven or eight days in Switzerland.

His Royal Highness would also be pleased if, on his return, General Adorno could escort H.M.S. the Princess of Piedmont and her children on their repatriation.

The Italian War Department and Ministry of Foreign Office are making the necessary arrangements for the French and Swiss passports to be released to General di Palermo, and I should be most grateful if you could give instructions for the journey by plane and for a car to go as far as the Swiss border.

I am most grateful for all you shall be able to do, and I remain,

Yours very truly,

S. A. Infante

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

Admiral Eliery Stone
Chief of the Allied Commission

R o m e

e.c.

38
Zurich

Trans tion

The Minister of Transport

Rome, 31 December 1944

Dear Admiral,

I am most grateful to you for your kind thought and good wishes for the new year.

I hope the new Year will bring the triumph of the cause of the United Nations, of liberty and humanity, and give you the greatest satisfactions for the work you have done.

I remain,

truly yours,

E. Cereboni
Minister of Transport

General Henry W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
S O M P

23y

12 December 1944

COMPOSITION OF THE RUMBI CABINET

Presidency of the Council of Ministers

President	Prof. AVV. Ivano Senni	Independent
Vice Presidents without Portfolio	Dott. Palmiro Togliatti Dott. Giulio Rodino	Communist Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	AVV. Giuseppe Spataro	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Press and Information	AVV. Francesco Libonati	Liberal

Agriculture

Minister	AVV. Tomaso Mallo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. AVV. Antonio Segni	Christian Democrat

Air

Minister	AVV. Carlo Scialoja	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	General Ernesto Pellegrini	Independent

Finance

Minister	Prof. Antonio Pesenti	Communist
Undersecretary	AVV. Cesare Gabriele	Liberal

Foreign Affairs

Minister	Dott. Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Dott. Sante Scalo	Communist
Undersecretary for Italians Abroad	AVV. Ernesto Moralli	Liberal

Industry, Commerce and Labor

Christian Democrat

Christian Democrat

Undersecretary
 Undersecretary for Press
 and Information
Agriculture
 Minister
 Undersecretary
Air
 Minister
 Undersecretary
Finance
 Minister
 Undersecretary
Foreign Affairs
 Minister
 Undersecretary
 Undersecretary for
 Italian Affairs
Industry, Commerce and Labor
 Minister
 Undersecretary for
 Industry and Commerce
 Undersecretary for Labor
Interior
 Minister
 Undersecretary

Avv. Giuseppe Spataro
 Avv. Francesco Libonati
 Avv. Fausto Gullo
 Prof. Avv. Antonio Segni
 Avv. Carlo Scialoja
 General Ernesto Pellegrini
 Prof. Antonio Pesenti
 Avv. Cesare Gabriola
 Dott. Alcide De Gasperi
 Dott. Eugenio Renie
 Avv. Renato Moralli
 Prof. Giovanni Gronchi
 Sig. Umberto Fiore
 Prof. Enrico Paresse
 Prof. Avv. Ivano Sanna
 Avv. Enrico Nole

Christian Democrat
 Liberal
 Communist
 Christian Democrat
 Labor Democrat
 Independent
 Communist
 Liberal
 Christian Democrat
 Communist
 Labor Democrat
 Christian Democrat
 Communist
 Labor Democrat
 Independent
 Labor Democrat

Communist 528

Justice

Minister	Avv. Umberto Tupini	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	On. Avv. Dante Vozani	Labor Democrat

NAVY

Minister	Am. Raffaele de Courten	Independent
Undersecretary	Avv. Carlo Masano	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist

Occupied Italy

Minister	Dott. Mauro Mecciarro	Communist
Undersecretary	Maresce Alberto di Medici Termaglini	Liberal

Post and Telegraph Communications

Minister	Avv. Mario Cavolotto	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Ing. Mario Fano	Independent

Public Instruction

Minister	Prof. Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz	Liberal
Undersecretary	Dott. Bernardo Mattarella	Christian Democrat *527

Public Works

Minister	Avv. Giuseppe Raini	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Severo Casciani	Christian Democrat

Railroad Transportation

Minister	Avv. Francesco Carbone	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	Prof. Giambattista Rizzo	Liberal

Rev. Carlo Azeglio

Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano	Communist
<u>Cambrid Italy</u>		
Minister	Dott. Mauro Scoccimarro	Communist
Undersecretary	Marchese Aideovanni Medici Tommasini	Liberal
<u>Post and Telegraph Communications</u>		
Minister	Avv. Mario Cavolotto	Labour Democrat
Undersecretary	Ing. Mario Pano	Independent
<u>Public Instruction</u>		
Minister	Prof. Vincenzo Arangio Pula	Liberal
Undersecretary	Dott. Bernardo Mattarella	Christian Democrat 4527
<u>Public Works</u>		
Minister	Avv. Leonio Rinali	Labour Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Gennaro Cassiani	Christian Democrat
<u>Railroad Transportation</u>		
Minister	Avv. Francesco Cerabona	Labour Democrat
Undersecretary	Prof. Giambattista Pirso	Liberal
<u>Treasury</u>		
Minister	Avv. Marcello Soleri	Liberal
Undersecretary	Prof. Avv. Salvatore Scota	Christian Democrat
<u>War</u>		
Minister	Sen. Conte Alessandro Casati	Liberal
Undersecretary	Avv. Mario Palermo	Communist
Minister without Portfolio	Avv. Manlio Brozio	Liberal

12 December 1944.

COMPOSITION OF THE ROSSI CABINET

Presidency of the Council of Ministers

President

Prof. Avv. Ivanoe Bonomi

Independent

Vice Presidents without portfolio

Conte, Fulvio Togliatti
On. Giulio Pedemonte

Communist
Christian Democrat

Undersecretary

Avv. Giuseppe Spaturo

Christian Democrat

Undersecretary for Press and Information

Avv. Francesco Libonati

Liberal

Agriculture

Minister

Avv. Fausto Gullo

Communist

Undersecretary

Prof. Avv. Antonio Segni

Christian Democrat

Air

Minister

Avv. Carlo Scialoja

Labor Democrat

Undersecretary

General Ernesto Pelligriani

Independent

Finance

Minister

Prof. Antonio Rosenti

Communist

Undersecretary

Avv. Cesare Gabriello

Liberal

Foreign Affairs

Minister

Conte, Alcide De Gasperi

Christian Democrat

Undersecretary

Conte, Eugenio Peelle

Communist

Undersecretary for Italians Abroad

Avv. Renato Morilli

Liberal

Christian Democrat

Christian Democrat

On. Giulio Nodding

Undersecretary	Avv. Giuseppe Bistaro	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Press and Information	Avv. Francesco Libonati	Liberal
<u>Agriculture</u>		
Minister	Avv. Fausto Gullo	Communist
Undersecretary	Prof. Avv. Antonio Segni	Christian Democrat
<u>Air</u>		
Minister	Avv. Carlo Scialoja	Labor Democrat
Undersecretary	General Ernesto Pellegrini	Independent
<u>Finance</u>		
Minister	Prof. Antonio Rosenti	Communist 8.26
Undersecretary	Avv. Cesare Gebriola	Liberal
<u>Foreign Affairs</u>		
Minister	Dott. Alcide De Gasperi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	Dott. Eugenio Riale	Communist
Undersecretary for Italians Abroad	Avv. Renato Morelli	Liberal
<u>Industry, Commerce and Labor</u>		
Minister	Prof. Giovanni Gronchi	Christian Democrat
Undersecretary for Industry and Commerce	Sig. Umberto Vico	Communist
Undersecretary for Labor	Prof. Enrico Ressa	Labor Democrat
<u>Interior</u>		
Minister	Prof. Avv. Ivano Scovini	Independent
Undersecretary	Avv. Enrico Moro	Labor Democrat

<u>Justice</u>			
Minister	Avv. Umberto Tupini		Christian Democrat
Undersecretary	On. Avv. Dante Peroni		Labour Democrat
<u>NAVY</u>			
Minister	Am. Raffaele de Courten		Independent
Undersecretary	Avv. Carlo Rossini		Labour Democrat
Undersecretary for Merchant Marine	Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano		Communist
<u>Occupied Italy</u>			
Minister	Dott. Mauro Scocchiarro		Communist
Undersecretary	Marchess Aldrovandi Medici Fornaguini		Liberal
<u>Post and Telegraph Communications</u>			
Minister	Avv. Mario Cavalletto		Labour Democrat
Undersecretary	Ing. Mario Fano		Independent
<u>Public Instructions</u>			
Minister	Prof. Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz		Liberal 4523
Undersecretary	Dott. Bernardo Matarrella		Christian Democrat
<u>Public Works</u>			
Minister	Avv. Venucio Ruini		Labour Democrat
Undersecretary	Avv. Gennaro Cassiani		Christian Democrat
<u>Railroad Transportation</u>			
Minister	Avv. Francesco Carbone		Labour Democrat
Undersecretary	Prof. Giambattista Pizzo		Liberal
<u>Treasury</u>			

Undersecretary for Merchant Marine Prof. Giuseppe Montalbano Communist

Occupied Italy
Minister Dott. Mauro Scocellato Communist
Undersecretary Marchese Aldrovandi Medici Torreguinci Liberal

Post and Telegraph Communications
Minister Avv. Mario Cevoletto Liberal Democrat
Undersecretary Ing. Mario Fano Independent

Public Instructions
Minister Prof. Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz Liberal
Undersecretary Dott. Bernardo Matarrella Christian Democrat
Public Works
Minister Avv. Gaucio Ruini Liberal Democrat
Undersecretary Avv. Genaro Cassiani Christian Democrat

Railroad Transportation
Minister Avv. Francesco Carotone Liberal Democrat
Undersecretary Prof. Giambattista Pizzo Liberal

Treasury
Minister Avv. Marcello Soleri Liberal
Undersecretary Prof. Avv. Salvatore Socca Christian Democrat

WAR
Minister Gen. Conte Alessandro Ceasari Liberal
Undersecretary Avv. Mario Salerno Communist
Minister without portfolio Avv. Manlio Brosio Liberal

0658

Translation

The Minister of the Royal Household

2511

Rome, 9 December 1944

Dear Commodore,

I communicated to His Royal Highness the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom your letter of December 6th about the allotment of electric power to the Hospital of the Patsbenefattelli.

His Royal Highness thanks you very much for this communication and for your kind interest in this important matter.

Thanking you too, I remain, my dear Commodore,

Yours truly,

s/ Lucifero

Commodore Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission
R O M E

5524

trans. E.C.

my plan

0 6 5 9

Translation

Rome, 5 Decembr 1944

Dear Stone,

I recieved you kind letter of 29 November, about the projected transfer of their Majesties from the villa of Reito to Villa Maria Pia in Naples.

I am very grateful for your kind interest, and I am waiting for the decisions which will be taken after the return of Mr Macmillan.

I remain, my Dear Commodore,

Truly yours,

/s/ A. Infante

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

Commodore Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission
R O M E

trans. E.C.

1525

my plus

0660

Translation

Rome, 5 December 1944

Dear Stone,

I received your kind letter of 29 November, about the projected transfer of their Majesties from the Villa of Reito to Villa Maria Pia in Naples.

I am very grateful for your kind interest, and I am waiting for the decisions which will be taken after the return of Mr Macmillan.

I remain, my dear Commodore,

Truly yours,

/s/ A. Infante

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

Commodore Ellery Stone
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission
R O - O

trans. E.O.

522

attached

See files

MEMORANDUM

Roma, 29 November 1944.

Two different people have come from Grosseto province to-day in order to report to me the following facts :

Armed bandits have entered a large cork-tree wood (600-700 acres) on my family's estate of Lattaia (province of Grosseto, commune of Roccastrada, near the village of Sticciano) and have started stripping the trees of their bark (cork) and stealing it. Our land-agent & other people of the estate have been unable to chase them out of the wood, and have been threatened for their lives.

This started about a week ago. The following authorities have been informed as soon as possible:

- a) Prefect of Grosseto
- b) Provincial Allied authorities of Grosseto
- c) Sindaco of Roccastrada
- d) Carabinieri in Roccastrada

So far, nothing has been done to stop the theft. Damage is likely to be very serious by the time the bandits have finished with their work.

Several other thefts - probably by the same gang - have occurred also in the neighbouring estates. Cork and pigs appear to be the main items. Bandits are also reported to have declared that whenever they should need cattle or sheep, they would just walk in and help themselves.

The bandits have been recognized by our agent and by other people, and their names are known. They come mainly from the small town of Roccastrada, some 10 miles from our estate.

The people I got this report from are unbiased witnesses. One is the Chaplain of our estate of Bolagalo (Grosseto), the Rev. Pietro Rustici, the other is a well-off merchant of Grosseto, Sig. Giovannelli. 21

Lt. V.L. Grottanelli.

Grottanelli

CONFIDENTIAL

I add a few additional informations to the attached memo.

1. I understand there are at present 3 carabinieri in Roccastrada. They obviously would not stand a chance against the outlaws, unless supported by forces from Grosseto.
2. Little help may be expected from the Sindaco of Roccastrada. He is the very man who on a previous occasion - when a similar theft had taken place last spring - went up to my people, demanding they should withdraw accusations against the bandits (who that time had been arrested) and extorted 50,000 lire from my family.
3. All the population in Roccastrada appears to be communist. Attempts had been made to establish a section of the Neo-Christian party in the town, but soon afterwards the few people who had joined it were forced, it is reported, to disband. When I last went there, at the beginning of October, I saw walls covered with hammer and sickles, communist slogans, etc.
4. The general accusation against all large land-owners in the area is of having been fascist. The only members of my family who reside on the estates are my uncle and aunt, both aged 70, and in poor health.
5. For the first two or three months after the liberation of this area, an AME officer (an American Captain) resided in the town of Roccastrada, where his presence helped greatly towards the maintenance of public order. He was then posted elsewhere. Tendencies towards lawlessness, and the general situation, have deteriorated as a result of his departure.

V.L.Grottenelli.

500

Sample

0663

TRANSLATION

21 NOVEMBER 1944

WIREGRAM

OFFICE OF UNDERSECRETARY FOR WAR, H.E. PALERMO

GENERAL STAFF

ARMY STAFF

BASE HEADQUARTERS GARIBALDI DIVISION NUMBER 1194/G ADDRESSED TO
OFFICE OF UNDERSECRETARY FOR WAR H.E. PALERMO AND FOR INFORMATION
TO GENERAL STAFF AND ARMY STAFF PD

REFERENCE 5956/SS/2/13 DATED 17TH INST. GARIBALDI DIVISION INFORMS
OF WHAT FOLLOWS.

FIRST BRIGADE ZONES ANDRIJEVICA PLAV AND GUSINJE PD SECOND BRIGADE
ZONES GRACO BEVISTINJE PD FOURTH BRIGADE ZONES GETTINJE CEVO AND
LADJ SCUTARI

- - - - -

H.E. Palermo suggests WIGSIC airship get confirmation from Marshal
Tito. 4519

ITAL
GOVT

[Handwritten signature]

0664

Translation

Il Primo Aiutante di Campo Generale
di S.A.R. il Luogotenente Generale del Regno

Rome, 20 November 1944

1700/A.G.

Dear Commodore Stone,

As you will know, Their Majesties the King and Queen are still at Milot, in the Gariboldi Villa. After the liberation of Pisa, it was thought that they might go to the Royal estate of San Rossore, which would have been very convenient from every point of view for a permanent residence, but this isn't possible because of the very great war damage the estate suffered from.

The Gariboldi Villa, in which it has been possible for Their Majesties to spend the summer months is not suitable for the coming season, for it isn't equipped for the winter. There is no possibility of heating it, and this is not only uncomfortable, but bad for the health of Their Majesties.

Will you kindly see whether it would be possible for Their Majesties the King and Queen to leave Milot and go to San Filippo, to the Villa Paris Pie, the only royal residence which is still unspoiled, and which would enable them to spend the winter in more comfortable conditions.

As you know, His Majesty the King has handed over all his attributions to S.A.R. the Lieutenant General, and does not concern himself with any affairs of political and national character. I am authorized to say that the King has no intention of modifying his attitude, and will go on considering himself as retired from public life.

Trusting in your comprehension, I am waiting for your answer, and I remain,

Truly yours,

/s/ *Luigi Infante*
(Generale Adolfo Infante)

4518

*COS
A...*

trans. E.S.

[Handwritten signature]

Translation

Il primo Aiutante di Capo Generale
di S.A.R. il Luogotenente Generale del Regno

1768/A.G.

Rome, 20 November 1944

Dear Commodore Stone,

As you well know, Their Majesties the King and Queen are still at Isite, in the Gueriglia Villa. After the liberation of Pisa, it was thought that they might go to the royal estate of San Rossore, which would have been very convenient from every point of view for a permanent residence, but this isn't possible because of the very great war damages the estate suffered from.

The Gueriglia Villa, in which it has been possible for Their Majesties to spend the summer months is not suitable for the coming season, for it isn't equipped for the winter; there is no possibility of heating it, and this is not only uncomfortable, but bad for the health of their Majesties.

Will you kindly see whether it would be possible for Their Majesties the King and Queen to leave Isite and go to Rosignano, to the Villa Maria Pia, the only royal residency which is still untouched, and which would enable them to spend the winter in more comfortable conditions.

As you know, His Majesty the King has handed over all his attributions to R.A.H. the Lieutenant General, and does not concern himself with any affairs of political and national character; I am authorized to say that the King has no intention of modifying his attitude, and will go on considering himself as retired from public life.

Trusting in your comprehension, I am waiting for your answer, and I remain,

Truly yours,

/s/ A. Infante
(Generale Adolfo Infante)

4517

trans. E.C.

Scoplin

0666

COPY

rough Translation

Rome, ¹⁶~~21st~~ November 1944

No. 04071/13

Dear Admiral,

with letter n.1/236 of August the 15th and in relation on the present military events, I pointed out to you the anxiety caused to the Italian Government and to the whole Italian nation by the possibility of clashes between armed bands and peaceful citizens on occasion of the departure of the German troops from Venezia Giulia. In the same letter, through your influential authority, I draw the attention and the interest of the Allied Governments on the eventuality of acts of violence and of massacres being carried out in those provinces with a view to them already pre-arranging the necessary countermeasures.

You have been so kind to inform me, on August the 19th, and H.E. the President of the Council, on September 22nd, that this anxiety had been brought to the knowledge of the Supreme Allied Command and that the matter was being kept in sight by the competent Allied Authorities.

In consideration of the further developments of the military operations, and in the eventuality that the victories of the Allied Armies should cause a general withdrawal of the Germans from the Adriatic zone, I take the liberty, my dear Admiral, of now requesting you to interpose your authority in the proper quarters so that the matter should continue to be held in due consideration.

Believe me, dear Admiral, cordially yours.

/s/ Visconti Venosta

Visconti Venosta

0667

Translation

The Undersecretary of State
for Foreign Affairs

03327/36

Rome, 13 November 1944

Dear Admiral,

Reference your letter of November 9th; n. 2/743
I communicate to you that since November 19/43, by means of a circular
to the Prefects, the Badoglio government ordered that all the publica-
tions printed during the fascist regime, and hostile to the United
Nations, and France should be withdrawn from circulation.

A law decree will probably soon be made to settle this
question, in a way conform with the liberty of the press.

As for the publications on France on which you drew my
attention, I shall immediately make the necessary inquiries.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ G. Visconti Venosta

Admiral Elmer W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission

R o m e

4570

trans. E.C.

137

Longfellow

0668

Translation

The Undersecretary of State
for Foreign Affairs

8 November 1944

05709/11

Dear Admiral,

The Undersecretary for War Palermo ought to go to Caserta in the next few days, and should very much like to see General Wilson. He wants to give full information to the General about the conditions of our troops in Yugoslavia; it is very necessary that the Commander-in-Chief should be informed about that.

Will you kindly arrange the requested interview for the Undersecretary Palermo? I shall be very much obliged to you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Visconti Venosta

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

554

trans. E.O.

Translation

The Undersecretary of State
for Foreign Affairs

8 November 1944

03709/11

Dear Admiral,

The Undersecretary for War Palermo ought to go to Caserta in the next few days, and should very much like to see General Wilson. He wants to give full information to the General about the conditions of our troops in Yugoslavia; it is very necessary that the Commander-in-Chief should be informed about that.

Will you kindly arrange the requested interview for the Undersecretary Palermo? I shall be very much obliged to you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Visconti Vanoata

Admiral Henry W. Stone
Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
H O M E

4513

trans. E.O.

A/CC 847
7/11/44Translation

The first Aide de Camp General of H.R.H.
the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom

611/P.S.

Rome, 6 November 1944

Dear Ellery,

Following our conversations, I send you the copy of a letter
I sent to Major Fielden, and of another one I sent to the General Director
of the Italian Press.

As you will see, it is about a very important question.

I also asked Farney to concern himself with this matter.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ A. Infante

(Gen Adolfo Infante)

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

4512

trans. E.O.

myfms

0671

Translation

6 November 1944, Rome

Dear Major,

The Italian Press Commission will probably discuss on Nov. 9th whether they will authorize the publication of some monarchical newspapers.

I recommended to the Undersecretary for the Press the daily paper 'Democrazia' and the weekly paper 'L'Indipendente', and I communicate to you a copy of the letter I wrote to him on the subject.

I hope that the Allies will consider it just and necessary that some kind of a monarchical voice at least could be heard through the press; I hope too that the paper required for the requested circulation will be granted without difficulty.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

THE FIRST LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF R.I.
THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE KINGDOM

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

Major Fielden
Director of the Public Relations Branch
R O M A

4511

trans. E.C.

0672

Translation

Rome, 6 November 1944

Dear Advocate,

Referring to the communications made by Comandante Montezemolo, I confirm that many monarchical groups have asked us to back up their requests for being authorized to publish newspapers.

Among the groups which seem worth being taken in consideration (also because of the important number of its members) is the Unione monarchica, who asked to be allowed to publish 'Democrazia', which ought to be a daily paper with a large circulation (50,000 copies).

Among the groups which asked to publish a weekly paper, the group led by Prof. Mancuso seems worthy of special consideration; it asked to be allowed to publish 'L'Indipendente'.

I communicate to you these two requests for it seems they deserve to be granted without delay.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

To Advocate Armando Rossini
General Director of the Italian Press

4510

trans. h.c.

0673

A/CC 847
7/11/44

Translation

The First Aide de Camp General of H.R.H.
the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom

611/P.S.

Rome, 5 November 1944

Dear Ellery,

Following our conversations, I send you the copy of a letter
I sent to Major Fielden, and of another one I sent to the General Director
of the Italian Press.

As you will see, it is about a very important question.

I also asked Barney to concern himself with this matter.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ A. Infante
(Gen Adolfo Infante)

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

4506

trans. S.C.

0674

Translation

6 November 1944, Rome

Dear Major,

The Italian Press Commission will probably discuss on Nov. 9th whether they will authorize the publication of some monarchical newspapers.

I recommended to the Undersecretary for the Press the daily paper 'L'Emancipazione' and the weekly paper 'L'Indipendente', and I communicate to you a copy of the letter I wrote to him on the subject.

I hope that the Allies will consider it just and necessary that some kind of a monarchical voice at least could be heard through the press; I hope too that the paper required for the requested circulation will be granted without difficulty.

Thanking you, I remain,

yours sincerely,

THE HONORABLE DE GRAM SCHEFFER, U.S. MARSHAL
THE HONORABLE GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE

(Gen. Agostino Infante)

4505

Major G. L. Lison
Director of the Public Relations Branch
A O R A

trans. E.C.

Translation

Rome, 6 November 1944

Dear Advocate,

Referring to the communications made by Comandante Montezemolo, I confirm that many monarchical groups have asked us to back up their requests for being authorized to publish newspapers.

Among the groups which seem worth being taken in consideration (also because of the important number of its members) is the Unione Monarchica, who asked to be allowed to publish 'Democrazia', which ought to be a daily paper with a large circulation (>10,000 copies).

Among the groups which asked to publish a weekly paper, the group led by PROF. Mancuso seems worthy of special consideration; it asked to be allowed to publish 'L'Indipendente'.

I communicate to you these two requests for it seems they deserve to be granted without delay.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

4504

To Advocate Armando Rossini
General Director of the Italian Press

trans. H.C.

0 6 7 6

Translation

Private Military Secretariat

0122

Nov. 3rd, 1944

My dear Tony,

Signore Raffini sent M.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom the enclosed letter to be forwarded to her son ANDER RUFFINI, in Switzerland.

I shall be most grateful to you if you can have it forwarded.

Thanking you, I remain,

yours truly

/s/ A. Infante

(Gen. Adolfo Infante)

4503

Major Tony Gayle

A.C.

R. D. E. G.

trans. E.O.

Handwritten signature

COPY

TRANSLATION

From: The Ministry of Agriculture
to : ACC Agriculture Sub-Commission

Subject: (1) Subsidy for transportation expenses to "People's Granary"
(2) Retention of 25 Kilos of wheat.

(1) The Council of Minister in its last meeting, after having particularly examined not only the economic agrarian and social problems, but also the general political situation of Sicily, established to propose the granting of a subsidy of L.100.= per quintal of wheat and barley, as reimbursement of the transportation's expenses to the "People's Granaries" extremely heavy for the little producers.

The expenditure of the said subsidy has, naturally, to have the agreement of the ACC.

Now, that the news of the granting have been divulgated without having the said agreement, we beg this Sub-Commission to kindly consider this problem in order to solve it to the advantage of the sicilian producers, and, at the same time, to the advantage of the People's Granaries of Sicily.

(2) The proposal on granting a retention of 25 Kilos per ha. of wheat and barley (wherever the latter is preferred to wheat) to the workers engaged for the preparation of the ground and for next sowing of cereals, has origin in very old local customs, which are now reinforced by the present deficiency and high prices of the essential food.

About this proposal, created exclusively by the High Commissioner, this Ministry, points out the following:

The grant has had the approval of the Regional Commissioner of the ACC., subject ratification by HQ ACC.

Since important questions are involved, which may have important repercussions on next cereal campaign, we beg the Sub-Commission to give its approval on the said grant.

About the grant of the above mentioned retention to the farms, which deemed advisable to request it, this Ministry proposes

0 6 7 8

- 2 -

that the control on the needs of the said farms, be previously done by the Provincial agrarian Inspectorates with the agreement of the Regional Commissioner of ACC, and that their decisions become, straight down, effective.

If the Sub-Commission deemed advisable to agree on this proposal, this Ministry, in so far as competence, will give immediate disposition to the dependant offices.

(3) About the wire, dated 30/8/44, this Sub-Commission has already received suitable explanations.

THE MINISTER

/s/ FAUSTO GULLO

Italian Ministry
of
Foreign Affairs.

No. 6/878/384

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

To the German atrocities already reported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Political Section, A.C. in previous Memoranda, must be added the horrible mass murder of the almost entire population of St. Anna di Stazzema, prov. of Lucca (about 600 inhabitants) by the German S.S., on Aug. 12th last.

The following particulars have now come to hand :

" On the pretext that a German soldier had been killed, in circumstances not clearly specified, about 300 S.S., subdivided into squads, entered the village and immediately began the massacre. The men were absent as they had fled in order to avoid the law on forced labour. The first squad of murderers ordered out of their homes about 100 old people, the women and children and sent them out of the village, but as soon as these unfortunate people were grouped on the road, a German Officer fired his Tommy-gun, killing five women. The others immediately entered the two nearest houses to save themselves. The Germans then made fast the doors and from the windows dastardly attacked the unfortunate inmates with hand-grenades and flame-throwers. Not satisfied with this, the bloodthirsty Germans extracted the bodies from the two houses (some of them still alive) and after having tied them to the railings surrounding a Cross on the square, fired against them hundreds of shots. They then crowded Church pews and furniture round the bodies, setting fire to the tragic heap.

The other squads meanwhile had not been idle; rushing about the village they set fire to the houses, massacring all those that had taken refuge.

At the end of the horrible massacre, 514 bodies were collected in the village; other bodies were found amongst the ruins of the demolished homes and among the remains of the pyres."

ROME, 27th October, 1944.

4501

0 6 8 0

To the German atrocities already reported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Political Section, A.C. in previous Memoranda, must be added the horrible mass murder of the almost entire population of St. Anna di Stazzeza, prov. of Lucca (about 600 inhabitants) by the German S.S., on Aug. 12th last.

The following particulars have now come to hand :

" On the pretext that a German soldier had been killed, in circumstances not clearly specified, about 300 S.S., subdivided into squads, entered the village and immediately began the massacre. The men were absent as they had fled in order to avoid the law on forced labour. The first squad of murderers ordered out of their homes about 100 old people, the women and children and sent them out of the village, but as soon as these unfortunate people were grouped on the road, a German Officer fired his Tommy-gun, killing five women. The others immediately entered the two nearest houses to save themselves. The Germans then made fast the doors and from the windows dastardly attacked the unfortunate inmates with hand-grenades and flame-throwers. Not satisfied with this, the bloodthirsty Germans extracted the bodies from the two houses (some of them still alive) and after having tied them to the railings surrounding a Cross on the square, fired against them hundreds of shots. They then crowded Church pews and furniture round the bodies, setting fire to the tragic heap.

The other squads meanwhile had not been idle; rushing about the village they set fire to the houses, massacring all those that had taken refuge.

At the end of the horrible massacre, 514 bodies were collected in the village; other bodies were found amongst the ruins of the demolished homes and among the remains of the pyres."

ROME, 27th October, 1944.

Italian Ministry
of
Foreign Affairs.

No. 6/878/384

MEMORANDUM FOR THE POLITICAL SECTION, A.C.

To the German atrocities already reported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Political Section, A.C. in previous Memoranda, must be added the horrible mass murder of the almost entire population of St. Anna di Stazzano, prov. of Lucca (about 600 inhabitants) by the German S.S., on Aug. 12th last.

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The other squads meanwhile had not been idling rushing about the village they set fire to the houses, massacring all those that had taken refuge.

At the end of the horrible massacre, 514 bodies were collected in the village; other bodies were found amongst the ruins of the desolated homes and among the remains of the pyres.

Rome, 27th October, 1944.

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Pa. 6/878/384

Italian Ministry
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Foreign Affairs.

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The other village mentioned had not been looted; rushing about the village they set fire to the houses, massacring all those that had taken refuge.

At the end of the horrible massacre, the bodies were collected in the village; other bodies were found amongst the ruins of the devastated houses and among the remains of the pyres."

ROME, 27th October, 1944.

4498

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Translation

The First Aid Camp General
of H.R.H. the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom

O.H./S. P.

Rome, 25 October 1944

Dear Admiral Stone,

Following a recent visit of H.R.H. the Lieut-
enant General of the Kingdom to the war refugees, many of this - coming
from Libya - asked to be allowed to go back to their farms in the neigh-
bourhood of Tripoli.

H.R.H. takes a great interest in their condition and would like
to do something for them.

Do you think it would be possible for these refugees to obtain
the permission to go back to Tripoli?

(General Adolfo Infante)

/s/ A. Infante

4437

Admiral Allery H. Stone,
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

trans. E.C.

COPY

ROUGH TRANSLATION

R. MINICCHERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

Rome, 13th October, 1944

M. 2/701

Dear Admiral:

As you are aware, the little town of Domodossola and the entire Val d'Ossola are now solidly in the hands of Italian patriots. Whilst, however, the military situation becomes gradually more satisfactory, the problem of food supplies for the civilian population becomes daily more difficult. The Italian Legation at Bern, in collaboration with the Liberation Committee for Northern Italy, is doing the utmost in order to collect locally the required supplies, the Red Cross is collecting other commodities and the Swiss Authorities have authorized a daily consignment of 200 quintals of potatoes. All this, however, will prove to be quite insufficient should the present situation continue for any length of time.

Having recourse to your courtesy, I write to ask you to be so kind as to interest in the matter the competent Allied Military Authorities in Italy: they could examine the possibility of increasing the quantity of foodstuffs to be urgently dropped by parachute on Domodossola.

Thanking you in advance for your kind interest in the matter,

Yours sincerely,

sgd. G. VISCONTI VERESIA

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.A.,
Acting Chief Commissioner,

0 6 8 5

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2596

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Yours sincerely,

ADM. G. VISCONTI VENOSTA

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.A.,
 Acting Chief Commissioner,
 Allied Commission.
R O M E.

Stone

0688

A/c 480
Rec'd 5/10/49

ROUGH TRANSMISSION

Al Sottosegretario di Stato
per gli Affari Esteri

Rome, October 4th, 1944.

No. 1/660

Dear Admiral:

Following upon our recent conversation on the subject, I enclose a brief memorandum in which are traced the general principles which in our opinion should inform the transformation of the "Allied Control Commission" in the more simple "Allied Commission" provided for in the joint Churchill-Roosevelt declaration. Please note that these are simply general principles which deserve a closer and more careful study. Naturally we are quite ready, if you think it the case, to examine the question in greater detail and to state in more practical terms our point of view on the matter. Point of view which, as you will see, can, in short be summed up as follows: Transformation of the Allied tuition and control in a cordial and close collaboration between the Italians and the Allies in view of reaching those objectives that are in common to both parties; increase in our war effort; elimination of fascism; building up of a vigorous democratic society; reconstruction of the country in view of bringing it progressively and as soon as possible to a position of autonomy and complete independence along side of the United Nations for the furtherance of peace in Europe and in the world. I believe that these points faithfully reflect the spirit and the letter of the Churchill-Roosevelt declaration.

0687

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Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
 Acting President
 Allied Control Commission.

R O M E

File (H)

File 400

It is needless for me to add that the Italian Government are fully aware of and appreciate in their true value the assistance and the aid furnished by the United States and Great Britain and that the transformation they have asked for, far from being provoked by a spirit of criticism or of opposition, is solely due to their desire for a cordial and open collaboration.

Believe me dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours,

(sd.) Visconti Venosta.

ROUGH TRANSLATIONM E M O R A N D U M

1. - The joint statement issued by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, as regards the concession of an increasing measure of autonomy to the Italian Government, is couched in the following terms:

"The American and the British people feel that a greater responsibility placed on the Italian people and on their own Government will most readily prevent a recurrence of such acts. An increasing measure of control will be gradually handed over to the Italian administration subject of course to that administration's proving that it can maintain law and order and the regular administration of justice. To mark this change the Allied Control Commission will be renamed the Allied Commission".

The words of the statement imply therefore a limitation and a change in the nature of the duties carried out until now by the A.C.C.: the omission of the word "control", if it has, as it must have, special significance, should not only coincide with the suppression of a certain number of functions exercised until now by the Commission, but also with a different outlook and conception of those which the said Commission will continue to carry out. Limitation of duties therefore on the one hand, and different spirit and outlook on the remaining functions on the other.

This different spirit, in the opinion of the Italian

and President Roosevelt, as regards the concession of an increasing measure of autonomy to the Italian Government, is couched in the following terms:

"The American and the British people feel that a greater responsibility placed on the Italian people and on their own Government will most readily prevent a recurrence of such acts. An increasing measure of control will be gradually handed over to the Italian administration subject of course to that administration's proving that it can maintain law and order and the regular administration of justice. To mark this change the Allied Control Commission will be renamed the Allied Commission".

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2.- This different spirit, in the opinion of the Italian Government, ought to be expressed not in terms of tuition and authoritative control, but in terms of cooperation

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on the basis of solutions discussed and agreed upon between the Parties. The best and perhaps the only way of realizing such a collaboration is that of consenting to the appointment of an Italian member both on the central commission as on the different sub-commissions. The Italian member on the Central Commission could and should be the natural coordinator of the activities of all the other Italian representatives on the sub-commissions. He should harmonize their work, guide it according to uniform aims and principles, keep himself in close touch with the directing Allied Authorities on the Commission so as to facilitate and aid them in their work and contribute in giving it that unity of purpose and of action as well as that coordination which at present threaten to remain fragmentary, disjointed and often contradictory.

3. - In the Italian Government's opinion the functions and the duties ^{that the Commission} could continue to exercise, naturally besides those that have direct and immediate connections with the war effort, should broadly comprise also those in which Allied assistance is applied in substantial, direct and concrete form. All these functions should ~~however~~, as it has already been pointed out, be planned and carried out as the fruit of a close collaboration rather than as the consequence of coercion or imposition. All the other functions and duties that the Commission now exercises and that do not obey the fundamental principles of "direct and immediate connection with the war effort and of substantial, direct and concrete ~~collaboration~~" should be returned in "toto" to the Italian

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The joint Churchill-Roosevelt statement would appear to contain a precise indication in this sense where it

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says that the Italian Administration must prove "that it can maintain law and order and the regular administration of justice". So as to give the said proof it is evidently necessary to be in a condition and position to do so without being hindered by those interferences and obstacles that automatically proceed from the co-existence of two authorities both empowered with the right of governing. Allied intervention should therefore cease as regards the exercise of the above quoted functions. To these functions there should undoubtedly be added, for example, those others that are connected with public and private education as well as those that seem to hinder rather than help the autonomous reconstructive effort of the Italians.

It would be certainly advantageous if a discrimination of those functions which ought, wholly or in part, be returned to the Italian Government, should be carried out after a close examination of the question, especially by experts appointed by the Allies and by the Italians to this end. The solution reached in this manner would have in addition the advantage of being fruit of an agreement freely discussed and accepted by both sides. In the same fashion all the agreements relating to the transfer of the different provinces to Italian Administration should be equally reconsidered so as to bring them into the framework of the new spirit and letter of the joint Churchill-Roosevelt statement. It is pointed out that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs are already in a position to furnish all necessary evidence as to the Allied interference and intervention in the different Italian

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to furnish all necessary evidence as to the Allied in-
terference and intervention in the different Italian
Administrations which, in their opinion, represent a
major obstacle to the normal activities of the Italian
Authorities. This evidence can be forwarded to the

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Commission should they see fit to take it into consideration.

4. - A fundamental condition in reaching the new situation provided for in the joint statement, seems to lie in the necessity that the Allies shall promptly and drastically reduce the number of those officers which will be recognized as useless and superfluous. For instance the Commission is now divided in 26 Sub-Commissions and its dependent offices continue to function more or less everywhere, naturally including those provinces which have already been returned to the Italian Administration. Such an excess of Sub-Commissions and of dependent offices seems to lead not only to an excessive fragmentariness of work but also to the artificial creation of separate compartments that disregard and therefore act independently of each other with grave prejudice to the comprehensive study of the different problems under consideration. It seems therefore necessary that to a limitation of duties there should correspond a parallel and rapid suppression of Sub-Commissions and Offices. Should not such a suppression be promptly carried out, ~~no~~ doubt can be entertained that all those functions which it should now be decided to abolish would again develop thanks to the activity of the surviving offices and men, owing to the natural and automatic tendency common to all bureaucracies to slowly expand and develop.

5. - The Italian Government believe that if the measures adopted for the transformation of the A.C.C. in "Allied

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5. - The Italian Government believe that if the measures adopted for the transformation of the A.C.C. in "Allied Commission" shall be taken in accordance with these general principles, the work of the Allies in Italy will be made much easier; Allied activities will be

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concentrated only in those fields where they can produce the maximum of reciprocal utility; Italian Government will reacquire that progressive authority and prestige without which it is impossible to restore the country to order and stability and above all the Allied and Italian Authorities will enter into a regime of loyal, open and cordial collaboration desired by all and that alone can lead to the foundation of a vigorous society democratically progressive and solidly organized.

6.- Summing up, the Italian Government suggest:

- a.- That the Commission should continue to exercise only those functions which have close and immediate connection with the war effort and those in which Allied assistance is carried out in a substantial direct and concrete form and that all other attributions be transferred to the Italian Government.
- b.- That the exercise of those functions which will continue to appertain to the Commission should reflect a spirit not of imposition but of collaboration realized by means of an Italian participation to the central and local activities of the Commission.
- c.- A prompt suppression of Sub-Commissions and Offices ^{de} pending from the Allied Commission.
- d.- An exam carried out on equal basis of all the questions concerning the transformation of the Commission with a view to reaching a solution agreed upon between the two sides.
- e.- The submission to the examination of the Allied Authorities of all the evidence concerning the interferences and inter-

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 - c.- A prompt suppression of Sub-Commissions and Offices ^{de} pending from the Allied Commission.
 - d.- An exam. carried out on equal basis of all the questions concerning the transformation of the Commission with a view to reaching a solution agreed upon between the two sides.
 - e.- The submission to the examination of the Allied Authorities of all the evidence concerning the interferences and interventions which now hinder in the different Administrations the normal activities of the Italian Administration.

TRANSLATION

ROYAL ITALIAN EMBASSY
TO THE HOLY SEE

Copy

Secretary of State
of His Holiness

The Vatican, 25 July, 1944

No. 81638/S

MEMORANDUM

The Secretariat of State of His Holiness has the honor of bringing to the knowledge of the Royal Italian Embassy to the Holy See that since the day on which Mr. Mario Badoglio, son of His Excellency Marshal Pietro Badoglio, was arrested in Rome by the German authorities, it has not failed to utilize all its influence for the purpose of obtaining his liberation or of bettering his circumstances.

With the Memorandum of 13 May 1944, among others, the German Embassy to the Holy See was asked whether a proposal for exchange would be considered by the proper authorities, and what the terms might be.

Although until the present time the proposal of the Secretariat of State has not been answered by the German Embassy, it has nevertheless recently had a communication from His Excellency Mons. Bernardini, Apostolic Minister in Switzerland, according to which the German authorities have given His Excellency the Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, also interested in the matter, to understand that the freeing of Mr. Mario Badoglio does not appear possible unless he is exchanged for some German general now a prisoner of the Allies.

The Secretariat of State hastens therefore to communicate the above to the Royal Italian Embassy so that its government may be informed, and declares itself always ready to lend its offices for the continuation and completion of the project.

The Secretariat also takes this opportunity to renew to the Royal Italian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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Trans - Sgt Shenfield/lws

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C O P Y

COPIA

R. AMBASCIATA D'ITALIA
FRESSO LA SANTA SEDESEGRETERIA DI STATO
DI
SUA SANTITÀ

Dal Vaticano 25 Luglio 1944

n.81638/s

NOTA VERBALE

La Segreteria di Stato di Sua Santità ha l'onore di portare a conoscenza dell'Ecc.ma R. Ambasciata d'Italia presso la Santa Sede che sin dal giorno in cui avvenne l'arresto in Roma, da parte delle Autorità Germaniche, del Sig. Mario Badoglio, figlio di S. E. il Maresciallo Pietro Badoglio, essa non ha mancato di spiegare tutto il suo interessamento allo scopo di ottenerne la liberazione o di mitigarne le condizioni.

Fra l'altro, con Nota Verbale del 13 Maggio 1944 fu chiesto all'Ambasciata di Germania presso la Santa Sede se una proposta di scambio sarebbe stata presa in considerazione dalle competenti Autorità e quali avrebbero potuto essere le modalità.

Quantunque fino ad oggi la proposta della Segreteria di Stato non abbia avuto la risposta dell'Ambasciata di Germania, tuttavia essa ha avuto recentemente una comunicazione di S. E. Mons. Bernardini, Nunzio Apostolico in Svizzera, secondo la quale le Autorità Germaniche hanno fatto comprendere all'E.mo Cardinale Arcivescovo di Milano, interessato anche in proposito, che la liberazione del Sig. Mario Badoglio non sembra possibile ~~meno~~ che non sia scambiato con qualche Generale tedesco, prigioniero degli Alleati.

La Segreteria di Stato si affretta pertanto a partecipare quanto sopra alla R. Ambasciata d'Italia, affinché ne informi il suo Governo e si dichiara sempre disposta a prestare i suoi uffici per la continuazione e l'espletamento della pratica.

La medesima Segreteria di Stato si vale dell'opportunità per rinnovare alla R. Ambasciata d'Italia i sensi della sua più alta considerazione.

C O P Y

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TRANSLATION

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
UNDERSECRETARIAT FOR PRESS AND INFORMATION

Rome, 25 September 1944.

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission
R O M E

Will you kindly allow me, dear Admiral, to draw your attention on what follows with regards to the charges of fascism brought against me as Commissioner of the Istituto Luce and as functionary of the Undersecretariat for Press and Information.

I know that the above mentioned charges were brought against me by ponzo pattelli, Communist representative in the Committee of the anti-fascist parties.

I must stress the fact that, as from the enclosed documents, in 1930, pattelli was taken temporarily by the Ministry of the Culture Popular by order of Mussolini.

Also by order of Mussolini, he got another job in the Banca del Lavoro, and filled these two posts from 1930 to 1943.

In October 1941 an inquiry was made about pattelli because of a denunciation by figliera Borasca, of the Societa Immobiliare Vittoria of Turin, who had been asked to pay an important sum to be authorized to build a cinema in Turin.

In spite of precise charges, the inquiry had no results, as the person in question was protected by Mussolini, and pattelli was not even sacked, as I, had insistently asked he should be, in my quality of head of the Projection-rooms Division.

This explains pattelli's grudge and the campaign of calumnies against me that he made to the Allied authorities in charge of the cinema branch.

As for me, kindly note that I was inscribed to the fascist party as functionary of the State, in 1930, and that never fulfilled any post.

I may add that the representatives of the committee of liberation, who had at first believed the charges of pattelli, have entirely changed their mind after making thorough inquiries.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

Trans. E.C.

/s/ V. Calvina.

TRANSLATION

COPY

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
The Director General

Rome, 16 December 1935 XIV

Dear Freddi,

I have been requested by the private Secretariat of H. M. the Chief of the Government to find a post for comm. ROMATO BATTELLI; this request was also addressed to you.

Being disposed to do my best, I thought of an arrangement which would solve the case and be useful to both our institutions.

For the necessary co-ordination of the relations between this Ministry and the Society of Authors, the Cinema Section of the Bank could employ Battelli, giving him a monthly salary of a thousand lire, which would be completed by another sum from this Ministry, for the work he would do for the depending institutions.

Kindly draw H. M. Alfieri's attention to the fact that this is - I must repeat it - a wish of H. M. the Chief of the Government; I shall be very grateful to you if you will let me know the decision which will be taken on this subject.

Very truly yours,

/s/ 0310

Gr. uff. Luigi Freddi
Direttore Gen. per la Cinematografia
Ministero Stampa e Propaganda
R o m a

4400

Trans. E.O.

TRANSLATION

COPY

The Private Secretary
of the Chief of the Government

Re: The Cabinet of H. M. the Minister
of Press and Propaganda

Signor Renato Battelli (Rome, via Brattina 89) has asked H. M. the Chief of the Government to help him find a post which would solve the very difficult financial situation in which he finds himself because of a lawsuit which, though it ended very favourably for him, has put an end to his former activity, without any possibility for him to resume it.

He particularly wishes to be employed in the field of cinema organization, in the General Direction for Cinema or in the Istituto Luce.

H. M. the Chief of the Government who knows the precedents of Battelli, asks that everything should be done to give satisfaction to Battelli

Rome, 11 October 1955 - XII

(Giovanni Sebastiani)

/s/ Sebastiani

Trans. H.C.

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TRANSLATION

COPY

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY OF THE
CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT

n. 330/R

Rome, 4 March 1936 - XIV

Dear Major,

You certainly know that - by order of H. M. the Chief of the Government - this Secretariat has been greatly interested in Mr. Donato Battelli of Rome.

As from the proposal of the Banca del Lavoro, the best arrangement for Battelli would be to become liaison functionary of the Bank with this Ministry, for the financial part.

Nevertheless, for this arrangement, the Ministry would have to pay Battelli the same sum that the Bank pays him, ie. 1800 lire monthly.

I shall be most grateful to you if you will kindly see that this proposal is favourably received.

Yours very truly,

(Osvaldo Sebastiani)

/s/ Sebastiani

Sig. Maggiore
Comm. Celso Luciano
Capo di Gabinetto di S.M.
il Ministro della Stampa e Propaganda
ROMA

Cr.

Trans. E.C.

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TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF THE CULTURE POPULAR
General Direction for cinema

Rome, 10 October 1941/ELX

n. 1/R

TO: the Director General of the administrative
Services, General Affairs and Personnel.
SECRET

Trans E.C.

Signora Fornaca of the Societa Immobiliare Vittoria di Turin came to my office accompanied by the Regent of the Federazione dello Spettacolo, Dr. Piero Arcangioli. The said lady declared that for two months she had been trying to get the authorization to build a new cinema house in Turin and that the affair was still pending. Someone called Pessi, belonging to the world of the cinema in this town, and seeming to be an agent of the ACI-EUROPA, told her last september that it would be possible for her to interest a functionary of the General Direction of the Cinema to facilitate the granting of the licence. Informing her of this, he meant that she would have to pay something. A correspondence should have taken place between the said Pessi and the temporary employee of this General Direction, Donato Battelli.

Pessi is supposed to have told Signa Fornaca that much money was needed because Battelli had to pay other people too. Signa Fornaca who had already talked about this affair with the competent Chief of Division, Dr. Calvino, who had made the usual office communications about the course of the examination of the affair, went last september to see Battelli in his office, and he told her he would do what he could if he got a compensation.

All these declarations have been made on the eve of the meeting of the Commission which was to make a decision about the petition of Signa Fornaca.

When I asked her whether she had any documents, Signora Fornaca said that the correspondence had taken place directly through Pessi, and she only produced a note from the porter of the hotel, proving that she had been called on the telephone while she was away - by the said Battelli on the very day she had decided to come to find me.

It must be noted that Battelli belongs to Division III, is in charge of the affairs related to the sound transcription allotment, in relation with the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro; therefore he had no reason to meddle with the affairs concerning the granting of licences, Division IV being in charge of them.

The Chief of Division, Dr. Calvino is not responsible; I should simply like to know why an employee in charge of the archives of Division IV, should, on Battelli's request, have brought him the documents relative to the petition of Signa Fornaca, as the Chief of Division had already given instructions about Battelli and the employees of the other Divisions saying that they were not to meddle with the affairs relative to the granting of licences for cinema houses. I propose that Donato Battelli should immediately get the sack.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

/s/ EITEL MORACO

Trans E.C.

0706

TRANSLATION

Rome, 22 Sept. 1944

NO ACC. APO 394
368
Rec'd 25
1944

Dear Admiral Stone,

I enclose a memorandum about Professor Piero Morelli who has already been mentioned by the Presidency of the Council as able to fulfil the post of prefect in one of the provinces that are soon to be liberated. He would like to govern the province of Spezia where he has lived and given proofs of his political coherence.

Very truly yours,

s/ B. Croce

Admiral Stone
Allied Control Commission
Rome

Trans. E.C.

4484

TRANSLATION

BIOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL NOTE ON THE JOURNALIST PIERO MORILLI

ON THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL

Born in La Spezia on April 24th 1900, son of the late Giuseppe and Amelia Simonini.

Never a member of the P.N.F., under the surveillance of the police for political reasons, arrested and warned by the police of the P.N.F., in Milan where he studied in the university, he belonged to the milanese group of the 'Rivoluzione Liberale' ever since it was founded, with Piero Gobetti, Riccardo Bauer, etc.

Since 1924 he subscribes to the 'Critica' of Benedetto Croce. During war against Ethiopia and Spain, he got warnings from the P.N.F. and the political police because of his attitude regarding these enterprises, which he thought fatal for Italy and for the future peace of the world. Because of his attitude, he could take no part in public life though it strongly attracted him, and he lived apart, giving private lessons and studying the internal and international political problems, the development of which he never ceased to follow by means of books, periodicals, the press, especially the foreign one, and the radio. Disapproving of the pro-Axis policy, like many Italians and many of his friends, he was a partisan of the cause for which the United Nations were fighting. In spite of the threats and warnings of the political authorities and of the fascists, he made a strong propaganda in that sense. When fascist collapsed, he pleaded for immediate peace, and a young friend of his, a member of the Liberal Party, the engineer Antonio Rossi urged the workmen of the 'Terni' establishment in Spezia to make a fascist demonstration; for this, eng. Rossi was arrested. The anti-fascist Committee of which he was a member met at his house, and with a delegation of this Committee, he went to Rome to talk to the On. Bonomi, then President of the National Anti-fascist Committee. After the Armistice, as the armed forces of the district were melting, he left for Rome at the end of September, not to be taken by the German and meaning to consult with his political friends on what was to be done. With him was his young friend, sottotenente of the R. Navy Sergio Colombo who *spilistava*, after they had together passed the firing line, near Campobasso, in the middle of October, enlisted in the Italian navy to fight the Germans. As he couldn't trace his friends in Rome, in spite of various tentatives, he made up his mind to reach liberated Italy.

As soon as he reached Bari, he contacted the Antifascist Committee. In Puglia, delegated by the Party, he organized with eng. Giuseppe Laterza the regional section of the Italian Liberal Party. At the same time, at Radio Bari, on the request of P.M.B., he spoke every evening about political subjects; the daily note of our observer till the transfer of the personnel to Radio Napoli, and he also spoke for the Liberal Party. He wrote in the 'Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno' of Bari. He was a member of the congress of the six anti-fascist parties in Bari in the end of January 1944 and as a closing speech made the declaration of the Liberal Party. He is a member of the Directive Committee of the Italian Liberal Party. He is a member of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council, appointed with other five members chosen in the other parties. He has a perfect

he studied in the university, he belonged to the milanese group of the 'Rivoluzione Liberale' ever since it was founded, with Fiero Gobetti, Riccardo Bauer, etc.

Since 1924 he subscribes to the 'Critica' of Benedetto Croce. During war against Ethiopia and Spain, he got warnings from the P.N.F. and the political Police because of his attitude regarding these enterprises, which he thought fatal for Italy and for the future peace of the world. Because of his attitude, he could take no part in public life though it strongly attracted him, and he lived apart, giving private lessons and studying the internal and international political problems, the development of which he never ceased to follow by means of books, periodicals, the press, especially the foreign one, and the radio. Disapproving of the pro-Axis policy, like many Italians and many of his friends, he was a partisan of the cause for which the United Nations what represented for him the salvation of Italy and of all nations, were fighting. In spite of the threats and warnings of the political authorities and of the fascists, he made a strong propaganda in that sense. When fascist collapsed, he pleaded for immediate peace, and a young friend of his, a member of the Liberal Party, the engineer Antonio Rossi urged the workmen of the 'Terni' establishment in Spezia to make a fascist demonstration; for this, eng. Rossi was arrested. The anti-fascist Committee of which he was a member met at his house, and with a delegation of this Committee, he went to Rome to talk to the On. Bonomi, then President of the National Anti-fascist Committee. After the Armistice, as the armed forces of the district were melting, he left for Rome at the end of September, not to be taken by the German and meaning to consult with his political friends on what was to be done. With him was his young friend, Sottotenente of the R. Navy Sergio Colombo who *arrivato*, after they had together passed the firing line, near Campobasso, in the middle of October, enlisted in the Italian navy to fight the Germans. As he couldn't trace his friends in Rome, in spite of various tentatives, he made up his mind to reach liberated Italy.

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0709

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

NO ACC. APO 724
368 500 1 Gen
Rec'd 2/11/76
BY [Signature]

TRANSLATION

Rome, 2 Sept. 1944.

Dear Admiral Stone,

I enclose a memorandum about Professor Piero Morelli who has already been mentioned by the Presidency of the Council as able to fulfil the post of prefect in one of the provinces that are soon to be liberated. He would like to govern the province of Spezia where he has lived and given proofs of his political conscience.

Very truly yours,

s/ B. Croce

Admiral Stone
Allied Control Commission

Rome

Trans. B.C.

4482002

[Handwritten signature]

TRANSLATION

BIOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL NOTES ON THE JOURNALIST PIERO MORSELLI

ON THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL

Born in Spezia on April 24th 1900, son of the late Giuseppe and Amelia Simonini.

Never a member of the P.N.F., under the surveillance of the police for political reasons, arrested and warned by the police of the P.N.F. in Milan where he studied in the university, he belonged to the Milanese group of the 'Rivoluzione Liberale' ever since it was founded, with Piero Gobetti, Riccardo Bauer, etc.

Since 1924 he subscribes to the 'critica' of Benedetto Croce. During war against Ethiopia and Spain, he got warnings from the P.N.F. and the political police because of his attitude regarding these enterprises, which he thought fatal for Italy and for the future peace of the world. Because of his attitude, he could take no part in public life though it strongly attracted him, and he lived apart, giving private lessons and studying the internal and international political problems, the development of which he never ceased to follow by means of books, periodicals, the press, especially the foreign one, and the radio. Disapproving of the pro-Axis policy, like many Italians and many of his friends, he was a partisan of the cause for which the United Nations were represented for him the salvation of Italy and of all nations, were fighting. In spite of the threats and warnings of the political authorities and of the fascists, he made a strong propaganda in that sense. When fascist collapsed, he pleaded for immediate peace, and a young friend of his, a member of the Liberal Party, the engineer Antonio Rossi urged the workmen of the 'Forni' establishment in Spezia to make a fascist demonstration; for this, eng. Rossi was arrested. The anti-fascist committee of which he was a member met at his house, and with a delegation of this Committee, he went to Rome to talk to the ON. Bonomi, then President of the National Anti-fascist Committee. After the Armistice, as the armed forces of the district were melting, he left for Rome at the end of September, not to be taken by the German and meaning to consult with his political friends on what was to be done. With him was his young friend, collaborator of the R. Navy Corso Colombo who ~~arrived~~, after they had together passed the firing line, near Campobasso, in the middle of October, enlisted in the Italian navy to fight the Germans. As he couldn't trace his friends in Rome, in spite of various tentatives, he made up his mind to reach liberated Italy.

As soon as he reached Bari, he contacted the Anti-fascist Committee. In Puglia, delegated by the party, he organized with eng. Giuseppe Laterza the regional section of the Italian Liberal Party. At the same time, at Radio Bari, on the request of P.N.F., he spoke every evening about political subjects. The daily note of our observer till the transfer of the arsenal to Radio Napoli, and he also spoke for the Liberal Party. He wrote in the ~~quotidiano~~ 'L'Espresso' of Bari. He was a member of the congress of the six anti-fascist parties in Bari in the end of January 1944 and as a closing speech made the declaration of the Liberal Party. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Italian Liberal Party. He is a member of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council,

he studied in the university, he belonged to the milanese group of the 'Rivolu- zione Liberale' ever since it was founded, with Piero Gobetti, Riccardo Bauer, etc.

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90 9/7-1530
Jm

Rome, 4 September 1944

To the Chief Commissioner
of the Allied Control Commission

R o m e

The undersigned, employed in the Istituto Causioni e Quiescenza per i Ricevitori Postali e Telegrafici, (Causioni Institute for Post-office employees), since 1922, take the liberty of submitting to you the enclosed memorandum on the management of this Institute.

They also want to bring to your knowledge the fact that on February 28th, 1944, they were sacked because they had refused to be transferred north and that the new heads of the Institute now refuse to take them back, though they have taken back several employees who were compromised in the past regime.

Trusting your sense for justice, the undersigned hope that what they are exposing will soon be examined, because a delay in the decision would cause them great inconvenience (they are now without means and must support their families).

Sincerely Yours,

/s/ Dr. Mario Petroni Via Matteo Solaro, 12 Rome
Fausto Costa Via Caldani 33B 4480
Adilio Colbellini Via Pieve 15

0713

The undersigned, employed in the Istituto Cauzioni e Quiescenza per i Ricevitori Postali e Telegrafici (Cauzion Institute for Post-office employees), since 1959, take the liberty of submitting to you the enclosed memorandum on the management of this Institute.

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Sincerely Yours,

/s/ Dr. Mario etroni	Via Matteo Bolardo, 12	Rome
Musto Costa	Via Galvani 35B	5480
Adilio Coltellini	Via Piave 15	

Signature

MEMORANDUM

The "Istituto di Assicurazione e Previdenza per i Posteiegrafonici" (Institute of Providence and Foresight for the Post-office Employees), transformed in "Istituto di Cauzioni e Quiescenza" for Post Office employees by the law of October 18th 1942, n. 1407, has had two Presidents.

One, from the foundation of the Institute till 1941, was Senator Roberto De Vito, well known friend and executor of the will of the ex Fascist minister Costanzo Ciano; the other one was the ex-national councillor, Dr. Arnaldo Fioretti.

It would be too long to explain in detail the deficiencies and failings of resident De Vito. It will be enough to mention the thoroughly fascist education given to the children of the employees of the Post-offices, housed in colleges built by the President, without thrift and with plenty of luxury; the management of the food which caused exaggerated expenses reaching nine millions a year. All this is due to the fact that during Senator De Vito's presidency, the management of the colleges was given to Signora Adele Masnani, to whom he showed great favour; serious charges having been brought against her, an inquest was made against this lady. Definitely unfavourable to Gra. Magnani, the results of the inquest were hushed, but the authorities who had ordered the inquest had her removed from the college. Senator De Vito had to submit to this measure, but, to keep Gra. Magnani, he transferred her to a special office that he opened in Rome - Piazza S. Bernardo - giving her the job of "Inspector General" of the colleges. She had this job as long as De Vito was president, but before leaving, De Vito paid his protegee splendidly.

To this must be added the bad and deficient organization of the Central Management of the Institute, the direction of which ^{was} entrusted to a postal "ricevitore" (collector), his friend of thirty years, Luigi Piacentini;

Costanzo Ciano; the other one was the ex-national councillor, Dr. Arnaldo

Pionetti.

It would be too long to explain in detail the deficiencies and failings of resident De Vito. It will be enough to mention the thoroughly fascist education given to the children of the employees of the Post-offices, housed in colleges built by the President, without thrift and with plenty of luxury; the management of the food which caused exaggerated expenses reaching nine millions a year. All this is due to the fact that during Senator De Vito's presidency, the management of the colleges was given to Signora Adele Magagnani, to whom he showed great favour; serious charges having been brought against her, an inquest was made against this lady. Definitely unfavourable to Mrs. Magagnani, the results of the inquest were washed, but the authorities who had ordered the inquest had her removed from the college. Senator De Vito had to submit to this measure, but, to keep Mrs. Magagnani, he transferred her to a special office that he opened in Rome - Piazza S. Bernardo - giving her the job of Inspector General of the colleges. She had this job as long as De Vito was President, but before leaving, De Vito paid his protégée splendidly.

To this must be added the bad and deficient organization of the Central Management of the Institute, the direction of which De Vito entrusted to a postal 'ricevitore' (collector), his friend of thirty years, Luigi Piacentini; to him he gave lavishly well paid jobs and honours. Piacentini having no abilities, most things were done by his son in law, Lucio Tomassini, well known in the administration of the post-offices for his lack of courtesy and his favouritism.

This situation brought only one result; disorganization and cheating. The work was badly done or not done at all, the files were badly kept; there was no book-keeping office and no control office.

It must also be noted, that every year, during five months (June 1st to

October 31st) Director Piacentini left Rome and settled down in the college of Pesaro, leaving the central direction to his son-in-law; it must be remembered that for this job which meant nothing but staying in the country and going to shooting parties, Piacentini got two thousand lire monthly, besides his normal salary.

This shocked even the fascist authorities who sacked de Vito at the end of 1941, and appointed Dr. Arnaldo Fioretti President; he could do but little against the Piacentini-Tomassini coalition, for he was trying to save the Institute from being absorbed by the Istituto di Assistenza e Previdenza per i dipendenti dello Stato (Institute of Assistance for people depending from the State), created in January 1942, in a short time after Fioretti's nomination.

The following episode will give a good idea of the management of our Institute: in 1959, an employee defrauded the Institute of about 60 thousand lire; this was discovered by Tomassini in July 1959, yet this employee was neither denounced nor sacked, he kept the same job, the same functions, as has since then been able to steal about two hundred thousand lire.

In January 1945, Tomassini had to enlist. Petroni who took his place soon discovered this last fraud and informed comm. Piacentini. Piacentini ought to have informed the President, nevertheless he only sacked the dishonest employee and the whole story was washed.

In December 1945 Piacentini resigned because of his health; on the 11th of December he stopped working without warning President Fioretti of the fraud which had been committed. Fioretti came to know about it through an anonymous letter which he got during the first days of January; having at once made inquiries, he discovered that Piacentini had known everything since the beginning of 1945, that he had kept these facts ~~hidden~~ ⁴⁴⁷⁸ from the President, that he had taken away the documents dealing with this question and had them at home, though

against the Piacentini-Tomassini coalition, for he was trying to save the Institute from being absorbed by the Istituto di Assistenza e Previdenza per i dipendenti dello Stato (Institute of Assistance for people depending from the State), created in January 1942, in a short time after Fioretti's nomination.

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In January 1942, Tomassini had to enlist. A Patroni who took his place soon discovered this lost fraud and informed comm. Piacentini. Piacentini ought to have informed the President, nevertheless he only sacked the dishonest employee and the whole story was hushed.

In December 1945 Piacentini resigned because of his health; on the 1st of December he stopped working without warning President Fioretti of the fraud which had been committed. Fioretti came to know about it through an anonymous letter which he got during the first days of January; having at once made inquiries, he discovered that Piacentini had known everything since the beginning of 1945, that he had kept these facts ~~secret~~ ⁴⁶⁷⁸ from the President, that he had taken away the documents dealing with this question and had them at home, though he had definitively relinquished the management of the Institute.

Dr. Fioretti then wrote to Piacentini, declaring that these facts should have been kept from him and asking him to return the documents which he had no right to take.

Piacentini hurriedly took the papers to Dr. Fioretti's house. A denunciation of the whole thing was sent to the legal authorities, after further inquiries which brought to light other shady dealings.

Why did comm. Piacentini keep secret facts which caused serious prejudice to

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

the Institute? This is what the personnel of the post-offices would like to know.

This is a brief summing up of the past of the Institute.

Now, we must speak about present time.

After the fall of the fascist regime on July 25th 1943, Minister Amoroso of the first Badoglio government, decided to remove Fioretta because he was a national councillor. The name of Counselor of State Oliviero Savini-Nicci was suggested for this post, and there is little doubt that the suggestion came from his colleague Senator Roberto De Vito. The proposal was agreed but the decree of nomination was not registered by the Court of Accounts because of some irregularity.

The 6th of September and the following well known events prevented Savini-Nicci from taking up his functions, and Fioretta remained as President.

On June 6th, 1944, after the liberation of Rome, Savini-Nicci, taking advantage of the absence of Dr. Fioretta, came with Fiacentini installing themselves arbitrarily as President and Director, and started managing the Institute.

Meanwhile, Savini-Nicci did everything he could so that his nomination should be made valid, and it seems that he is being helped by some occult power in spite of the opposition of the representatives of the post, telegraph and telephone offices.

Therefore, we ask the authorities not to make this nomination valid, stressing the fact that the representatives of the post-telegraph-and-telephone offices are with us, representing the whole staff which expressed its displeasure especially about Fiacentini; we also stress the fact that the capitals of the Institute are contributed by payments made by the employees of the post, and telegrams and by the postal and telegraphical collectors, for the aims of the Institute (assistance).

5677

was suggested for this post, and there is no record of this suggestion. The proposal was agreed but the course of nomination was not register by the Court of Accounts because of some irregularity.

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On June 6th, 1944, after the liberation of Rome, Savini-Nicci, taking advantage of the absence of Dr. Fiorotti, came with Piacentini installing themselves arbitrarily as President and Director, and started managing the Institute.

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This for the following reasons:

- 1) Behind Savini-Nicci stands old President De Vito, a fascist, responsible for the bad management of the Institute especially in what concerned the colleges.
- 2) Because Savini-Nicci has brought with him Piacentini, who is incapable of being a director, and who is administratively responsible of the irregularities to the disadvantage of the Institute, which took place; besides he

is very closely associated with de Vito and praises the fascist regime and its hierarchies, as can be seen from the letter he addressed to the postal and telegraphical collectors in the book called "The Postal Collectors" printed in 1936. Piacentini ought also to be expunged because he is Administrator of an Institution which is controlled by the State.

Therefore, we ask the nomination of a Commission of Inquiry, to find the truth, and the nomination of a Commissioner the ability and impartiality of whom could be trusted.

You might be interested to know that Savini-Ricci is also President of the Commission for the expurgation of the personnel of the Public Safety.

TRANSLATION

GENERAL STAFF

D/a

ufficio affari var.

Prot.n. 104871/AV

enclosure : 1

HQ ACC, APO 394
820 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 26 Aug 1944
By off

Rome, 24 August 1944

TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

SUBJECT: extension of the denomination of zone of operations to the whole national territory.

By R. decree 4 August 1943, n. 714 the whole territory of the Italian State is declared in state of war (enclosure 1).

Moreover by proclamation of the comando supremo of April 15th, June 15th and July 15th 1943, Sicily, Sardinia and the neighbouring islands, the provinces of Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Calabria, Matera, Potenza, Napoli, Benevento, Avellino and Salerno have been declared zone of operations and still keep this denomination.

With the forward march of the operations and the ensuing liberation of greater and greater parts of the national territory, it is necessary to give the denomination of zone of operation to the entire national territory.

This to avoid unequal treatments for the personnel of the FF. AA. detached in zones of operations, and those who are not, and also to protect the legal and matriculated situation of the operating troops and of the patriots, ~~above~~ all in connection with the various moral and material benefits they are entitled to for having taken part in war operations in territories declared zones of operations.

To reach this aim, a proclamation from the Chief of Staff giving the denomination of zone of operations to the whole national territory is enough.

As for the date of the proclamation, it would be advisable to choose 8 September 1943, 20 hours, which was the beginning of the state of war against Germany, and from then on operations of war against the Germans took place in the national territory.

This measure, though having as particular and limited motive, the situation of the personnel of the Italian FF. AA. , will have effect in the

Handwritten signature

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

785015

territories which are still under the direct administration of the Allies, I think it is necessary that I should first inform this Commission.

MARSHAL OF ITALY

CHIEF OF STAFF
(Giovanni Messe)

/s/ G. Messe

4474

TRANSLATION

N. 554. - Laws and decrees related to the general service of the state. -
R. decree 4 August 1943; n. 714. - Extension of the state of war
to all the territory of the state. - (Cabinet). - (Gazzetta ufficiale n. 182
7 August 1943).

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

by the grace of God and by the will of the nation

KING OF ITALY AND ALBANIA

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

HAVING:

Seen art. 11 of the text of the law of war, approved by R. decree 8 July 1943
n. 151;

Seen R. decree 10 June 1940, n. 556, which orders the enforcement of the above
mentioned law in the territory of the state;

Heard the Council of Ministers;

On the proposal of the Chief of Government, Prime Minister Secretary of State;
we have decreed and decree:

Art. 1

The declaration of the state of war is extended to all the territory of the
state.

Art. 2

The present decree will be enforced the day after its publication in the
Gazzetta ufficiale of the kingdom.

We order that the present decree, sealed with the seal of the state, shall be
inserted into the body of official laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy,
ordering those it may concern to obey them and to see that they are obeyed.

Made in Rome, August 4th 1943

VITTORIO EMANUELE

BADOGLIO

4473

TRANSLATIONGENERAL STAFF

D/a

ufficio affari vari

Prot.n. 104871/AV

enclosure : 1

HQ ACC, APO 394
 820 Sec'y Gen.
 Rec'd 26 Aug 0900
 By PKR

Rome, 24 August 1944

TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
 Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

SUBJECT: extension of the denomination of zone of operations to the whole national territory.

 By R. decree 4 August 1943, n. 714 the whole territory of the Italian State is declared in state of war (enclosure 1).

Moreover by proclamations of the comando supremo of April 15th, June 15th and July 15th 1943, Sicily, Sardinia and the neighbouring islands, the provinces of Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Reggio Calabria, Matera, Potenza, Napoli, Benevento, Avellino and Salerno have been declared zone of operations and still keep this denomination.

With the forward march of the operations and the ensuing liberation of greater and greater parts of the national territory, it is necessary to give the denomination of zone of operation to the entire national territory.

This to avoid unequal treatments for the personnel of the FF. AA. detached in zones of operations, and those who are not, and also to protect the legal and matriculated situation of the operating troops and of the patriots, ~~abveve~~ all in connection with the various moral and material benefits they are entitled to for having taken part in war operations in territories declared zones of operations.

To reach this aim, a proclamation from the Chief of Staff giving the denomination of zone of operations to the whole national territory is enough.

As for the date of the proclamation, it would be advisable to chose 8 September 1943, 20 hours, which was the beginning of the state of war against Germany, and from then on operations of war against the Germans took place in the national territory.

This measure, though having as particular and limited motive, the situation of the personnel of the Italian FF. AA., will have effect in the

0725

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

785015

territories which are still under the direct administration of the Allies, I think it is necessary that I should first inform this Commission.

MARSHAL OF ITALY

CHIEF OF STAFF
(Giovanni Messe)

/s/ G. Messe

4461

0726

TRANSLATION

N. 554. - Laws and decrees related to the general service of the State. -
R. decree 4 August 1943; n. 714. - Extension of the state of war
to all the territory of the state.- (Cabinet). - (Gazzetta ufficiale n. 182
7 August 1943).

VITTORIO EMANUELE III

by the grace of God and by the will of the nation

KING OF ITALY AND ALBANIA

EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

Having:
Seen art. 11 of the text of the law of war, approved by R. decree 8 July 1943
n. 1515;
Seen R. decree 10 June 1940, n.556, which orders the enforcement of the above
mentioned law in the territory of the State;
Heard the Council of Ministers;
On the proposal of the Chief of Government, Prime Minister Secretary of State;
We have decreed and decree:

Art. 1

The declaration of the state of war is extended to all the territory of the
State.

Art. 2

The present decree will be enforced the day after its publication in the
Gazzetta ufficiale of the kingdom.
We order that the present decree, sealed with the seal of the State, shall be
inserted into the body of official laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy,
ordering those it may concern to obey them and to see that they are obeyed.

Made in Rome, August 4th 1943

VITTORIO EMANUELE

BADOGGIO

4410

0727

785015

DRAFT
TRANSLATION

HQ ACC, APO 394
196 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 18 Aug 1945
By DRR

HERMANN DI SAVOIA
Prince of Piedmont,
Lieutenant-General of the Realm

By virtue of the authority delegated to us;
In view of the decree-law of the lieutenancy of the realm 25 June 1944,
No. 191, concerning the assembly for the new constitution of the State, the oath
of the members of the Government and the power of the Government to issue
judicial procedures;

In view of Royal Decree-law 30 October 1943, No. 2/3, concerning the
suspension of the procedures relative to the issuance, promulgation, registration
and publication of the Royal Decrees and other provisions;

In view of Royal Decree-law 29 May 1944, No. 121, which establishes at
the seat of the Government a Special Control Section of the Court of Accounts;
It being considered necessary, under the present circumstances, to
discipline the management of private enterprises involving public services or
which engage in activities recognized to be of general interest;

In view of the deliberations of the Council of Ministers;
Upon the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers, Prince
Minister Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Ministers for Grace and
Justice, for Public Works, for Communications and for Industry, Commerce and
Labor;

WE HAVE ENACTED AND SO ENACTED THAT FOLLOWS:

Art. 1

Power is given to the governing authority to entrust to a Commissioner
the administration of private enterprises which involve the public services or
which engage in an activity recognized to be of general interest when one of the
following conditions apply:

- 1) that because of the dispersion of their management personnel or
directors, caused by present circumstances, they find it impossible to function;
- 2) that they have, for any reason whatever, suspended their activity or
have reduced it in such a way as to prejudice that full cooperation of private
enterprises on which the State must count;
- 3) that because of previous fascists among their management or directors
and because of their work of illegal speculation connected with their
political activity, they do not give a guarantee of serving efficaciously in
the urgent tasks of national reconstruction.

Art. 2

The Commissioner provided for by the preceding article is appointed by
decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, with the consent of the
competent minister; in the decree of appointment is fixed the duration of the
management, which will not continue beyond six months from the cessation of the
State of War.

18 Aug

[Handwritten signature]

The decree is published in the Official Gazette of the Realm and a copy filed with the chancery of the court in whose jurisdiction the chief establishment and head offices of the concern lie. When it is a question of concerns not formed into corporations, and whose premises contain hazardous goods, the decree of appointment of the Commissioner is transmitted, in his case, with the competent receivership office.

Art. 3

In the case provided for by the number 2 of the first sentence of article 1, the appointment of the Commissioner can be made only after the concerns therein provided for are available for supervising their activity under the provisional supervision of an overseer and have not improved until their reliability in the allotted time.

Art. 4

The governing Commissioner assumes the representation of the establishment and its management and, when it is a question of commercial corporations, takes the place of the legal organ of administration. The provisions of articles 2036 and following of the civil code apply to him.

The administration of the Commissioner is subject to the supervision of the Minister designated in the appointment decree. This can confirm the overseers already at their posts or also replace them in whole or in part.

The Commissioner cannot carry out acts exceeding the ordinary administration except in case of proven necessity and previous authorization of the Minister indicated in the preceding paragraph.

In cases in which it is necessary to proceed to the execution of the concerns provided for by the present decree, the criteria of article 2 of the legislative decree of the Ministry of the realm of July 1944 No. 159, for the measures against fascism, are applicable by analogy.

Art. 5

The Commissioner takes possession of the goods comprising the concerns, being provided with a copy of inventory made out with the intervention of the manager of the concern or of one of his representatives.

If there is no manager of the concern or his representative, the inventory is made out by a notary, in the presence of two witnesses.

In the case of discussion between the manager of the concern and the governing Commissioner about the goods which constitute the establishment, the Minister of whom to the preceding article is designated, except for the action of the interested party at the competent location.

The decision of the Minister is preceded by the opinion of a commission established with the presidency of the Council of Ministers and composed of two Counsellors of State, of whom one is the president, by a magistrate non inferior in grade to the fifth and by two members designated one by the Minister for public works and the other by the Minister for Industry, Commerce, and Labor.

Art. 6

If the hypothesis of No. 3 of the first paragraph of article 1

applies, there can be appointed, in less serious cases, an overseer in the ways prescribed by article 2.

The overseer has the right to control the activity of the concern, to examine the books, acts, and correspondence, and to proceed to any kind of ascertainment.

The overseer exercises his activities under the supervision of the Minister designated in the appointing decree.

The appointing decree is published in the Official Gazette of the Realm and a copy filed with the chancery of the court under whose jurisdiction the main office of the concern comes.

For the duration of the powers of the overseer the first paragraph of article 2 apply.

Art. 7

The Commissioners of firms provided for by article 1, which, at the act of the entrance into force of the present decree, are already functioning, are subjected to the provisions which regulate the co-ordinating administration within the meaning of the present decree.

Art. 8

Power is given to the Government to issue the complementary procedures and integrating procedures of the present decree.

The present decree comes into force the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Realm, special series.

We order whatsoever it may concern, to observe the present decree and to have it observed as a law of the State.

Given at

Draft Translation - Sgt Shenfield/lms

4467

DRAFT
TRANSLATION

HQ ACC, APO 394
696 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd 18 Aug 1945
By RRP.

REGNO DI SAVOIA
Principe di Piemonte,
Lieutenant-General of the Realm

By virtue of the authority delegated to Us;
In view of the decree-law of the Lieutenantcy of the realm 25 June 1934,
No. 151, concerning the assembly for the new constitution of the State, the oath
of the members of the Government and the power of the Government to issue
judicial procedures;
In view of Royal Decree-law 30 October 1933, No. 2/1, concerning the
adaptation of the procedures relative to the issuance, promulgation, registration
and publication of the Royal decrees and other provisions;
In view of Royal Decree-law 2 May 1934, No. 141, which establishes at
the seat of the Government a Special Control Section of the Court of Accounts;
It being considered necessary, under the present circumstances, to
discipline the management of private enterprises involving public services or
which engage in activities recognized to be of general interest;
In view of the deliberations of the Council of Ministers;
Upon the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers, Prime
Minister Secretary of State, in collaboration with the Ministers for Grace and
Justice, for Public Works, for Communications and for Industry, Commerce and
Labor;

WE HAVE DECREED AND WE ENJOIN AS FOLLOWS:

Art. 1

Power is given to the governing authority to entrust to a Commissioner
the administration of private enterprises which involve the public services or
which engage in an activity recognized to be of general interest when one of the
following conditions apply:

- 1) that because of the dispersion of their management personnel or
directors, caused by present circumstances, they find it impossible to function;
- 2) that they have, for any reason whatever, suspended their activity or
have reduced it in such a way as to prejudice that full cooperation of private
enterprise on which the State must count;
- 3) that because of previous fascists among their management or directors
and because of their work of illegal speculation connected with their
political activity, they do not give a guarantee of serving efficiently in
the urgent tasks of national reconstruction.

Art. 2

The Commissioner provided for by the preceding article is appointed by
decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, with the consent of the
competent minister; in the decree of appointment is fixed the duration of the
management, which will not continue beyond six months from the cessation of the
State of War.

The decree is published in the Official Gazette of the State and a copy filed with the chancery of the court in whose jurisdiction the chief establishment and head office of the concern lie. When it is a question of concerns not formed into corporations, and whose persons contain irrevocable goods, the decree of appointment of the Commissioner is transcribed, in his case, with the competent executive office.

Art. 3

In the case provided for by the number 2 of the first sentence of article 1, the appointment of the Commissioner can be made only after the concerns therein provided for are available for supervising their activity under the provisional supervision of an overseer and have not impaired their reliability in the allotted time.

Art. 4

The governing Commissioner assumes the representation of the establishment and the management and, when it is a question of general corporations, takes the place of the usual organ of administration. The provisions of articles 2636 and following of the civil code apply to him.

The administration of the Commissioner is subject to the supervision of the Minister designated in the appointment decree. This can confirm the overseers already at their posts or also remove them in whole or in part.

The Commissioner cannot carry out acts exceeding the ordinary administration except in case of proven necessity and previous authorization of the Minister indicated in the preceding paragraph.

In cases in which it is necessary to proceed to the execution of the concerns provided for by the present decree, the criteria of title 2 of the legislative branch of the Constitution of the date 27 July 1944 No. 150, for the sanctions against frauds, are applicable by analogy.

Art. 5

The Commissioner takes possession of the goods comprising the concern, being provided with a note of inventory made out with the intervention of the manager of the concern or of one of his representatives.

If there is no manager of the concern or his representative, the inventory is made out by a notary, in the presence of two witnesses.

In the case of discussion between the manager of the concern and the governing Commissioner about the goods which constitute the establishment, the Minister of whom to the preceding article decides, cannot limit the action of the interested party at the competent location.

The decision of the Minister is preceded by the opinion of a commission established with the presidency of the Council of Ministers and composed of two councillors of State, of whom one is the president, by a magistrate not inferior in grade to the fifth and by two members designated one by the Minister for public works and the other by the Minister for Industry, Commerce, and Labor.

Art. 6

If the hypothesis of no. 3 of the first paragraph of article 1

applies, there can be appointed, in less serious cases, an overseer in the ways prescribed by article 2.

The overseer has the right to control the activity of the concern, to examine the books, acts, and correspondence, and to proceed to any kind of ascertainment.

The overseer exercises his activities under the supervision of the Minister designated in the appointing decree.

The appointing decree is published in the Official Gazette of the Realm and a copy filed with the chancellery of the court under whose jurisdiction the main office of the concern comes.

For the duration of the powers of the overseer the first paragraph of article 2 apply.

Art. 7

The Commissioners of firms provided for by article 4, which, at the act of the entrance into force of the present Decree, are already functioning, are subjected to the provisions which regulate the commissary administration within the meaning of the present Decree.

Art. 8

Power is given to the Government to issue the complementary procedures and integrating procedures of the present Decree.

The present Decree comes into force the day of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Realm, special series.

We order whomever it may concern, to observe the present Decree and to have it observed as a Law of the State.

Given at

Draft Translation - Sgt Sheffield/lws

4464

REGULATION

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERSHIP OFFICERS WITH THE MANAGEMENT
OF PRINTING PLANTS AND FACTORIES AND THE ISSUES

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
Prime of Legend,
Minister-General of the State

By virtue of the authority delegated to me;

In view of Royal Decree of the Management of the State
25 June 1941, No. 151;
In view of Royal Decree of 30 October 1943, No. 213;
In view of Royal Decree of 29 May 1944, No. 141;
In view of the deliberations of the Council of Ministers;
Upon the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers,
Prime Minister, Secretary of State;

To have mentioned and promulgated what follows:

Art. 1

The President of the Council is given the power to appoint
the administrators for the temporary management of editorial firms (book and
newspaper) which during the war, and especially after 3 September 1943,
published books, newspapers, pamphlets, and related material favorable to
Germany and to the German.

Art. 2

The provisions of articles 2, 4, and 5 of the Regulatory
Legal Code apply.
Supervision over the administrative administration is exercised
by the Undersecretary of State for the Press and Information.

Art. 3

The present Decree comes into force on the day following its
publication in the Official Gazette of the State.
In order whenever it may concern to observe the present Decree
and to see that it is observed as a law of the State.

Given at

4463

From - Sgt. Stasfeldt/lee

20 May

NOMINA DI COMMISSARI STRAORDINARI PER LA GESTIONE DI IMPRESE EDITORIALI CHE FAVORIRONO I FASCISTI E I NAZISTI

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
Principe di Piemonte
Luogotenente Generale del Regno

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;
Visto il R. decreto-legge Luogotenenziale 29 giugno 1944, n.151;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n.2/B;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 29 maggio 1944, n.141;
Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;
Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri,
Primo Ministro, Segretario di Stato;

ABBIAMO SANZIONATO E PROMULGHIAMO QUANTO SEGUE:

Art. 1

E' data facoltà al Presidente del Consiglio di nominare Commissari per la temporanea gestione delle imprese editoriali (librerie e giornalistiche) che, durante la guerra, e specialmente dopo l'8 settembre 1943, hanno pubblicato libri, giornali, opuscoli e stampati favorevoli al fascismo ed ai tedeschi.

Art. 2

Si applicano le disposizioni degli artt. 2,4 e 5 del decreto legislativo luogotenenziale
La vigilanza sulle gestioni commissariali è esercitata dal Sottosegretario di Stato per le Stampa e le Informazioni.

Art. 3

Il presente decreto entra in vigore nel giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a

4462

(COPY)

NOMINA DI COMMISSARI STRAORDINARI PER LA GESTIONE DI IMPRESSE EDITORIALI CHE FAVORIRONO I FASCISTI E I NAZISTI

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA
Principe di Piemonte
Luogotenente Generale del Regno

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;
Visto il R. decreto-legge luogotenenziale 25 giugno 1944, n.151;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 30 ottobre 1943, n.2/B;
Visto il R. decreto-legge 29 maggio 1944, n.141;
Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;
Sulla proposta del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, Primo Ministro, Segretario di Stato;

ABBIAMO SANZIONATO E PROMULGHIAMO QUANTO SEGUE:

Art. 1

E' data facoltà al Presidente del Consiglio di nominare Commissari per la temporanea gestione delle imprese editoriali (librarie e giornalistiche) che, durante la guerra, e specialmente dopo l'8 settembre 1943, hanno pubblicato libri, giornali, opuscoli e stampati favorevoli al fascismo ed ai tedeschi.

Art. 2

Si applicano le disposizioni degli artt. 2,4 e 5 del decreto legislativo luogotenenziale
La vigilanza sulle gestioni commissariali è esercitata dal Sottosegretario di Stato per le Stampa e le Informazioni.

Art. 3

Il presente decreto entra in vigore nel giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a

R. MINISTERO
DEGLI
AFFARI ESTERI

1/217

MEMORANDUM

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to draw the attention of the Allied Control Commission on the following questions, all of which are of a serious and urgent character. Their equitable solution is however hampered by the contradictory and constant interventions of some of the Allied exponents, who consider themselves competent to judge them.

I. - The present conditions of the employees are extremely difficult. It is urgent and necessary to give them aid. The feeling of discontent, already profound, could, before very long, break out in reactions all the more serious because in a great measure justified.

By circular dated June 4th, 1944, previously approved by the Allied Control Commission, the Government announced the payment of the salaries (implying naturally also the payment of all arrears) to those employees who, at the time, had refused to accept any salary from the so-called fascist authorities. The Allied Control Commission now opposes the payment of these arrears. Only after long negotiations it has been possible to obtain that two months' arrears shall be paid. The balance is to be paid, after the purge, only to those who come clean. The others will have to return the two months' arrears

6260

0737

and constant interventions of some of the Allied members, who consider themselves competent to judge them.

I. - The present conditions of the employees are extremely difficult. It is urgent and necessary to give them aid. The feelings of discontent, already profound, could, before very long, break out in reactions all the more serious because in a great measure justified.

By circular dated June 14th, 1944, previously approved by the Allied Control Commission, the Government announced the payment of the salaries (implying naturally also the payment of all arrears) to those employees who, at the time, had refused to accept any salary from the so-called Fascist authorities. The Allied Control Commission now opposes the payment of these arrears. Only after long negotiations it has been possible to obtain that two months' arrears shall be paid. The balance is to be paid, after the purge, only to those who come ~~out~~ **60** clean. The others will have to secure the two months arrears already received.

This system is very complicated. Moreover, it is to be borne in mind that the majority of those who will be dismissed are in fact those who have received their regular pay after September 8th, by reason of their having continued to work at the orders of the neo-fascist government. The ones directly

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2)

affected world, therefore, be the most deserving, namely the employees who have remained loyal and have refused to co-operate.

It is requested that the Government be placed in a position to carry out the engagement taken on June 4th.

2. - The neo-fascist authorities proceeded to the dismissal of about 30,000 temporary employees, mostly on account of their anti-fascist attitude. Apart from the latter circumstance, the Government cannot, for obvious reasons, recognise these measures taken by the illegal, self-styled republican Government. It is also a fact, on the other hand, that the present situation does not consent the recall or maintenance in office of all those employees who have been dismissed by the neo-fascist authorities. An equitable solution it has been proposed to consider them all on active service up to July 31st, and to dismiss definitively the superfluous as from that date (naturally giving the preference to those who have maintained a loyal attitude.)

The Allied Control Authorities have rejected this proposal, consenting only the payment of one month's salary to the temporary employees dismissed by the neo-fascist authorities. This solution is considered utterly inadequate to the distressing conditions of these unfortunate people, and results, in most cases, an unfair treatment in respect of the most deserving.

a, position to carry out the engagement taken on June 14th.

2. - The neo-fascist authorities proceeded to the dismissal of about 20,000 temporary employees, mostly on account of their anti-fascist attitude. Apart from the latter circumstance, the Government cannot, for obvious reasons, recognise these measures taken by the illegal, self-styled republican Government. It is also a fact, on the other hand, that the present situation does not consent the recall or maintenance in office of all those employees who have been dismissed by the neo-fascist authorities. An equitable solution it had been proposed to consider them all on active service up to July 31st, and to dismiss definitely the superfluous as from that date (naturally giving the preference to those who have maintained a loyal attitude.)

The Allied Control Authorities have rejected this proposal, compensating only the payment of one month's salary to the temporary employees dismissed by the neo-fascist authorities. This solution is considered utterly inadequate to ~~the~~ ^{the} distressing conditions of those unfortunate people, and represents, in most cases, an unfair treatment in respect of the most deserving.

3. - The Legislative Decree n.199, dated 22nd July, 1944 on sanctions against fascism, lays down, in art. 22, that suspended employees shall receive, pending the result of the enquiry, a subsidy, equal to their salaries without special allowances. It is to be noted that the salary itself, without allowance for high cost living, etc. will be reduced thereby to about one-half.

./.

3)

This measure is dictated by principles of equity inasmuch as nobody can be punished without trial.

The Allied Control Authorities do not agree; it is maintained that all suspended employees awaiting examination must receive no salary whatsoever and it is asked that art. 22 of the Legislative Decree is amended.

It is pointed out that the Decree was approved, in agreement with Control Authorities, and that its modification is not advisable inasmuch as it would show a constant change of standards and uncertainties in its application.

ROME, August 12th, 1944

ACCA

0741

TRANSLATION

n.104521/AV

F. M. 135, 11 August 5th 1944

COMANDO SUPREMO

Chief of Staff

HQ ACC, APO 394

440 Sec'y Gen.

Rec'd 7 Aug 0 245

By AMR

Dear Captain Stone,

The Minister of the Interior has delivered to me the enclosed copies of certain telegrams about incidents which took place recently in the province of Toronto between French troops, carabinieri, and the civilian population.

I take the liberty to draw your attention on the gravity of such facts and on the consequences which might follow, and especially on the order given by the Allied authorities that our police troops should go unarmed even when on duty.

I will be most grateful to you, dear Captain, if you will kindly go into the matter and let me know the decisions taken by the Allied Authorities.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

IL MARESCIALLO D'ITALIA
CAPO DI STATO MARESCIO GENERALE

(Giovanni Messe)

/s/ G. Messe

Captain Ellery S. Stone
Acting Chief Commissioner of the
Allied Control Commission

APO 394

4407

TRANS. / E.O.

TRANSLATION

OF TELEGRAM n. 10213

FROM TARANTO 2.8.1944 hours 12,30 arrived at 4 on the 3rd.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GENERAL DIRECTION SECURITY - ROME

n. 02220

Following my signal p.n. of 21st last I communicate that day 21, 22 and 23 also
 Martina Franca, there were several incidents caused by French soldiers ending
 murder French soldier by unknown Italian sailor. Last Sunday July 30th in Taranto
 as indicated in letter 31 last, on Lungomare crowded with civilians took place
 other serious incidents between French and Italian soldiers, consequence of which
 two dead, 4 seriously wounded among passing civilians and spectators, and 4 woun-
 ded among Italian soldiers. Losses French soldiers unknown. Informations about
 incidents caused by French soldiers in neighbouring country and village Statte
 where several people have been stopped, searched, insulted, beaten and plundered
 by the said, have also reached us. Day 30 carabinieri passing truck near French
 camp via Martina Franca were insulted and beaten. Night of 15th of this month,
 village of Bellavista, several peasants had to defend themselves from Moroccan
 soldiers who wanted to penetrate by force into farm house. Intervention of Ita-
 lian sailors neighbouring but ery, exchanged shots some wounded. Yesterday after-
 noon, 40 French soldiers led by 3 officers came barracks carabinieri Martina Franca
 menacing reprisal for death French soldier which took place on 21st last month.
 Exchange of shots and bombs 5 Italian and French wounded. The said soldiers left
 because of intervention Allied Police threatening to return in greater number.
 In agreement with Allies necessary measures of precaution have been taken. On
 request Allies, Italian military authority have decided our rounds, carabinieri
 and police should go unarmed, and have also forbidden civilians to go about with
 any arms whatever in town.
 Will send further news,

PREFECT REGIA

4456

Trans 04

0743

COPY TELEGRAM N. 10244

FROM TARANTO 2.8.1944 hours 21,30 arrived hours 4 of 3rd

WAR DEPARTMENT ROME

NAVY DEPARTMENT ROME

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT ROME

N. 90/22 - serious incidents happened days ago Taranto and province between French troops, sailors and Italian civilians created state of spirits owing to which great confusion can be foreseen.

Yesterday afternoon, party French troops armed; led 3 officers went Marina Franca (Taranto) to take hostages after French sailor dying there attacked these barracks CO.MR. its components and civilians then reacted driving away the assaulters. five wounded Italians and 3 French.

Other episode of violence happened municipality Crispiano (Taranto). Italian and Allied Authorities warned in time ordered measures of safety should the assault be repeated.

Post Marina Franca and Crispiano reinforced.

Urgent need measures competent commands agreeing to avoid new violence.

MAJOR FR.03. GARDASI

4455

TRANSLATION

COPY

Telegram n. 10215

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
CABINET

From Martina Franca 2.8.1944, hours 11 arrived hours 4 of the 3rd.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT - ROMA
(CCB, PS)

n. 402

Hours 15 yo-day August 1st, platoon about 50 French demobilized sailors, armed with submachine guns led by 3 officers arrived in trucks at Piazza Martina Franca. Their commander went place house head local communist section prof. Cerucci and obliged him to come down and guide them to the houses of the seven greatest authorities of the place: guardia, commissioner, P.S., priest, commander CC. RR. etc. who were to be shot the next morning in reprisal of the death of French sailor mentioned telegram 74/105 of 29/7 last. Prof. Cerucci went with the platoon to the CC. RR. barracks which was by then ready for the defense to request to open the door and hand over commander section in reprisal massive commissive answered negatively advising calm and delay. French officer directed some pistol shots at him and gave order to open the fire against barracks which door they tried to throw in. Carabinieri reacted energetically with hand grenades managing to disband the assaulters who fled first in the public gardens, then towards Taranto with their own cars, taking with them 3 badly wounded; on the Italian side 5 wounded one only seriously among the civilians who helped to defend the barracks. Military division immediately informed took measures of safety to face any return in greater number of the demobilized and detached reinforcements to protect CC. RR. barracks and military seats ~~with~~ incidents likely to happen again. Allied police warned in time by tele- phone already arrived

Maresciallo Maggiore comandante CAMPOREI

4454

Tras / 1/c

0745

TRANSLATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WIS/ 00261

Rome, August 4th 1944

HQ ACC. AFO 394
423 Sec'y Gen.
Rec'd. 6 Aug 12 1944
By SRK

Dear Admiral,

After the letter no. 00150/2 of July 31st last, I take the liberty to draw your attention on the article "what is the Government doing?" which was printed on the daily paper "Unita" of the 2nd Inst., the cutting of which I enclose.

Such an article - which won't fail to interest public opinion - confirms the sad situation in which are the combatants of the Garibaldi Division, and the necessity to relieve their sufferings and want without delay.

I remain, my dear Admiral,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ R. Pruno

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.
Acting Chief Commissioner
Allied Control Commission

Rome

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Trans. E.C.

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TRANSLATIONWHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT DOING?

We received a letter from an Italian soldier who, after having been for three years in the Balkans, had the rare fortune of reaching our Adriatic shore and is now wounded and ill in a military hospital. It is a document of such importance, that it is a duty for us to publish it, or at least its most salient part.

Is it possible, with you at least, comrades, to call bread bread and wine wine? For eleven months, strong Italian contingents have been fighting with Marshal Tito's heroic army. For eleven months, these soldiers have been making life difficult to the Germans in the Balkans. And what has the Government been doing for us, for these our brothers who first raised the flag of resistance and rebellion against Hitlerian oppressors? What is the Italian State doing to-day for these regular troops, the only ones who are still fighting abroad?

You know that when Badoglio's armistice routed our units scattered out of Italy, two of our divisions which were in Yugoslavia, after opposing bravely the Germans, got together again and formed what is to-day the Garibaldi division. From that day, in close and brotherly collaboration with Tito's soldiers, our soldiers have fought dozens of fights, have prepared hundreds of ambushes to the Nazis and their partisans, have had hundreds of encounters. The seasons change, the trees which were loaded with snow are now loaded with fruit, the heat has taken the place of the frost of last winter, war goes on, but our Government has not had time to think of us, to face the question of systematic supply for this great fighting unit."

For obvious reasons, we leave out the part dealing with war episodes, giving some still unofficial details, but we will publish the following passage:

Of course, we too realized the difficult situation of the Government. We are the first to know what and how many difficulties interfere with a systematic supply organization, the sea, the steep mountains, the lack of transportation. We know that the Government has but few means and that for this and other reasons, it cannot do what it wants and ought to do. But these difficulties ought to have been tackled. For instance, if the question of the partisans who are fighting on national ground is strictly connected with the plans of the Allied army, and can because of the heterogeneousness of the fighting forces, substitute in them reserve and caution, why haven't the Allies been made to realize that in our case, they are dealing with perfectly regular troops, and that there is no reason whatever for reserve and caution? Why haven't the Allies been made to see that a direct and regular line of supply, between the Government of Italy and ourselves wouldn't harm the common war effort, but would immediately and sensibly benefit the E.F.L.I. ~~of~~ which, it must be said, is responsible for the supplies of our unit? If the Italian Government hasn't got the necessary means (and yet these means were found, in the past eleven months, for monarchist propaganda), then it might make a public subscription, obtaining pills, potatoes, needles, pins, razor-blades, all

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For obvious reasons, we leave out the part dealing with war episodes, giving some still unofficial details, but we will publish the following passage:

"Of course, we too realized the difficult situation of the Government. We are the first to know what and how many difficulties interfere with a systematic supply organization, the sea, the steep mountains, the lack of transportation. We know that the Government has but few means and that for this and other reasons, it cannot do what it wants and ought to do. But these difficulties ought to have been tackled. For instance, if the question of the partisans who are fighting on national ground is strictly connected with the plans of the Allied army, and can because of the heterogeneity of the fighting forces, suscite in them reserve and caution, why haven't the Allies been made to realize that in our case, they are dealing with perfectly regular troops, and that there is no reason whatever for reserve and caution? Why haven't the Allies been made to see that a direct and regular line of supply, between the Government of Italy and ourselves wouldn't harm the common war effort, but would immediately and sensibly benefit the M.P.L.I. which, it must be said, is responsible for the supplies of our unit? If the Italian Government hasn't got the necessary means (and yet these means were found, in the past eleven months, for monarchist propaganda), then it might make a public subscription, collect bandages, choline pills, matches, needles, pins, razor-blades, all the things which can relieve the situation of our brothers who fight with hatred against German oppressors. Goodwill is needed and we are certain that the working classes at least will answer our call..."

The days of fascism are over and we are not obliged to give a rosy hue to everything. To-day we may eat bread and wine wine. Therefore I will tell you that the living conditions that our fighting brothers have to put up with are extremely serious, almost unbearable. Typhic fever has made many victims last winter, and this could have been evitated if our Government had sent in time some cases of serum. Other epidemics penetrate our ranks, where they find a favourable ground because of our soldiers being underfed, and because of their weakness. Tired by so many months of fighting, exhausted and ragged, we have the pride to say that we have fought and still fight shoeless against the Germans, on these devilish stones, shoeless like the basci-buzuk..."

I believe, comrade, that it is my duty towards the brothers I left there, with your help, to bring to the knowledge of the Italian nation, these details which give but a faint idea of the sufferings they have to endure. Officers and soldiers have well served their Country and deserve to be listened to by the authorities and the people. Nowadays, the Minister of War is a man who during the months of the German occupation in Rome showed he was a patriot. He must take the necessary steps; the people must see to it that he takes the necessary steps.

1951

COPY

TRANSLATION

HQ ACC, APO 374
3rd Secy Cn.
Rec'd 4 Aug 1930
By SPR

TO MINISTRY OF INTERIOR - WIRE NO. 10245

FROM MARTINA FRANCA, 2 AUGUST 1944, 1100 hrs, RECEIVED 3 AUG., 0600 hrs.

No. 402.

Today, August 1st, 1500 hrs, one platoon of about 50 French Degaulist sailors commanded by three officers and armed with sub-machine guns arrived on trucks in the square of Martina Franca. Platoon commander went home of chief of local communist party, Prof. Carucci, and obliged him to lead him to homes of seven main town Authorities, Sindaco (Mayor), public safety Commissar, Priest, Carabinieri Commander, etc., all of which should have been taken and shot down tomorrow as reprisal for killing of French sailor reported with note 7A/183 of 29 July.

Prof. Carucci accompanied platoon to Carabinieri barracks which, in the meanwhile, had taken defence precautions. On request to open door of barracks and deliver the Section Commander for above said reprisal purposes, CWO Campolmi refused, inviting the French to keep quiet and to wait. Whereupon a French officer replied with several pistol shots, and immediately ordered to open fire against the barracks and to knock down the door. The Carabinieri reacted with hand grenades and succeeded in repulsing the attackers, who fled first to the public gardens, and then drove off on their trucks towards Taranto, taking with them three of their own men seriously wounded. On Italian side five casualties, of which only one seriously wounded among civilians who had helped in defending barracks. Military division directly informed took safety measures in order to meet possible return of Degaulist reinforcements, and detached patrols to defend Carabinieri barracks and military HQs.

It looks likely that incidents (accidents?) should occur again. Allied Police, warned by telephone, has already arrived.

Sgt Raffaele CAMPOLMI, CWO,
R.R.C.C. Section Commander

4400

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TRANSLATION

HQ ACC, APO 374
 391 Sec'y Gen.
 Rec'd 4 Aug 0930
 By ARR

WIRE NO. 10244 - COPY

FROM TARANTO, 2 AUGUST, 2130 HRS. ARRIVED 3 AUGUST, 0400 HRS.

TO: WAR MINISTRY - ROME
 NAVY MINISTRY - ROME
 MINISTRY OF INTERIOR - ROME

NO. 90/22. Serious accidents which have taken place in the past days at Taranto and in Taranto province between French troops and Italian sailors and civilians have roused feelings which forecast more serious troubles.

In the afternoon of yesterday French armed troops unit under command of three officers went to Martine France (Taranto), aiming to take hostages, following killing of a French sailor; they assailed Royal Carabinieri barracks, and were thrown back by Carabinieri and civilians. Five Italians and three French were wounded.

Other facts of violence have taken place in the Comune of Crispiano (Taranto); Italian and Allied Authorities, upon warning, have taken safety measures in order to avoid that such aggressions should be repeated.

Carabinieri posts in Martine France and Crispiano have been reinforced.

Urgent measures are requested from responsible Authorities to prevent further troubles.

CARDACI, Maj., Royal Carabinieri

4449

COPY

TRANSLATION

COPY OF WIRE NO. 10243

FROM TARANTO 2 AUG 1944, RECEIVED 3 AUG. 0300 HRS
 TO MINISTRY OF INTERIOR - PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT - ROME
 No. 02220

142 400 374
 370 Sec'y Gen.
 Rec'd 4 Aug 1944
 By PRR

Reference dispatch dated 21 July 1944, I inform you that on the 21, the 22 and 23 of last month also in Martina Franca several accidents have occurred, caused by French soldiers and ended with the killing of a French soldier by an unknown Italian marine. Last Sunday 30 July, more serious accidents between French and military have occurred in Taranto, along the crowded beach. Two civilians who were passing by or looking on were killed and four others seriously injured. Four Italian soldiers were wounded. French casualties are not known.

We have been informed that other troubles caused by French soldiers have also occurred in the surrounding country and in the village named Statta, where several people were stopped, searched, insulted, slapped and eventually robbed by the French.

On the 30th, some Carabinieri, who were passing in a lorry near the French camp at Martina Franca were insulted and slapped.

On the night of the 15th, several farmers were compelled to defend themselves from Moroccan troops, who wanted to force their way into a farm near Bellavista. Italian sailors intervened from a station nearby, and several shots were fired on both sides. Some people were injured. Yesterday afternoon 40 French soldiers led by 3 officers called at the Carabinieri barracks in Martina Franca, to carry out reprisals for the killing of French soldiers on 21 July. Shots were fired and hand grenades thrown. 5 French and Italians were wounded. After the intervention of the Allied Police, the French drove off, threatening to come back in greater strength.

In agreement with the Allies, necessary precautions have been taken. ON ALLIED REQUEST, ITALIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED OUR CARABINIERI AND POLICE-MEN PATROLS TO CIRCULATE UNARMED. Also civilians have been prohibited from carrying weapons of any kind in Taranto. I shall keep you informed.

Sgd. PIERRE FESTA

5/4/44

(COPY)

TRANSLATION

OCCUPATION CURRENCIES.

German occupation currency, introduced in North and Central Italy in the first days of September, has been short lived. An official communication of October 2nd 1943 said that as a consequence of the agreement between the Government of Great Germany and the Fascist Republican Government about the settling of economic and financial questions related to the conduct of war in Italy, the marks of occupation which had been put in circulation till then by the German armed forces, would be valueless after October 25th.*

These agreements consisted of the engagement taken by the Italians to pay to the occupants a monthly indemnity of seven milliards lire, indemnity which, it seems, was later raised to ten milliards monthly. As this large figure could not and cannot be balanced by the scanty revenue of the budget, it is obvious that the whole indemnity has been and is being paid with new bank-notes emitted by the Bergamo mint. To have an idea of the hugeness of the cost of the occupation, it may be useful to remember that ten years ago, the whole Italian circulation was of little more than thirteen milliards of lire. Now, in the short space of forty days, the docile mint of Bergamo emits, for the sole payment of the indemnity to the Nazis, the same number of notes that was to be found in all Italy ten years ago. This needs no comments.

So, by printing paper either for the payment of the indemnity or for other causes, the bank-notes of the Bank of Italy only have risen from 95,5 milliards on July 20th 1943 to about 160 milliards at the end of the year. At this date, the circulation of the Bank of Italy showed an increase of about 75% compared to the pre-war period (December 31st 1938); that is to say an increase more or less equal to the maximum reached during the 1914-1922 period compared to that of 1913. But now the rush is not finished, on the contrary, its speed has increased because of the last rotations of the printing-press of Bergamo and because of the bank-notes of occupation emitted by the Allies in South and Central Italy.

Now, everybody knows and uses these bank-notes of occupation, officially called abank-notes in allied military lire and emitted to pay the troops and the help given to the Allies by Italian workers. These bank-notes are of eight different values, from 1 to 1000 lire. They bear the words "Allied Military Currency" on the top part for the small values, on the bottom part for those of greater value. On the sides and in the middle are printed the value adding words "issued in Italy". On the other side is repeated the indication "Allied Military Currency"; the four Freedom promises of Roosevelt are printed (freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear)

The total figure of the bank-notes of occupation which have been emitted by the Allies is not yet known, nor the periodical rhythm of emission. The figure is certainly an important one, amounting to milliards of lire monthly; if we keep in mind that the number of soldiers of the United Nations now in Italy reaches a most impressive number, and that they spend lire of occupation lavishly and easily. How is the emission of these bank-notes regulated? Will they be credited as counterpart in a theoretical clearing where Italy's debts and the supplies of wheat, coal, foodstuffs for the civilian population would

"Compendio"
30 July 1944

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Considered from an immediate point of view, the solutions are only two: either the Allies are supplying and will go on supplying us with occupation

Esther Caputo

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of these occupation bank-notes with goods for the civilians and machines and rough material for what industry it will be possible to restore after such devastation; or these bank-notes are emitted without counterpart. As for inflation, the other solutions are for the moment irrelevant. For instance the exchange of these bank-notes against other bank-notes at the end of the war, or other solutions of the same kind do not solve the problem. The greatest preoccupation is caused by the present over-large number of normal or occupation bank-notes which are now circulating; by the impressive flow of new emissions flooding the market; by the half million lire which is daily emitted in Italy without a counterpart. Without exaggeration, it is the problem of problems, on which all the other aspects of our economical life depend: black market, unemployment, reconstruction of the country, etc., etc..

If on presentation of the bank-notes of occupation (I still mean those which are emitted to pay the troops and other expenses of the Allies, and not the bank-notes which after the destruction of the mint of Aquila *** (phrase not complete) the Allies supply Italy with foodstuffs, rough material and machinery there is no problem from the inflation point of view. The circulating currency increases, but the amount of exchanged goods increases too. If we admit just for one moment - and we should not be far from the truth - that the other element of the equation of prices, ie, the rapidity of circulation of currency, the substitutes for currency and their rapidity of circulation would not undergo any changes, the quotient, ie the price would remain unchanged.

The situation would be very different if the bank-notes of occupation had no counterpart. Very justly, Don Luigi Sturzo said in his interview by *Il Popolo* (which appeared in *Il Popolo* of July 8th last) 'I do not wish to discuss now whether the Allies have or have not a right to reimburse themselves of the costs for Italian occupation, I will only remember that no currency is legal and lasting without economic and political stability'. If the Italians have got to pay the costs of the occupation there are many other ways of exacting payment, for instance making them pay by instalments, under the condition, however, that the United States and Great Britain will not repeat the mistake of the past, building round themselves a new wall of protectionism, making it impossible for us to export our products and above all of our handicraft. On the contrary, in the long run, the emission of these bank notes will not enable the Allies to recuperate the costs, while Italy will be thrown in an economic abyss, losing one of the few means of connection it still has, ie, a currency which fulfills its office more or less well, or even only in part.

In Italy, inflation has already passed through the 'middle degree' while unmistakable signs point out towards the last phase, that of a 'high degree'. Transitory causes have reduced the pressure of monetary standards on prices. But, by going on emitting to the normal rhythm, the critical point of inflation will be reached during a more or less long lapse of time, with the impossibility for the Allies to obtain any buying power with a completely devaluated currency. Proceeding with the present rhythm of emission, the Allies will no more be able to counterbalance with bank-notes of occupation the help of the workers who work at the reconstruction of the plants, even with a great many bank-notes, the British or American soldier won't be able to have a snack in a

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The experience of Greece is rich in teachings. The Nazis, by means of printing bank-notes, taking even the offices where viciating cards were printed, have impoverished the country, which is now threatened by hunger, but, past a certain point, ie past the critical point of inflation, they did not succeed anymore in getting help or goods by spending drachmas of occupation. They had to fall back on bartering, exporting German products in Greece, this being the only way to make sure of a supply of local goods and help. The economic organism can only be bullied within certain limits; when these limits are overstepped a violent reaction sets in, which no police, decrees or 'proclamations' can curb.

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The solution of this very serious problem is included in the still bigger one of the stopping or slowing up of the inflation. Without pretending to go deep into the argument, it is certain that the most important anti-inflationist measure, which must be adopted without delay but also without undue delay, deal with the drastic reduction of state expenses, particularly political prices

which are slipping down a dangerous slope, and of reconstruction costs, to be discussed till better times, but for those linked with a real bettering of the economic situation of the country. For the rest, the increase of fiscal pressure in the present framework of the tributary system, waiting to be able to organize an organic reform, and the emission of a loan to collect the available liquid capitals.

But this effort which will demand such sacrifices from the population will have no effect if the Allies do not help us to put a stop to the inflation in its most important branch, i.e., in the matter of the bank-notes of circulation for the pay of the troops and for other expenses of the military administration. Let us speak our mind with blunt frankness; the only means to gain this end is that the Allied Authorities should limit the troops' allowance in bank-notes of circulation to but a small proportion of their total pay, crediting them at home with the difference in 3 or in 4. This remainder in lire, as well as the bank-notes emitted for the payment of hardware or of material for the war were made by the Allies in Italy, ought to be entirely balanced by the food-stuffs, industrial rough material and machinery supplied to the Italian economic organization by the United Nations.

It is useless to speak about fighting the black-market when the buying power is being increased without a corresponding increase of the quantity of goods to be bought. Just the American officer or soldier gives a tip of a hundred lire to the latter - and the case is much more frequent than you may think - he is involuntarily helping to spread this very black market against which so many of his comrades of the Allies have been mobilized.

In the North, the Nazis are destroying what little remained. Robbing, pillaging, transferring of equipments in Germany; general and systematic spoliation of our economic organization, determined not by the needs of war, but by the intention of rendering difficult or impossible the reorganization of Italy. Here we are rebuilding, to the best of our ability, gradually of course, leaving behind many problems, but working actively for the good of everyone. This beautiful work of peace and life contrasts with the destruction and death perpetrated by the others would not be complete if in the monetary branch also, the work of reconstruction of the Allies did not contrast with the policy of robbery of the Nazis.

SECRETARY GENERAL

SECRETARY GENERAL
 (Compendio - E. 2 - 30 July 1944)

capitals.

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ROMANO CIANCHI 4645
 (Compendio - N. 2 - 30 July 1944)

Trans. L.S.

"Comopolita"

30 July 1944

TRANSLATION

OCCUPATION CURRENCIES.

German occupation currency, introduced in North and Central Italy in the first days of September, has been short lived. An official communication of October 2nd 1943 said that was a course unique of the agreement between the Government of Great Germany and the fascist Italian Government about the settling of economic and financial questions related to the conduct of war in Italy, the mark of occupation which had been put in circulation till then by the German armed forces, would be valueless after October 20th.

These agreements consisted of the engagement taken by the Italians to pay to the occupants a monthly indemnity of seven milliards lire, indemnity which, it seems, was later raised to ten milliards monthly. As this large figure could not and cannot be satisfied by the scanty revenue of the budget, it is obvious that the whole indemnity has been and is being paid with new bank-notes emitted by the Bergamo mint. To have an idea of the magnitude of the cost of the occupation, it may be useful to remember that ten years ago, the whole Italian circulation was of little more than thirteen milliards of lire. Now, in the short space of forty days, the despicable amount of Bergamo guineas, for the sole payment of the indemnity to the Nazis, the same number of notes that was to be found in all Italy ten years ago. This needs no comments.

So, by printing paper either for the payment of the indemnity or for other causes, the bank-notes of the "Fasc" of Italy only have risen from 30,000 milliards on July 20th 1943 to about 150 milliards at the end of the year. At this rate, the circulation of the bank of Italy showed an increase of about 75% compared to the pre-war period (December 31st 1938); that is to say an increase more or less equal to the maximum reached during the 1914-1922 period compared to that of 1914. But now the rush is not finished, on the contrary, its speed has increased because of the last rotations of the printing-press of Bergamo and because of the bank-notes of occupation emitted by the Allies in South and Central Italy.

Now, everybody knows and sees these bank-notes of occupation, officially called "bank-notes in allied military lire" and emitted to pay the troops and the help given to the Allies by Italian workers. These bank-notes are of eight different values, from 1 to 1000 lire. They bear the words "Allied Military Currency" on the top part for the small values, on the bottom part for those of greater value. On the sides and in the middle are printed the value and the words "issued in Italy". On the other side is repeated the indication "Allied Military Currency" and the four Freedom promises of Roosevelt are printed (Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear).

The total figure of the bank-notes of occupation which have been hitherto emitted by the Allies is not yet known, nor the periodical rhythm of emission. The figure is certainly an important one, amounting to milliards of lire monthly; if we keep in mind that the number of soldiers of the United Nations arm in Italy reaches a most impressive number, and that they spend lire of an inflation lavishly and easily. Now is the emission of these bank-notes regulated? Will they be credited as counterpart in a theoretical clearing where Italy's debts

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which, it seems, was later raised to ten milliards monthly. As this large figure would not and cannot be balanced by the seventy revenue of the budget, it is obvious that the whole indemnity has been and is being paid with new bank-notes emitted by the second mint, to have an idea of the magnitude of the cost of the occupation, it may be useful to remember that ten years ago, the whole Italian circulation was of little more than thirteen milliards of lire. Now, in the short space of forty days, the second mint of Bergamo emits, for the sole payment of the indemnity to the Axis, the same number of notes that was to be found in all Italy ten years ago. This needs no comments.

So, by printing paper either for the payment of the indemnity or for other causes, the bank-notes of the Axis of Italy only have risen from 30,000 milliards on July 29th 1943 to about 160 milliards at the end of the year. At this date, the circulation of the bank of Italy showed an increase of about 70% compared to the pre-war period (December 31st 1938); that is to say an increase more or less equal to the maximum reached during the 1914-1922 period compared to that of 1914. But now the rush is not finished, on the contrary, its speed has increased because of the last retentions of the printing-press of Bergamo and because of the bank-notes of occupation emitted by the Axis in South and Central Italy.

Now, everybody knows and uses these bank-notes of occupation, officially called "bank-notes in Allied military lire" and emitted to pay the troops and the help given to the Allies by Italian workers. These bank-notes are of eight different values, from 1 to 1000 lire. They bear the words "Allied military currency" on the top and the small values, on the bottom part for those of greater value. On the sides and in the middle are printed the value and the words "issued in Italy". On the other side is repeated the indication "Allied military currency" the four words "freedom of movement, freedom of printed (freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear).

The total figure of the bank-notes of occupation which have been emitted by the Axis is not yet known, nor the periodical rhythm of emission. The figure is certainly an important one, amounting to milliards of lire monthly; if we keep in mind that the number of soldiers of the United Nations now in Italy reaches a most impressive number, and that they spend lire of occupation lavishly and easily. Now is the emission of these bank-notes regulated? Will they be credited as counterparty in a theoretical clearing where Italy's debts and the supplies of wheat, coal, foodstuffs for the civilian population would be entered? or will they be emitted without any counterparty in goods as a compensation for the occupation costs, which are entirely to be paid by the already so impoverished Italian economic system? It is not possible to enter these questions which are perhaps linked with still secret causes of the Axis. A few months ago, the technical press of Allied countries had published some good news on this subject, in the acceptance by Great Britain and the United States of this "curious currency" in payment for goods and services supplied to Italy for help and reconstruction. But this piece of news has not been confirmed and no assurance of the same kind have since been given by the press. Therefore, the problem keeps its full gravity, for everyone is anxious to obtain information, to know what will be the future of our currency and also of our economic system.

Considered from an immediate point of view, the solutions are only two: either the Axis are supplying and will go on supplying us with representation

of these occupation bank-notes with goods for the civilians and machines and rough material for what industry it will be possible to restore after such devastation; or these bank-notes are emitted without counterpart. As for inflation, the other solutions are for the moment irrelevant. For instance the exchange of these bank-notes against other bank-notes at the end of the war, or other solutions of the same kind do not solve the problem. The gravest preoccupation is caused by the present over-large number of normal or occupation bank-notes which are now circulating; by the impressive flow of new emissions flooding the market; by the half million lire which is daily emitted in Italy without a counterpart. Without exaggeration, it is the pre-blast of problems, on which all the other aspects of our economical life depends: black market, unemployment, reconstruction of the country, etc, etc.

If on presentation of the bank-notes of occupation (I still mean those which are emitted to pay the troops and other expenses of the Allies, and not the bank-notes which after the destruction of the mint of Aquila *** (phrase not complete) the Allies supply Italy with foodstuffs, rough material and machinery there is no problem from the inflation point of view. The circulating currency increases, but the amount of exchanged goods increases too. If we admit just for one moment - and we should not be far from the truth - that the other element of the equation of prices, ie, the rapidity of circulation of currency, the substitutes for currency and their rapidity of circulation would not undergo any changes, the quotient, ie the price would remain unchanged.

The situation would be very different if the bank-notes of occupation had no counterpart. Very justly, Don Luigi Sturzo said in his interview by *Espresso* Florida Catholics (which appeared in 'il popolo' 10 July 6th last) 'I don't wish to discuss now whether the Allies have or have not a right to reimburse themselves of the costs for Italian occupation, I will only remember that no currency is legal and lasting without economic and political stability'. If the Italians have got to pay the costs of the occupation there are many other ways of exacting payment, for instance making them pay by instalments, under the condition, however, that the United States and Great Britain will not repeat the mistakes of the past, building round themselves a new wall of protection, making it impossible for us to export our products and above all of our handicraft. On the contrary, in the long run, the emission of these bank notes will not enable the Allies to recuperate the costs, while Italy will be thrown in an economic abyss, losing one of the few means of connection it still has, ie, a currency which fulfills its office more or less well, or even only in part.

In Italy, inflation has already passed through the 'middle degree' into an unsustainable stage point out towards the last phase, that of a 'high degree'. Transitory causes have reduced the pressure of monetary standards on prices. But, by going on emitting to the normal rhythm, the critical point of inflation will be reached during a more or less long lapse of time, with the impossibility for the Allies to obtain any buying power with a completely devaluated currency. Proceeding with the present rhythm of emission, the Allies will no longer be able to counterbalance with bank-notes of occupation the half of the

If on presentation of the bank-notes of occupation (I still mean those which are emitted to pay the troops and other expenses of the Allies, and not the bank-notes which after the destruction of the mint of Aquila ¹⁹⁴⁴ (phrase not complete) the Allies supply only with foodstuffs, rough material and machinery there is no problem from the inflation point of view. The circulating currency increases, but the amount of exchanged goods increases too. If we admit just for the moment -- and we should not be far from the truth -- that the other element of the equation of prices, i.e., the rapidity of circulation of currency, the substitutes for currency and their rapidity of circulation would not undergo any changes, the quotient, i.e. the price would remain unchanged.

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In Italy, inflation has already passed through the 'middle degree' ¹⁹⁴⁴ into an unmistakable stage point out towards the last phase, that of a 'high degree'. Transitory causes have reduced the pressure of monetary standards on prices. But, by going on emitting to the normal rhythm, the critical point of inflation will be reached during a more or less long lapse of time, with the impossibility for the Allies to obtain any buying power with a completely devaluated currency. Proceeding with the present rhythm of emission, the Allies will no more be able to counterbalance with bank-notes of occupation the help of the workers who work at the reconstruction of the plants even with a great many bank-notes, the British or American soldier won't be able to have a snack in a cafe, to buy the few small things he still can buy, to reward the charms of the over friendly girls. And this because the worker, the owner of the cafe, the trader, the girl will refuse a currency deprived of all buying power and will ask for goods and currency which still have a value.

The experience of Greece is rich in teachings. The Nazis, by means of printing bank-notes, taking even the offices where visiting cards were printed, have impoverished the country, which is now threatened by hunger, but, past a certain point, is past the critical point of inflation, they did not succeed anymore in getting help or goods by spending drachmas of occupation. They had to fall back on bartering, exporting German products in Greece, this being the only way to make sure of a supply of local goods and help. The economic organization can only be halted within certain limits; when these limits are overstepped a violent reaction sets in, which no police, decrees or 'proclamations' can curb.

The solution of this very serious problem is included in the still bigger one of the stopping or damping up of the inflation. Without pretending to go deep into the argument, it is certain that the most important anti-inflationist measures, which must be adopted without hurry but also without undue delay, deal with the drastic reduction of state expenses, particularly political prices which are slipping down a dangerous slope, and of reconstruction costs, to be dismissed till better times, but for those linked with a real bettering of the economic situation of the country. For the rest, the increase of fiscal pressure in the present framework of the tributary system, waiting to be able to organize an organic reform, and the emission of a loan to collect the available liquid capitals.

But this effort which will demand such sacrifices from the population will have no effect if the Allies do not help us to put a stop to the inflation in its most important branch, i.e., in the matter of the bank-notes of occupation for the pay of the troops and for other expenses of the military administration. Let us speak our mind with blunt frankness; the only means to gain this end is that the Allied Authorities should limit the troops' allowance in bank-notes of occupation to but a small proportion of their total pay, crediting them at home with the difference in $\$$ or in L . This remainder in lire, as well as the bank-notes emitted for the payment of handicraft or of material for the war works made by the Allies in Italy, ought to be entirely balanced by the food-stuffs, industrial rough material and machinery supplied to the Italian economic organization by the United Nations.

It is useless to speak about fighting the black-market when the buying power is being increased without a corresponding increase of the quantity of goods to be bought. When the American officer or soldier gives a tip of a hundred lire to the barber - and the case is much more frequent than you may think - he is involuntarily helping to spread this very black market against which so many of his comrades of the police have been mobilized.

In the north, the Nazis are destroying what little remained. Robbing, pillage, transferring of equipments in Germany; general and systematic spoliation of our economic organization, determined not by the needs of war, but by the intention of rendering difficult or impossible the reorganization of Italy. Here we are rebuilding, to the best of our ability, gradually of course, leaving behind many problems, but working actively for the good of everyone. This beautiful work of peace and life contrasting with the destruction and death perpetrated by the others would not be complete if in the monetary branch also, the work of reconstruction of the Allies did not contrast with the policy of robbery of the Huns.

ERNESTO CIANCI
 (Cosmopolita - N. 2 - 30 July 1944)

0763

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

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ERNESTO CIANCI

(Comopolita - N. 2 - 30 July 1944)

Trans. E.C.

HIGH COMMISSARIAT FOR WAR REFUGEES

Rome, July, 24th, 1944

- To Captain ELLERY W. STONE
Deputy President and Chief Commissioner A.C.C.
- To Brigadier M.S. LUSH
Executive COMMISSIONER
- To COL. L.R. HULLS
Director of the Italian Refugee Branch

ROME

Ic - Assistance for the refugees south of Rome. I have taken note of the communication sent to us by Col. Hulls, stating that from now on, the High Commissariat only, with the means it disposes of, will have to undertake the assistance of the refugees in the regions of Italy which are south of Rome. That therefore we should have to take charge of the camps of Cesano and Cinecitta. I have also been informed that the Allied Authorities have given orders to close the camps of Aversa and of the Piccolo Cottolengo in Naples at the end of the month, these camps give now hospitality to about 1,600 refugees.

IIc - Camps of Cesano and of Cinecitta: To enable us to make improvements in the camps of Cesano and of Cinecitta which contain respectively 7000 and 5000 refugees, it is indispensable that the Allied Authorities should allow us to employ military personnel in such number as will prove necessary. Civilian personnel would not give the same guarantee of discipline, we have sent some of our members there and they have established contact with the present Commanders of the camps; the necessary military personnel should be the following:

a) for Cesano: for general and sanitary services: 14 officers (among them 5 doctors and 1 chemist), 12 non-commissioned officers (among them 6 of the sanitary department), 130 soldiers (among them 25 of the sanitary department), 1 chaplain, 18 C.R.I. nurses; for police services 1 officer, 4 non-commissioned officers, 15 soldiers.

b) for Cinecitta: for general and sanitary services: 12 officers (among them 2 doctors and 1 chemist), 8 non-commissioned officers (among them 4 from the sanitation department), 115 soldiers (among them 15 from the sanitation department), 1 chaplain, 15 nurses C.R.I. For police service: 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 30 soldiers. It must be remembered that for this camp it will be possible to reduce the personnel when the work of organization now taking place will come to an end. In this way only will the management of the said camps prove possible. We should also be unable to administrate these camps should they be deprived of the assistance and sanitary equipment now existing, which it would not be possible for us to replace in such a short time. It would also be necessary to fix a reasonable length of time for the cession of the camps, which would enable us to prepare our organization, and avoid that thousands of people should be left to their fate without the necessary assistance.

IIIc - Centers of Aversa, del Carminiello and of Piccolo Cottolengo. About 1600 refugees live now in these centres. To close these two centres between

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the 29th and the 30th of this month would mean that these exasperated people would be thrown on the street; it is easy to imagine what the political, social and above all the humanitarian consequences would be. I must therefore formally protest against this measure, and I ask that the Cariniello and the Piccolo Cottolengo of Naples at least should be reserved for the refugees, the more so as these centres are indispensable resting- and sorting-places for the starting of the repatriation of the refugees. As for the camp of Aversa, I must also ask that a delay in the closing order should be granted. It would enable us to send the refugees back to their homes, and to find another shelter for those who have no roof.

Ivo - Repatriation of the refugees - I - Preceding accords. Following the numerous meetings of Col. Briker, then Head of the Italian Refugee Branch, which ended by my meeting General Piccarone, in the presence of Col Briker, it had been decided:

- a) not to take the refugees too far from their place of residence, so that they could be more rapidly repatriated.
- b) to start the repatriation of the refugee agriculturists back to their provinces.
- c) to detach from the A.C.C. a senior officer and appoint him to the High Commissionariat, to examine and promote, in harmonious collaboration, the plan of repatriation.-

2) Refugees of Rome. In Rome are to be found not only the refugees of the regions where the war has stagnated during the winter, but also refugees of the southern regions, which have remained cut off from their homes, and who have in those regions intact houses, families, and every opportunity for peaceful work. Everything advises to repatriate them at the earliest possible date, for this would also relieve Rome from its present state of over population -

3) suspension of the repatriations. We have just been told that every repatriation movement of the refugees must be suspended, and that we must be ready to receive new refugees in Rome.

4) Absolute necessity to start immediately the repatriation of the refugees. I must absolutely insist on the repatriation of the refugees, particularly of the agriculturists, to be started without further delay, because of the difficulty of giving them proper accommodation in winter, because of the culture of autumn products and of the preparation of the spring ones, and also because the agitation mentioned everyday by the Prefects could take an alarming aspect, and begin to cause a disorderly and spontaneous movement of these people northward. If it has been possible till now to repress this movement, it is not so much because of the orders I have given to the Prefects, than because of the promises, which, according to the agreements made with the Allied Authorities, I made to the refugees through the press, that their repatriation had been decided and that means to effectuate it were being organized, and I have no intention of breaking the engagements I have taken.

Vo - Organisation of the repatriation. According to the agreements made, I have already gathered ample information about the refugees agriculturists of every single municipality which is to be repopled; they are now in the Provinces of the South (total number about 24,000). I have already come to an agreement with the railway companies, the sanitation and P.S. escorts, for the refugees to be escorted back with discipline. For the repatriation of the refugees of Rome back south, (about 60,000 according to the accurate registrations of the Vatican) it will be possible to use on their return the trains which will bring back the refugees of the South along the line Naples, Grosinone, Roma - and also Italian trucks and trucks from the Vatican City. The plan of execution of the repatriation carries a whole lot of problems, which must be quickly faced in close collabora-

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- 3 -

tion with the Allied Authorities. Therefore, I take the liberty to request that, in compliance with General Macfarlane's promises, an Allied Senior officer should be sent to collaborate with us, in the examination and resolution of the complex problem of the social rehabilitation of the refugees. Therefore, I think it is not only opportune, but necessary, to avoid loss of energy that the resolution of present and further problems about the repatriation of the refugee peasants (who might save the products of their vineyards, obtaining a gain which would in great part solve for them the food question next winter; they would also be able to prepare the great spring cultivations); as I cannot imagine another solution besides that agreed to by Col. Baxter and General Macfarlane, if no other has been suggested to me; as I had, according to the agreement made, taken engagements with the mayors, the refugees and the already moved public opinion; regretting that I can do nothing to relieve the unfortunate situation of these poor people, out of consideration for my self-esteem and that of my collaborators, I must declare that I am still hampered in the swift execution of the engagements already taken, or if other solutions tending to the same end are not offered, I regret to say that I shall leave my post to someone else.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

(Tito Zaniboni)

4428

0767

TRANSLATION

THE PRESIDENCY OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
The Undersecretary of State

Rome, 24 July 1944

My dear Admiral,

The Royal Law Decree (7) 16/3/1944, No. 90, bearing the complementary regulations to the measures which have appointed the High Commissariat for Sardinia, Art. 6 orders that "the High Commission should be assisted by a consultative council, composed of six members, nominated by a decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, approved by the Council of Ministers."

The following have been nominated as members of this Council:

- Segni, Prof. Avv. Antonio, professor of law in the Sassari University, free professional advocate
- Sale, Dr. Ing. Salvatore, Sassari, free professionalist.
- Tasponi, dr. Giuseppe, Tempio, doctor in social sciences.
- Siotto, Avv. Jago;
- Musio, Dr. Ing. Enrico, Cagliari, engineer, director of the "Monteponi" mining society.
- Rocchettu, Dr. Ing. Guido, Cagliari, pensioned by the State, free professionalist.

Should it be necessary to get a substitute for one of the above mentioned, the Avv. Salvatore Mannironi of Nuoro has also been designated.

I wish to make the preceding facts known to the A.C.C., according to the existing accords, regarding the nominations to public functions.

I remain,

/s/ S. Fenoaltea

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
President, A.C.C., Rome

*duplicate
for A*

TRANSLATION

R/a.

91595/AV,

P. M. 130, July 23rd 1944

HQ ACC. APO 394
197 Secy Gen.
Rec'd 24 July 1930
By SPB

C. H. Q.

The Chief of Staff

TO CAPTAIN ALLERY W. STONE

Acting Chief Commissioner to the Allied Control

Commission -

ROME

OBJECT: staff of the Liaison Bureau in the Allied Control Commission. -

Dear Captain Stone,

Thank you very much for your communication of July 18th.

I am very glad that you should have been able to appreciate the work marked by a deep sense of collaboration, of the officers attached to the Italian Liaison Bureau in the Allied Control Commission, appreciation which I fully share.

I have the pleasure to tell you that I took the following steps:

- a) - The hereafter mentioned staff will be considered at your disposal, according to the wish that you expressed:

- Lieutenant reserve R. N. R.

APOSTOLO Pietro

GIOTTANILI Lorenzo

0769

TO CAPTAIN ELLERY W. STONE

Acting Chief Commissioner to the Allied Control

Commission -

ROME

OBJECT: staff of the Liaison Bureau in the Allied Control Commission. -

Dear Captain Stone,

Thank you very much for your communication on 091711, of July 18th.

I am very glad that you should have been able to appreciate the work marked by a deep sense of collaboration, of the officers attached to the Italian Liaison Bureau in the Allied Control Commission, appreciation which I fully share.

I have the pleasure to tell you that I took the following steps:

a) - The hereafter mentioned staff will be considered at your disposal,

according to the wish that you expressed:

- Lieutenant reserve R. N. R.	APOSTO IO	Pietro
- Lieutenant artg. reserve	GROTTANELLI	Lorenzo
- 2nd lieutenant inf. reserve	ZAMPAGLIONE	Gerardo
- sergeant inf.	PENNOIE	Aldo
- Sailor	FRANCILLO	Renato

b) - The officers mentioned hereafter will be considered free for some other

duty:

- Lieutenant Commander s. p. e.

LOVAVELLI

Gustavo

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- Major artg, reserve
- Lieutenant cav,

CARFELLO Ianfranco
 CARACCIOLO Ottino

To all the officers whom it concerned, I have expressed your kind approval for their work with the Allied Control Commission.

I remain

Sincerely yours,

5/4/45

TRANSLATION

Rome, July 8th 1944

Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission

E O M E

The writer of this letter mother of young Mario VICARIO, son of the late Camillo, born in Rome, in 1923, who has never belonged to the Fascist party, trusting your well known feelings of impartial justice expounds that follows:

During the summer of 1939, from July 15th to August 5th to be precise, under strong compulsion and irre-sistible conditions, my son Mario, then forced to be an avanguardista, (to-day he is a patriot because he refused to enlist with the Germans), went to the camp of Moena (Trento).

Trusting in the perfect assistance of the fascist personnel headed by Major Panatta and by the teachers of the gymnasium, and in my son's robust health, I gave my consent and waited calmly for the return of Mario, who came home feverish and looking ill in spite of his usual good health.

Briefly, I can say that a real calvary began then for me: in spite of strong treatments of all kind, injections, X-rays, analysis, etc made by Dr. Adolfo Paolini, Dr. Barbera and Prof. Signorelli, my son got worse during the winter, with severe pains in the left lung and symptoms of bronco alveolitis of a tuberculous nature, of which he is still suffering now.

I addressed a protestation to the Comando of the Fascist Group, via Matoponto n. 24 tel. 71973, who ordered a control sanitary visitato be made by Lt. Dr. Giuseppe Malato, living in via Virgo n. 27 tel. 71973.

Dr. Malato after a careful visit and an attentive examination of the prescriptions of the doctors, ie. Dr. Paolini, Adolfo, living in the Corso d'Italia, no 92 tel. 82666 - Dr. Anic Barbera, living in via Soane n. 22, tel 70064 and Prof. Signorelli Angelo, living in via Venti Settembre n. 68, tel. 481128, certified that young Vicario Mario, usually of a strong constitution, had really become ill in the camp, because of his being underfed and over-tired, and that the diagnosis of the doctors was correct.

On my protesting angrily, and asking to have my expenses and also an indemnity paid back, the Comando Federale (via Fornovo) Sanitation Office, to whom my request had been sent, answered that because of their admitted means, they regretted not to be able to give satisfaction to my just demands, and they gave only four boxes of Viebiol phials, (I still keep the said boxes), in spite of the general principle benefits printed on his card of the Gioventu Italiana del Littorio.

This concession may well be called a provocation, when I think of the millions accumulated by some Fascists (?) who later on tried to escape while my son's health is now for ever ruined because of a crazy camping organization where he suffered from hunger and want in spite of fine promises.

I could not go on pressing the matter on the General Direction of the Foro

under strong compulsion and irre-sistible conditions, my son Mario, then forced to be an avanguardista, (to-day he is a patriot because he refused to enlist with the German), went to the camp of Moana (Trento).

Trusting in the perfect assistance of the fascist personnel headed by Major Funetta and by the teachers of the gymnasium, and in my son's robust health, I gave my consent and waited calmly for the return of Mario, who came home feverish and looking ill in spite of his usual good health.

Briefly, I can say that a real calvary began then for me: in spite of strong treatments of all kind, injections, X-rays, analysis, etc made by Dr. Adolfo Paolini, Dr. Barbera and Prof. Signorelli, my son got worse during the winter, with severe pains in the left lung and symptoms of bronco alveolites of a tuberculous nature, of which he is still suffering now.

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Dr. Malato after a careful visit and an attentive examination of the prescriptions of the doctors, ie. Dr. Paolini, Adolfo, living in the Corso d'Italia, no 92 tel. 82666 - Dr. Emilio Barbera, living in via Scarna n. 22, tel 70084 and Prof. Signorelli Angelo, living in via Venti Settembre n. 68, tel. 481128, certified that young Vicario Mario, usually of a strong constitution, had really become ill in the camp, because of his being underfed and over-tired, and that the diagnosis of the doctors was correct.

On my protesting angrily, and asking to have my expenses and also an indemnity paid back, the Comando Federale (Via Fornovo) Sanitation Office, to whom my request had been sent, answered that because of their limited means, they regretted not to be able to give satisfaction to my just demands, and they gave only four boxes of Visbiol phials, (I still keep the said boxes), in spite of the general principle benefits printed on his card of the Gioventu Italiana del Littorio.

This concession may well be called a provocation, when I think of the millions accumulated by some fascists (?) who later on tried to escape while my son's health is now for ever ruined because of a crazy camping organization where he suffered from hunger and want in spite of fine promises.

I could not go on pressing the matter on the General Direction of the Foro Mussolini because of the delay of some so-called hierarchs, and because of the well known crisis which took place.

Trusting your fair judgement, I appeal to you as a victim of the fascio to obtain a suitable reimbursement of my expenses which amounted to L. 10.000 in 1939, and an indemnity in proportion with the chronic illness of my only son, who was exempted from pre-military service, and compulsory work, because of bronco alveolites of the left side of a tuberculous nature.

I enclose an eloquent certificate of Dr. Paolini bearing witness to this unfortunate controversy, a certificate of the Hygiene and Sanitation Office

Handwritten signature

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Which declares that my son suffers from "bronco alveolite" of the left side, and a card of the fascio bearing the general principle benefits.

Trusting in your loyalty and justice, I beg you to listen favourably to my protestation; I remain,

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Peschina Ester, widow Vicario

Via Callia - 95 - Rome

CAPTAIN ELLERY W. STONE
Acting Chief Commissioner of the
Allied Control Commission

Trans. E.C.

5/2/4

DOCT. PROF. ADOLFO PAOLINI
Corso d'Italia 92,
Tel. 82-666

Rome 4 - 7 - 44

I certify that young Vicario Mario, son of the late Camillo, aged 19 went to the Meana camp (Province of Trento), in 1939, (from July 15th to August 9th), made ascensions and exerted himself in other ways. He came back from the camp ill and under-fed, suffering from a bronchial catarrh which grew worse during the months of October-November. In January - February 1940, he caught bronco-pneumonia (left lung), and then pleuritis; after these illnesses, he was never well again and has now got "alveolites" of the apex of the left lung, of a tubercular nature.

Before he went to the camp, Vicario Mario that I know since he was a child, was always well and never coughed.

His present illness is therefore the consequence of the treatment he had to put up with in the camp.

Rome 4 - 7 - 44

/s/ Dr. Paolini Adolfo

4422

GOVERNATORATO

DI ROMA

IGIENE E SANITAZIONE

After medical examination and after establishing his personal

identity, we certify that:

Mr. Vicario Mario

son of the late Camillo

born on 20 - I - 1925 in Rome

suffers from specific "bronco alveolite" of the left side

for which reason we judge him permanently unfit for compulsory work.

Delivered in conformity with the M. D. 51/10/1942 n.1611

THE DIRECTOR SANITATION OFFICER

/s/ Illegible

Roma, 28 - 2 - 1944

224

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