Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

ACC

10000/141/840

CENTRAL CO
OCT. 1944 –

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

10000/141/840

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION
OCT. 1944 – APR. 1946

1946 FILE		
DATE	MINUTE SHEET NO.	PAGE

16 Apr.

Minute N.69

To : CA Section

609

1. Reference your minute 68 and proposed draft letter at folio 62A I am making this comment:

2. I had a telephone conversation with Col. Bright on 11 April, principally in connection with getting a replacement for the Prefect of Udine, who had submitted his resignation. Col. Bright brought up the question of the position of the CLN in his province. He raised the same points that he did in the letter to you of 7 April (Fol.61A). I answered him practically along the same lines as you have in your draft at Fol. 62A. Frankly I was a little bit amazed at the questions he raised concerning the status of the CLN, inasmuch as the policy on this had long been establised and should have been known to every Provincial Commissioner by now. In answer to his queries I pointed out that as far as AMG is concerned the position of CLN was the same after the elections as it was before the elections, namely, that of an extra-governmental body - a group of parties representatives, which might wish to give advice on various governmental matters, which advice could be accepted or ignored by the Provincial Commissioners. The fact that elections had taken place and the Municipal councils had been elected have the effect of weakening the position of the CLN since PCs now could refer less to the CLN or not all as he saw fit. The question of dissolution of the CLN should never enter the picture except when they attempt to do something contrary to direct orders of AMG or interfere with the administration by AMG directly. I also told Col. Bright that it was not incumbent upon us to request the Italian Government for a definition of the position of CLN nor did we intend to do so. All this was elementary and being so well known, or should be, to PCs, I saw no reason to have a directive issued as Col. Bright requested setting forth the status of CLN. However I was not aware that a letter had already been sent posing certain questions.

3. So far as your letter is concerned, which is obviously necessary in view of Col. Bright's letter, I agree with it fully. The only correction I suggest be made is in the last paragraph. I strongly suggest that you strike out the clause "if you are in agreement with the foregoing". I think that whether Col. Bright is in agreement or not your statement as to the position and your proposal not to take any further action should stand.

4. I should like to make one further comment of Col. Bright's letter.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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4. I should like to make one further comment of Col. Bright's letter. I question the propriety of his sending a copy of his letter to all those indicated in his distribution list. His letter having been sent to you, he should thereupon wait a response after which he would be in a position, if he so desired, to inform the CLOs and other officers as to the position. Why 13 Corps has been drawn in is beyond my comprehension. You may suggest to Col. Bright that since he has given his letter such a wide distribution, that he likewise give same distribution to your response.

R. R. Temple, Major

RALPH R TEMPLE
Major,
Direc tor, Localt Gvt.S/C

4-495

RRT/an

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Minute No.68

To: LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION.

With reference to FC/Udine's letter at 61, I propose a letter as at draft at 62A. Any comments - if ND please have typed.

15th April, 1946.

M. CARR, Brigadier.
VP. CA Section.

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7. Recently a request had been made by Regional Commissioners for the replacement of non-career Prefects in the Provinces of Savona and Milan. In the case of Savona the Italian Government countered with the proposal that the incumbent non-career Vice-Prefect Vicario be made Prefect. This proposal was rejected however by the Regional Commissioner who insisted upon the appointment of a career Prefect. The Italian Government was thereupon again asked on 4 December to submit such a nomination.

8. The request for a replacement of the Prefect of Milan was submitted to the Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of the Interior on 13 December. It was pointed out that the RC had expressed his opinion that it was desirable to have a career man appointed and particularly asked that a Dr. Trinchero former Prefect of Como be considered. It was pointed out, however, that the Allied Commission was not insisting on any particular type of appointment or specific person - this was a decision for the Italian Government to make. The viewpoint of the RC was presented since he was the Allied Commission's man on the spot. This matter was similarly discussed with the new Minister of the Interior at a courtesy call which I paid on him on 15 December. It is interesting to note that the Chief of Cabinet, after the interview, explained to me what was perfectly obvious to me, i.e. that there was a division of opinion on the subject of career or non-career Prefects between the new Minister who is a Socialist and the Under-Secretary who is a Christian-Democrat. Apparently it was hoped that the influence of the Allied Commission could be brought to bear on this internal struggle.

9. It should be observed that although the Ministry of the Interior, when a request for a substitution of a Prefect is made, nominates such persons, the approval of the entire Council of Ministers must be secured. The opinion of the present Prime Minister cannot be said to represent the viewpoint of the Italian Government, any more than the opinion of his predecessor could be so represented. This is true even though the last Prime Minister was also the Minister of the Interior.

10. I respectfully repeat my advice against the raising of the entire subject however generally or harmlessly we try to present it at this stage. I suggest that we merely continue to secure nominations for the two Prefectures for which requests have been made, i.e. Savona and Milan. Negotiations in connection with these vacancies have already been made and the matter is in hand.

11. This matter was previously resolved as you will note from fos. 53, 57, 58 and 59.

107

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607

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11. This matter was previously resolved as you will note from fos. 53, 57, 58 and 59.

R. R. Temple, Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE, Major
Director, Local Government S/C.

RRT/ww

X-495

67.

Discussed with Ex. Comm. 19/12. No action will be taken except to get new Prefects in MILAN and SAVONA approved and in office as early as possible.

19/12/45.

M. Low Beer, P.C.A.S.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

MINUTE SHEET NO. 16

DATE	(65)	PAGE
6 Sept.	Note – fo. 58 sent to Ex. Commr's. Office thro' CA Sectn. CSO to Ex. Commr. considered a shorter letter desirable; & that reply should be sent by CAS. fo. 59 drafted by CSO, CAS + agreed with Director LGS/C. CJS	58 59
	(66)	
19.Dec.45	TO: CAS. MR2 1. Herewith a draft of a letter (fo.60) from the Chief Commissioner to the Prime Minister with regard to replacement of Prefects, prepared at the request of the Executive Commissioner. At his direction I have inserted para 2 thereof. 2. However I wish respectfully to point out that I strongly advise against the raising of the entire subject of the replacement of Prefects at this stage with the transfer of territory so imminent. I believe that there is nothing to be gained by taking the initiative now or even responding to the original suggestion of the Prime Minister. 3. On the contrary I feel that it would give rise to much confusion and may make us the subject of an accusation that we are entering into a political tug-of-war which is apparently taking place within the Government itself on this subject. 4. As a practical matter it is extremely doubtful whether any replacements at all can take place in the AMG Provinces before the turn-over; before names of substitutes are submitted they must be approved by the Council of Ministers. With the Christmas holidays taking place shortly it is doubtful whether much can be done. Furthermore noneof the Regional Commissioners has been consulted on this move and there is reason to believe that they would oppose it because of the confusion that would take place and also because of the possibility that it would be construed as a lack of appreciation for the good work that many non-career Prefects have done in the Northern Provinces. One Regional Commissioner as a matter of fact, the RC of Piemonte, has opposed a proposal of the RC of Novara that the Prefect of that Province be replaced by a career Prefect on the very ground that the transfer of territory was too imminent. 5. The responsibility for the replacements of Prefects will be the Italian Government's in two weeks and I do not believe that we ought to do anything which would be construed as trying to influence the Italian Government in this regard at this stage.	606

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788221

CSO, CAS + Apollo and Bucelli R&S/C. [illegible]

(66)

19.Dec.45 TO: CAS.

1. Herewith a draft of a letter (to 60) from the Chief Commissioner to the Prime Minister with regard to replacement of Prefects, prepared at the request of the Executive Commissioner. At his direction I have inserted para 2 thereof.

2. However I wish respectfully to point out that I strongly advise against the raising of the entire subject of the replacement of Prefects at this stage with the transfer of territory so imminent. I believe that there is nothing to be gained by taking the initiative now or even responding to the original suggestion of the Prime Minister.

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5. The responsibility for the replacements of Prefects will be the Italian Government's in two weeks and I do not believe that we ought to do anything which would be construed as trying to influence the Italian Government in this regard at this stage.

6. In the 30 Provinces outside of Venezia Giulia under AMG control there have been 3 replacements of non-career Prefects with career Officials, namely in the Provinces of Rovigo, Cremona and Varese. In each case the career Prefect was requested by the Regional Commissioner, but in each case the agreement of the C.L.N. was secured. In Aosta the original appointment was that of a career Prefect - also with the approval of the C.L.N.

606

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. [illegible]

61.

V.P. Civil Affairs Section.

Will you please prepare answer to RC's letter in accordance with minutes 36 - 58 - 60 for signature of Ex Com.

CSO

1/9/45. 62 to Executive Commissioner

LG.

for action please

CA - S
1 SEP. 1945

63.

Director: 605

1. Please see minutes 34 to 62 which arise out of Brig.Dunlop's letter on the CLN at folio 53. 53

2. I have prepared a draft reply to RC's, as directed by minutes 61 and 62. It is at folio 58 for your approval and upward transmission. 58

3. There are two observations :-

(a) I have said nothing in the draft about the suggestion (made in several minutes) that we might substitute career Prefects for some of the non-career ones, because -

(i) RC does not mention it in his letter; and
(ii) it has been decided to drop the idea - see minute 58

(b) I have rather played down the point that CLNs would go out of existence after local elections. This seems to me to overlook the Prefect who has a bigger share in local government than all the elected bodies put together.

4 Sept. 45

C.G.R.WILLIAMS. Major.

64

To Cos

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

1/9/45.

CSO

62 To Executive Commissioners

LG.

for action please

CA.S.
1 SEP. 1945

63.

Director:

605

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53

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4 Sept. 45

C.G.R.WILLIAMS. Major.

64

To. CAS.

In accordance with your instruction at minute 62 a draft reply has been prepared for the approval of Ex.Com as is at folio 58.

L.G.S.C.
4 Sep. 45

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 799-021

57.

To: VP, CAS

Referring to our discussion , it is agreed that no meeting shall be held on this subject at the present time; that Civil Affairs Section will determine specifically what prefects referred to in minute 39 should be replaced and when that has been done the matter should be reexamined.

4
NDF

20/8/45
1235 hrs.

29 Prefects

58.

To: Chief Commissioner

VP, CAS and I have discussed at some length the future of the CLN and the possible replacement of non-career prefects prior to the termination of AMG. The advice of the Political Advisers has also been sought and their views were expressed in minutes 37 and 55. While it is highly probable that prefects will come more and more under the domination of local CLNs after the departure of AMG, it is believed unwise to approach the Italian Government with any suggestion that the CLN, which at present has no legal status, should be given any formal legal position, either advisory or otherwise and should be given any remuneration from public funds for the services of its members. The CLNs should normally go out of existence after the holding of local elections and in any case it is thought our efforts would most likely prove futile.

604

It would perhaps be helpful to the Prime Minister if AMG could appoint career prefects to replace some of the less satisfactory non-career prefects presently functioning in AMG territory. However, by the time we shall have determined which prefects should be replaced and our recommendations or suggestions have been made to the Prime Minister and career prefects selected for their replacement, if he agrees, and the actual appointments to office are made, we shall have in all probability in the meantime turned back the territory to the Italian Government. The time factor will simply not permit this to be done.

The Regional Commissioners have under constant review the question of the changes in prefectural appointments. There are thirty prefectural appointments in the four regions of the North and two of these have already been filled by career officials.

It is, therefore, recommended that no action be taken on Brigadier Dunlop's letter at 53 and on Brigadier Upjohn's minute 39.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

To: Chief Commissioner.

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It is, therefore, recommended that no action be taken on Brigadier Dunlop's letter at 53 and on Brigadier Upjohn's minute 39.

7
N.E.F.

22/8/45

59.
Agreed + noted by CC
AUG 22 1945 1755

60.
CSO
We should reply to R.C. Van Regia accordingly

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 770021

TO : Executive Commissioner

The basis for this minute is a letter from the R.C. VEnezie who submits for consideration the desirability and possibility of obtaining from the Italian Government a declaration on the duties and responsibilities of the CLN after the 1st September.

Polad A expresses the view that without instructions from our Governments, we should not urge the Italian Government to any action on this matter. (Minute 37)

Polad B takes the view that if we approach the Italian Government they will merely point to the 6-party agreement of June the 2nd. (Minute 38)

Both Polads agree that the CLNs are going to exert pressure on Prefects and other officials but do not consider that any action can usefully be taken.

The point surely is that the CLN has no legal standing but is unlikely to be relegated to its appropriate position until after the elections have takenplace. Before that date, any pressure from this Commission will be abortive and after that date the CLNs will automatically take up their correct status.

It was however suggested to me, when on tour, that Parri's task after AMG ceases would be eased if AMG put in now, at the request of the Govt, career Prefects in place of some of the worst non career Prefects at present holding office. I think the idea is sound. Shall I speak to Parri and see if he would like to avail himself of this suggestion?

9/8

9 Aug 45

S. 11/8

G.P. UPJOHN Brig,
VP CA Section

Chief Commissioner.

~~SS~~ 55

603

Attached is submitted for your ~~signature~~/information/~~approval~~.

Please read f S 3 + minutes 36 - 39 under.

I agree with V.P. CAS. but would like to discuss with R.C., V.P. & yourself.

PK/11/8

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

matter. (Minute 37)

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VP CA Section

Chief Commissioner.

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Please read f & 3 & minutes 36 - 39 under.

I agree with V.P. CAS. but would like to discuss with R.C., V.P. myself.

17th Aug

Noted by CC. In regard to min 55 the CC desires that you arrange a meeting to discuss this problem - (VP-CAS, Ex Com, & CC).

P.M. Stearns
Maj AGD

30 to CC

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entitled by the representatives of the political parties shall continue to exercise advisory functions alongside the Prefects until such time as the normal organs of local administration can be formed after democratic elections, (2) other peripheric CsLN, where they exist, shall resume their exclusively political character + (3) steps will be taken to expedite the transformation of factory committees into such technical + syndicalist organs as may seem to be required by production needs + social justice."

2. I feel sure that Brig. Dumbs is right in thinking that the CsLN are going to exert pressure on Prefects + other officials, but I don't see how we can stop it. If the Italian Govt. were sufficiently to endorse the six-Party agreement of June 2nd, + if we could produce concrete evidence of the CsLN having exceeded their functions as defined in (1) above, we might make a protest to the Ital. Govt. so long as AMG is in force. Once AMG ceases, we can only offer advice.

602

7/viii/45

V.P. Civil Affairs Section.

(A. S. HALFORD)
Asst. Political Adviser (Grs)

MINUTE SHEET

TO: Political Adviser (A), ✓ 36
Political Adviser (B).

Please see Folios 53 and 54.

1. Brig. Dunlop puts certain questions regarding the future of Italy and the Executive Commissioner instructs me to obtain your views on the Brigadier's paper and to submit a memorandum to form a basis for discussion.

2 My feeling is that the first paragraph of Brig. Dunlop's letter puts us on the wrong approach from the very first sentence, unless he means to ask whether it is permissible for us to advise the Italian Government as to the attitude they should adopt towards CLNs. I cannot entirely accept his point that we had no previous experience of a powerful CLN, although it is quite true to say that they had an opportunity to establish themselves far more strongly in the North than elsewhere, for as we know from our experience in Rome there is precedence for CLN interference with the Prefects even as far South as this.

3 It is my understanding that this Commission will not advise the Italian Government as to whether they set up a Regional or Federal organisation as that is entirely an affair of their own.

601

4 The point, surely, is that the CLN, which has no legal standing, must be relegated to its position as a political organisation and divorced entirely from the executive. I cannot help feeling that although Brig. Dunlop gives a very correct analysis of the situation, it is a state of affairs which cannot be much altered until the CLNs are relegated to their appropriate status which is likely to happen when the elections take place. As I see it, the point which we will discuss with the Chief Commissioner is whether it is desired to urge the Italian Government to definite action.

5 Will you kindly let me have your comments so that I may draft a memorandum as ordered.

C. D. Bonham Carter
for C.R. UPJOHN, Brig., 2.7.61
VP CA Section.

37

31 Jul 43.

The problem of local government in Italy and its relation to the Central Government is fundamental and one which, I believe, is being considered by the Allied Governments on the diplomatic side. I believe we should not try to force the Government's hand on this question at this time by trying to obtain a definition of local CLN powers. It is inevitable that they will have considerable influence on local government until the local elections are held. Without instructions from our Governments I believe we should not urge the Italian Government to action on this subject.

J. Wilkes Jones

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 770021

Executive Commissioner thereto [illegible]
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R. D. Bonham Carter 2/61

for C.R. UPJOHN, Brig.,
VP CA Section.

31 Jul 45.

37

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J. Wallace Jones
Pol. Ad. (AC)

38

August 6, 1945.

I agree with § 4 of Mr. Bonham-Carter's minute. There is really no question of "defining the powers of the C.L.N." They have no legal status. If we ask the It. Govt. to take action, they will reply very probably on the lines of the six-Party agreement of June 2nd — namely that "(1) the provincial & communal C.L.N. constituted

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MINUTE SHEET NO. 10.

DATE	Minute (34) (Cont'd)	PAGE
	5. Since dictating the above, Folio 54 has come in. May I speak please?	54

C.G.R.Williams, Major
Local Govt. Sub-Commission

30.JUL.45 | TO. CS.O CAS. 35

Re folio 54. We have spoken. I am in agreement with Minute 34 above.

However I can add that C.A.O's were speaking in terms of the territory now handed back to I.G. Certainly as far South as Rome, and FLORENCE had a particularly vigorous one. So far NO 600 difficulties appear to have arisen as hand-over of territory.

L.G.S.C.

R.R. Wright Brig.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759027

MINUTE SHEET NO. 9

DATE	(30)	PAGE
5 May	Director For your info., at fo. 43 is the copy of the directive of SCAO & Army on the CLN question, which he gave me on my recent tour. I see nothing in it which conflicts with the CCAO's directive of 27 April (at fo. 33) which, I presume, supersedes it. CGS	43 33
	(31)	
24 May	Director There are 46-46C please as my memo. thereon at fo. 47 CGS Maj Williams	46-46C 47
	For Director – Please see item (3) on my comment. RRT.	
	(32)	599
26 MAY	Noted. R.R. Cripps Col. No. ACTION. Copy of agenda in possession of C.C. RRC.	
	(33)	
2 June	D/Director Fo. 48 will interest you I think – esp. the passages underlined. It is a copy of a censor's intercept, which I thought worth while copying for this file. If the CLNs would only act up to this, we'd have no trouble! CGS Read with interest. Thanks. RRT.	48
	(34)	
28 July 45	TO: Director	
	1. See Brigadier Dunlop's memorandum at Folio 53, please	53
	2. He points the need for a definition of the future of Local Government in Italy and, more specifically, poses the following questions:	
	a) is the Prefectural System to continue? If so, the CLNs ought to go,	

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as my recent Fonr. I see nothing in it which conflicts with the CCAO's directive of 27 April (at fo. 33) which, I presume, supersedes it. CGS

33

24 May — Director (35)

These are for 46-46C please & my memo. thereon at fo. 47 CGS

46-46C
47

For Director — Please see folio 53 & my comments RRT.

599

(32)

24 May — N.S.A. R.R. Cripps Cl. — No. Action. Copy of agenda in possession of C.C. (35) RRC.

D/Director

2 June — fo. 48 will interest you I think - esp. the passages underlined. It is a copy of a censorship intercept, which I thought worth while copying for this file. If the CLNs would only act up to this, we'd have no trouble! CGS

48

Read with interest. Thanks. RRT.

(34)

28 July 45 — TO: Director

1. See Brigadier Dunlop's memorandum at Folio 53, please

53

2. He points the need for a definition of the future of Local Government in Italy and, more specifically, poses the following questions:

   a) is the Prefectural System to continue? If so, the CLNs ought to go.
   b) are Prefects to be replaced by some elected body on which the present members of the CLNs would probably sit? If so, the Government ought to say so.
   c) If CLNs are to continue, their status and functions ought to be defined.

3. I agree entirely with this analysis of the situation, which is not new to us. We have, in fact, been pressing for some 9 months for the Italian Government to say what their Local Government policy is, in connection with the elections.

4. My views could be summarized in the words which the judge uses so so often - "I agree and have nothing to add".

(Cont'd).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 776021

MINUTE SHEET NO. 8

DATE	(27)	PAGE
Apr. 14.	Director 1. In accordance with the verbal instructions you gave me on 10 April, I have re-arranged & shortened a little the draft in the C.L.N. The new draft is at fo. 32. 2. The new draft is actually about the same length as the old: but this is because a para has been added at the end as to what the attitude of AMG should be to any popularly elected Giunte they may encounter. See file AC/47/4/LG herewith.	32.
	(28)	
apr. 16	maj. W— Draft approved (P. 32). Please see fo. 26 para B of Piedmont Handbook. CRT D/Director L.G. S/C	598
	(29)	
Apl. 17.	To. C.A.S. (att. C.S.O.) In View of our conversation this morning with V.P. you may wish to see and approve in advance the proposed paragraphs in the C.L.N for in-Corporation in the consolidated directive of L.G. S.C. They are at folio 32. Para 56 deals with the unofficially elected Giunte & Esecutivi who has been inserted in-	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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(28)

apl. 16 Maj. W — Draft approved (P. 32). Please see fo 26 para 8 of Piedmont Handbook.

EBT
S/Director LG S/C

598

(29)

Apl. 17. To. C.A.S. (att. CSO)

In View of our conversation this morning with V.P. You may wish to see and approve in advance the proposed paragraphs in the C.L.N for in Corporation in the constituted directs of L.G. Sc. They are at folio 32.

Para 56 deals with the unofficially elected Quinte Corporate, which has been inserted in View of your 75/18/9/CA. 7 Apl. which is at folio 1 of AC/47/4/LG. attached. see also my minute 5 in that file.

A.R. Cripps Lt.

L.G.S.C.

No further action 22 Apl

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788121

Date | Minute sheet No. 7. | Page

23.

Jan. 11. Director.

1. To see notes of Tom interviews to day with Avr. Levi on 28.
2. For position regarding Central Committee see on this file 2 and 2C and 9A and on CAS File 9/201/CA, 1A (four documents) 3B (particulars) 3C & 3D.

Above on Paris Cable.

Jan 11 V.P.

(24)

28 for you to see should you so desire.
I explained the interviews verbally.
I understand you agree in general terms with my attitude.

Allen Dulles
Colonel.

(25)

Jan 13 L.G.

I entirely agree with 28.
The proper procedure is laid down correctly in para 5.

Apr. 8. Director

(26)

1. As you know, I am preparing, pursuant to VPs instructions a consolidation of all this S/Cs directives, including those as to CLN.
2. Our only directive on the CLN is at fo. 19. This now needs radical amendment & change in [illegible] 19.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Documents) 38 (partially) 3E & 3D.
Clerk on Files Cell.

Jan 11 V.P

(24)

28 for you to see should you so desire.
I referred the witnesses verbally.
I understand you agree in general 597
terms with my attitude.

[signature]
Colonel.

(25)

Jan 13 L.G.

I entirely agree with 28.
The proper procedure is laid down correctly in para 5.

Apr. 8. Director

(26)

1. As you know, I am preparing, pursuant to VPs instructions a consolidation of all this S/Cs directives, including those on the CLN.
2. Our only directive on the CLN is at fo. 19. This now needs 19.
radical amendment & change in tenour, in view of the discussion at the Acting President's Conference of 8/9 March (see file AC/18/B/LG at fos. 6A-B — herewith).
3. I have therefore prepared what is virtually a new directive, but keeping as close as possible to Mr Hopkinson's language (where relevant). My draft is fos. 31 - 31B. 31-31B.
4. It would be well, I think for this draft to be passed separately before it becomes absorbed in a lengthy consolidating document.

[signature]
Major
Ex. O. HQS/C.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Date

Minute Sheet N. 6

Page

(19)

Nov. 10

CAS

1. P 24 is a translation of an editorial in yesterday's "Avanti" regarding the Florence Comm. of liberation — PATERNO matter

2. The V. P. may be interested in the first para. which states that the Comm. is in Rome. Whether Gen. Keyes knows this - or sent them - are questions arising from the visit. The rest of the article is the usual argument for official recognition.

24

R R Temple, Capt
A/Director G.S.C.

(20)

11/11/44

L. G.

Bonomi was in the middle of a meeting & as our main Topic of discussion was concerned with another matter we had literally only 2 mins conversation on the Ch. of Florence. I stated that I thought relations were a little less strained between the prefect & the Ch. & he said that was his impression; he asked if we advised the removal of Paterno & I said NO; we agreed to let the matter run on for the time being in the hope of an approach to a rapprochement!

596

seen by T.

(21)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775027

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The rest of the article is the usual argument for official recognition.

B

R.K. Temple, Capt
A/Director L.G. S/C

(20)

11/15/44

L. G.

Berhamia was in the middle of a meeting & as our main Topic of discussion was concerned with another matter we had literally only 2 mins conversation in the Ch. h. of Florence. I stated that I thought relating were a little less strained between the prefect & the Ch. & he said that was this impression; he asked if we advised the removal of Patrino & I said NO; we agreed to let the matter run on for the time being in the hope of an approach to a rapprochement!

B

seen by T.

(21)

CAS

Folio p. 26 is for information of V.P. please.
In my opinion Prefect Patrino has done a stout job.

Director L.G. S/C

Nov. 25 -

(22)

V.P.

Agree. R.R. Temple Capt.

RET

CAS
25 Nov. 44

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

MINUTE SHEET No. 5.

DATE		Page

Nov. 1 CAS. (15)

1. Please refer pp. 22 – 20 incl.
2. In view of the broad issues of free speech free press etc, and the possible kick back at home, I should like to discuss this matter with the O.P. and possibly Political Section before any action is taken. Some understanding with the Prime Minister may have to be reached regarding the conduct of ~~X~~ his Cabinet members in AMF territory or regarding it.

R R Temple Capt.
a/Director
Local Govt. S/C

Nov 3 To Political Sec. (16)

555

Ref folios 20-22 + decision reached at C.O.S. meeting this morning. Will you please see Pumas + point out that such articles do no good + only hamper administration in forward military areas + ask him to use his good offices to prevent a recurrance.

To: Brig Wigglesworth, VP CA Sec: (17)

Nov. 7. I spoke to Sir. P. Umas yesterday. He took note and said must be careful speak to Sir.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

possible trick back at home, I should like to discuss this matter with the V.P. and possibly Political Section before any action is taken. Some understanding with the Prime Minister may have to be reached regarding the conduct of his Cabinet members in AMG territory or regarding it.

R R Temple Cpt.
a/Director
local govt. S/C

Nov 3 To Political Sec. (16)

Ref phog 20-22 & decision reached 595
at C.O.S. meeting this morng. Will you please see Pinnas & point out that such vehicles do no good & only hamper administration in forward military areas & ask him to use his good offices to prevent a recurrance.

To: Brig Whyte, VP CA Sec: (17) Q Reply

Nov. 7. I spoke to Lt. Pinnas yesterday. He took note and said he would speak to Lt. Bonanni and ask him to mention the matter to Topisati. He agreed that the letter was highly improper

VP has seen 8/11/ (18)

Nov. 7.
acting VP
Political Section

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

MINUTE SHEET No 24.

DATE		PAGE
	(10)	
11 Oct.	Noted. I hope the assurance is accurate.	
	(9) (11)	
18.Oct.	V.P. (1) Refer (10). I can guarantee nothing with the people I have to deal with	
	(2). You have already read 17. asked for it to be re. submitted.	
	(3) 15 - 11. with the possible of interest.	594
	(4). Comune di Firenze. I have telephoned for - will look it up translated as soon as received.	
	(8) (12)	
19 Oct.	Result when translation made.	
	(13)	
Oct. 21.	Adit The Prefecture has this in hand - The Comune translation. B. L	

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

(4) (11)

18.Oct. V.P. (1) Refer (5). I can guarantee nothing with the people I have to deal with

(2). You have already read 17. asked for it to be re. submitted.

(3) 15 - 11. will be possible of interest.

(4). Comune di Firenze. I have telephoned for will look it up translated as soon as received.

Rex Bruce
Colonel.

(8) (12)

19 Oct. Result of Com translation made.

(13)

Oct. 21. Ad.it The Prefecture has this in hand - The Comune translation ff. L

Oct. 24. V.P. (1) All translations of festival archive now in a separate file. 47

(2) I commend "Italia Nuova" to your notice. This is noticeable in Pro-Axis influences on round here.

(3) I recommend no action until effect of [illegible] 21.

19. also noted

listed. Segue. [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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Oct. 18. V.P (1) I fear the relevant report is at Tab. 4E. (8)

(2) It is quite my judgement. a mistake to move.

(3) It starts off with brave words & then ends in nothing or with doubt in Patrono.

(4) Togliatti his speeches were unfortunate but right. Col H. should know that he is NOT the Italian Govt.

(5) I doubt whether anything will be gained by pursuing the subject & recommend that we await developments subsequent to the promulgation of the Directive. (9)

L.G. All this is surely before we

Mr Allen Colonel

visit to Florence. I agree no action. GPeloy

V

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

O.K. 9.

To. COS (6)

Letter opposite is submitted for approval and signature (box in file).

~~Sqn~~ 4th + 4M on file copies.

(7)

R. R. Chipps
A.

DCOS

The direction as amended - & modified at AAI. should issue as a Policy A direction. With copies to all concerned.

MS/III/x.

292

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

MINUTE SHEET No. 1

DATE		PAGE
	(1)	
Oct. 8.	Note Contacted U.S. personally who offered any assistance R.H. with view to ascertainment of position only. L.	
	(2)	
Oct. 8.	Ed Catlett / understand I am have some more later after an interview with Pentzig?) please record them. thro. L.	
	(3)	
Oct. 9	Director: Nothing was contributed by Pirzio. He's to get a report from the Sec. of the Committee which he will forward to me. RET.	
	(4)	
Oct. 9	Director: Bubbi's (Patriots Bu) report came in to-day. See p. 3	3
	(5) RET.	
Oct. 10.	V.P I have made 3 abortive attempts to see H.P.H. but Bennett has on my behalf assured me in the P.M. house that the C.L.N. exists only in regard to Patriots has not other political or administrative functions whatever Alex B Clarke Capt.	

Minute No.70.

To: Executive Commissioner. 16th April, 1946.

With reference to PC Udine Province letter at 61A, you may wish to see Minute No.69 and the draft reply which I propose to send at 62.

I agree with Para 4 of Minute No.69. I am at a loss to understand why the PC should give such a wide distribution including HQ 13 Corps to a letter raising a question of policy.

M Carr Brig 14.4.46

M. CARR, Brigadier.
VP. CA. Section.

71.

Issue. Would you also tell Lt Col Bright that the customary fee regarding office.

17/4/46

To L&G D/C.
File returned. Please see folio 64. for Rear. maj
Ca Section
24/4.

72.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778237

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

64.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION.
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

Ref: ACC/h7/INT. 24th April, 1946

SUBJECT: Comitato Liberazione Nazionale.

TO: Provincial Commissioner
A.M.G. Udine Province. CONFIDENTIAL.

With reference to your 13/9 of the 7th April 1946, attention is drawn to the number of addressees to whom copies of your letter under reference were sent for information.

Your letter raised a matter of policy, and it is not considered that it was necessary or appropriate to send copies to all CAO's in the Province; nor is it clear why a copy was sent to Headquarters XIII Corps.

It is appreciated that the matter is probably of considerable interest to CAO's, but the correct procedure in such cases is to inform them of the ruling once it has been given on the subject and not to send them copies of all correspondence leading up to the decision.

It will be observed that copies of this Headquarters reply ACC/h7/INT of the 20th April 1946 were not send to all recipients of your letter under reference.

Will you please note the above for future guidance.

M. CARR, Brigadier.
V.P. C.A. Section.

589

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Ref. ACC/47/INT

20 April 46

SUBJECT : Comitato Liberazione Nazionale.

TO : Lt. Colonel H.N. Bright,
Provincial Commissioner,
A.M.G. Udine Province

Reference your PC/9 of the 7th April, 1946.

1. Before the termination of A.M.G. in Northern Italy (less Udine Province and Venezia Giulia) full consideration was given to the matter of raising with the Italian Government the question of some decision being taken or declaration made by the Italian Government as regards the responsibilities of CLNs and the policy it was proposed to adopt towards them when the territory was handed over.

It was decided at that time that no useful purpose would be served by making representations to the Italian Government on the subject.

Now that AMG has been terminated in the territories affected, the matter is one solely for the Italian Government and this Headquarters cannot be concerned in this question from a national standpoint. Information is that in Italian Government territory CLNs are rapidly ceasing to make use of the privileges previously exercised.

2. As regards Udine Province, the status of CLNs are unchanged and quite clear; they are political bodies having no legal status and no legal powers. In view of this it is considered that any attempt to define their responsibilities must give them at least some form of semi-official position and that, therefore, no good purpose would be served.

As regards dissolution of the organisation in Udine Province, it is pointed out that no action has so far been taken or found necessary by the Italian Government in this respect in the remainder of Italy. Action therefore in Udine Province unless for some urgent specific reason would not be advisable.

Difficulties with CLNs have arisen in the past in A.M.G.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788321

SUBJECT : Comitato Liberazione Nazionale.

TO : Lt. Colonel H.K. Bright,
Provincial Commissioner,
A.M.G. Udine Province

Reference your PC/9 of the 7th April, 1946.

1. Before the termination of A.M.G. in Northern Italy (less Udine Province and Venezia Giulia) full consideration was given to the matter of raising with the Italian Government the question of some decision being taken or declaration made by the Italian Government as regards the responsibilities of CLNs and the policy it was proposed to adopt towards them when the territory was handed over.

It was decided at that time that no useful purpose would be served by making representations to the Italian Government on the subject.

Now that AMG has been terminated in the territories affected, the matter is one solely for the Italian Government and this Headquarters cannot be concerned in this question from a national standpoint. Information is that in Italian Government territory CLNs are rapidly ceasing to make use of the privileges previously exercised.

2. As regards Udine Province, the status of CLNs are unchanged and quite clear; they are political bodies having no legal status and no legal powers. In view of this it is considered that any attempt to define their responsibilities must give them at least some form of semi-official position and that, therefore, no good purpose would be served.

As regards dissolution of the organisation in Udine Province, it is pointed out that no action has so far been taken or found necessary by the Italian Government in this respect in the remainder of Italy. Action therefore in Udine Province unless for some urgent specific reason would not be advisable.

Difficulties with CLNs have arisen in the past in A.M.G. territory, but these have not had serious effect and have always been surmounted.

You are the representative of Military Government and if CLNs endeavour to give advice within the terms of this Headquarters 33 directive 9/20.1/GA of the 27th April 1945, and such advice, owing to the elections having taken place or for some other reason is not now appropriate, the CLNs must firmly and tactfully be so informed.

It is not proposed to take any further action on your letter under reference.

M. Carr Bryades

M. CARR, Brig.
VP CA Section

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Copy to Ex Comm

8174

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

62A

DRAFT.

Ref:

SUBJECT: Comitato Liberazione Nazionale.

TO: Lt.Colonel H.N.Bright,
Provincial Commissioner,
A.M.G. Udine Province.

April, 1946.

Reference your PC /9 or the 7th April, 1946.

1. Before the termination of A.M.G. in Northern Italy (less Udine Province and Venezia Giulia) full consideration was given to the matter of raising with the Italian Government the question of some decision being taken or declaration made by the Italian Government as regards the responsibilities of CLNs and the policy it was proposed to adopt towards them when the territory was handed over.

It was decided at that time that no useful purpose would be served by making representations to the Italian Government on the subject.

Now that AMG has been terminated in the territories affected, the matter is one solely for the Italian Government and this Headquarters cannot be concerned in this question from a national standpoint. Information is that in Italian Government territory CLNS are rapidly ceasing to make use of the privileges previously exercised.

587

2. As regards Udine Province, the status of CLNs are

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

A.M.G. Udine Province. April, 1946.

Reference your PC /9 or the 7th April, 1946.

1. Before the termination of A.M.G. in Northern Italy (less Udine Province and Venezia Giulia) full consideration was given to the matter of raising with the Italian Government the question of some decision being taken or declaration made by the Italian Government as regards the responsibilities of CLNs and the policy it was proposed to adopt towards them when the territory was handed over.

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Now that AMG has been terminated in the territories affected, the matter is one solely for the Italian Government and this Headquarters cannot be concerned in this question from a national standpoint. Information is that in Italian Government territory CLNS are rapidly ceasing to make use of the privileges previously exercised.

587

2. As regards Udine Province, the status of CLNs are unchanged and quite clear; they are political bodies having no legal status and no legal powers. In view of this it is considered that any attempt to define their responsibilities must give them at least some form of semi-official position and that, therefore, no good purpose would be served.

As regards dissolution of the organization in Udine Province, it is pointed out that no action has so far been taken or found necessary by the Italian Government in this respect

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775021

in the remainder of Italy. Action therefore in Udine Province unless for some urgent specific reason cannot be taken advisable.

Difficulties with CLNs have arisen in the past in A.M.G. territory, but these have not had serious effect and have always been surmounted.

33

You are the representative of Military Government and in CLN's endeavour to give advice within the terms of this Headquarters directive 9/20.1/CA of the 27th April 1945, and such advice, owing to the elections having taken place or for some other reason is not now appropriate, the CLN's must firmly and tactfully be so informed.

~~In your communications with the foregoing~~ It is not proposed to take any further action on your letter under reference.

M. CARR. Brigadier.
VP. CA Section.

566

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
UDINE PROVINCE
OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER

6 1A

Tel. No: Udine 1516 Ext: 1

Date: 7 Apl 46

File No: PC/9.

9 APR 1946

Subject: Comitato Liberazione Nazionale.

To: P.V. Civil Affairs Section,
HQ Allied Commission, ROME.

is

1. I shall be glad to know if it intended to permit the Comitato Liberazione Nazionale to continue in existence and if so, whether the precise status, functions and powers of the organization may be defined.

2. In the past it has served a purpose as an advisory body, but after the elections I can see no reason for the existence of Cs.L.N. in their present form.

3. It is, however, apparent that they are somewhat loath to surrender their privilege of making recommendations for appointments in the Provincial and Communal administrations.

4. I appreciate that the question is one for consideration on a national footing, but as far as the Province is concerned I should like to express the hope that if the organization is not dissolved, its status and functions be defined beyond possibility of doubt, at the earliest opportunity.

H.N. BRIGHT, Lt. Col.,
Provincial Commissioner.

HNB/ca

Copy to: Legal Division, Udine Province.
Executive Commissioner. HQ AC. Rome.
HQ. 13 Corps MAIN.
HQ. 13 Corps REAR.
SPPSO. Udine Province.
All CAOs Udine Province.

585

ALLIED COMMISSION
1419
HEADQUARTERS

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

DRAFT

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

December 1945

My dear Mr.Prime Minister,

Requests have been made to the Ministry of Interior for the replacement of the Prefect of Savona by a career official and also for the filling of the vacancy in the office of Prefect of Milan caused by the appointment of the incumbent as Minister of Transport in the new Cabinet. The Allied Commission is still waiting to receive word of the proposed nominations of the Government.

In this connection I should like to suggest that if the Italian Government desires to make any changes of Prefects in any of the northern Provinces before the transfer of territory to your Government actually takes place, I shall be pleased to consider such nominations as may be communicated to me by your Ministry of Interior.

Yours very truly

Not to be sent
- see minute 67
ART
19 Dec 45

584

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

DRAFT

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

December 1945

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Yours very truly

583

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59

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

6 Sep 43

AG/47/AB

SUBJECT : Committees of National Liberation.

TO : HQ Venezia Region

1 The points raised by your letter ACI/825.16 of 23 Jul have been very fully discussed. It is thought that the Italian Government is fully aware of the position, you may have noticed that very recently in which the Prime Minister warned CLNs not to interfere in matters of "government". Their status is quite clear; they are political bodies having no legal status and no legal powers.

2 Under the circumstances, though the receipt of your letter is appreciated, it is considered that no useful purpose would be served by making representations to the Italian Government at the present time.

BY COMMAND OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER :

L. CARR, Brig.
Dy CA Section

Copy to : Chief Secn
Venezia Comm

582

5009

58

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

AC/47/LG

Not sent – see fo. 59.

September 1945

SUBJECT: Committees of National Liberation

TO : RC VENEZIE Region

1. I refer to your letter RXII/025.16 of 23 July on the subject of National Committees of Liberation. Your analysis and suggestions have been fully considered with the views of the two Political Advisers and of Civil Affairs Section; and the conclusions reached, which I summarize below, have been approved by the Chief Commissioner.

2. The whole of your letter clearly refers to the period after Allied Military Government has ceased to exist in the North. As you know, our position in relation to the Italian Government then becomes a purely advisory one. This fact is fundamental to the consideration of the problem you raise; and great care must be taken not to tender unsolicited advice to the Italian Government unless it is clearly necessary and likely to have practical effect.

3. The problem as to the position and responsibilities of the CLN cannot be considered in isolation from the wider question of the future constitution of the Italian State. Some such phenomenon as the CLN is to be expected in a country in which the normal means of expressing the popular will through representative institutions do@# not yet exist: and the development of a system of elections may be expected to have its effect upon the existence or at least the activities of such bodies. The governmental and administrative difficulties to which the existence of the CLNs gives rise are

581

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

1. I refer to your letter RXII/025.16 of 23 July on the subject of National Committees of Liberation. Your analysis and suggestions have been fully considered with the views of the two Political Advisers and of Civil Affairs Section; and the conclusions reached, which I summarize below, have been approved by the Chief Commissioner.

2. The whole of your letter clearly refers to the period after Allied Military Government has ceased to exist in the North. As you know, our position in relation to the Italian Government then becomes a purely advisory one. This fact is fundamental to the consideration of the problem you raise; and great care must be taken not to tender unsolicited advice to the Italian Government unless it is clearly necessary and likely to have practical effect.

3. The problem as to the position and responsibilities of the CLN cannot be considered in isolation from the wider question of the future constitution of the Italian State. Some such phenomenon as the CLN is to be expected in a country in which the normal means of expressing the popular will through representative institutions do# not yet exist: and the development of a system of elections may be expected to have its effect upon the existence or at least the activities of such bodies. The governmental and administrative difficulties to which the existence of the CLNs gives rise are, therefore, eminently ones for the Italians themselves to take the initiative in solving: and this Commission should be very chary of offering advice on the matter.

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4. Moreover, we know the Italian Government is tackling the wider problem of which the CLN question forms a part. They are developing their plans for the holding of both local ~~and national~~ elections and those for the Constituent Assembly: and the Chief Commissioner has indicated to the President of the Council

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 770021

58A

the importance of a speedy formulation of the Italian Government's policy on these matters and of the fullest consultation with the Commission. To go further and to ask for an isolated and immediate declaration as to the CLNs carries with it the danger of prejudicing the wider issues involved.

5. The present position of the CLNs is clear: they are political bodies with no legal status or powers. Any declaration that might be obtained from the Italian Government at the present time might have a result opposite to that desired. It would more probably emphasize their existence and reinforce their activities rather than diminish them.

6. On the whole, therefore, it is felt that any approach to the Italian Government such as you suggest would be impolitic at the present time and would be unlikely to produce a satisfactory result.

M. S. LUSH
Brigadier
Executive Commissioner.

CGRW/pgw

Copies to:

Chief Commissiorer
Executive Commissioner
Polad (A)
Polad (B)

580

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

47 C 58B

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Tel: 478190

AC/47/LG

3 September 1945

SUBJECT: Accounts--Lt. Col. Howard.

TO : G-1 (B)

1. Reference is made to your G-1(B)/16120/227/0 of 13 August, addressed to the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, and passed to this Sub Commission for necessary action.

2. It is believed that the circular to which Col. Belser refers may be CAS circular, reference 9/5.B/CA of 21 October 1944 (subject--Treatment of Comitati di Liberazione) of which a copy is annexed. May this please be forwarded to Col. Belser.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

R. R. Temple, Major

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

CGRH/pec
Encl. as in (2) above.

579

4989

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

57

41

ALLIED [redacted] COMMISSION

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

FILE No. .....

SUBJECT:

30 Aug 1945

TO : Director, Local Government S/C.

You may remember that we discussed the letter which the R.C. VENEZIE Region sent about getting the Italian Government to lay down regulations for CLNs and possibly pay them. It was decided to take no action as regards in principle putting career prefects in the whole of North Italy. Was any reply ever sent to R.C. VENEZIE Region to the[ir] letter?

M. CARR.
Brigadier.
VP CA Section.

578

4010

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

CONFIDENTIAL 56

Tel. Ext. 353

47

MEMORANDUM

13 August 1945

REFERENCE : G-1B/16120/227/0

SUBJECT : Accounts - Lt.Col. Howard

TO : Vice President, Legal S/C

1. In connection with a report by Lt.Col. Howard to AFHQ on the subject of AC accounts Perugia Province, a request has been made for the comments of Col. Belser thereon.

2. Col. Belser has stated that he cannot comment adequately on this matter unless he is in possession of certain documents.

3. Amongst these is a circular letter from Brig. Upjohn, dated it is thought in Oct 44, recognising the fact that in AMG territory, under international law, the Provincial Commissioner as the representative of the Military Governor, is supreme in his province.

4. May a copy of this circular letter please be supplied for transmission to Col. Belser.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ESTABLISHMENTS SECTION

K.A. Smith

J.C. HODGSON, Capt.
Lt.Colonel,
G-1(B)

ALLIED COMMISSION
ELO
DCLO
Chief Counsel
CJO /lg
Italian Section
CLERKS 14 AUG 1945

Spoke Capt. Smith & said only copy of doct. is on our CLN file, now in possession of Sec. Comm.

Filed calendar for 28 Aug. 5/7

2154

Cooke

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION 1 AUG
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel: 478800

AC/14018/5/PS

9 August 1945

SUBJECT : Issue of Improper Passes by C.L.N.A.I.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Lombardia Region,
(Attn: A.P.S.O.).

1. Transmitted herewith is a document issued by the C.L.N.A.I. to Signora Marcella Carlo which purports to authorise the holder (translation) :-

> "to circulate with any sort of means - night or day - beyond any zone limit, to carry fire arms, to ask the intervention from all organisations depending on the C.L.N., police officials, commands of the C.V.L., and, in exceptional cases from isolated volontoers, for arresting, perquisitions and requisitions."

2. The document does not show the date of issue nor the date of expiry.

3. The document purports to authorise matters which clearly can only be authorised by Allied Military Government or the Italian Government.

4. It is requested that steps be taken to secure the withdrawal and cancellation of all documents of this type issued by the C.L.N.A.I.

Major Wm. C. Ballance.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D. 576
Director

WCB/jwf

Copy to: Local Government Sub-Commission
~~Regional Commissioners, Liguria, Piemonte and Venezia~~
~~Regione (c/o HQ A.P.S.O.).~~
~~Ministry of Interior, Direzione Generale della P.S.~~

6456

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

54

28 JUL 1945

Ref: 308/68/EC.

27 July 45.

Subject: National Committees of Liberation.

To: VP, Civil Affairs Section.

Reference RC Venezia Region's paper on the above subject, RXII/025.16 of 23 July 45, a copy of which was passed to you. The Executive Commissioner directs that you should obtain the views of the Political Advisers on this paper and submit a memorandum to form the basis of discussion between himself and the Chief Commissioner.

May this memorandum please be prepared as soon as possible.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

L.G.
Confirming
phone conversation

5785

6585/LG

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CONFIDENTIAL

53

CA Sec

HEADQUARTERS
VENEZIE REGION
Allied Military Government
APO 394

25 LUG 1945

23 July, 1945

TO : H.Q., Allied Commission
(Attn: Executive Commissioner)

26 JUL 1945

SUBJECT : National Committees of Liberation.

FILE NO : AFI/G.5.16

1. I wish to submit for your consideration the desirability and possibility of obtaining from the Italian Government a declaration on the position and responsibilities of Cs.L.N. after the 1st of September.

2. At present the various Cs.L.N. in the Region are reasonably cooperative and certainly in most directions their activities can be kept under control by Provincial Commissioners. I do, however, wish to emphasize that the position of Cs.L.N. in Venezie Region, and possibly in the whole of North Italy, differs entirely from the state of affairs known in South and Central Italy. There, the Cs.L.N. ad not achieved any real power before the arrival of Prefects in the area and the development of the normal Italian system of local government. In the North, however, the Cs.L.N. had obtained considerable power among the population during the period of the resistance movement and, in some cases, had exercised executive authority for some days before the arrival of Allied troops and A.M.G. Experience at the time of our entry into the area showed that it would have been quite impossible to bring in career Prefects from the South. Instead local men, recommended by the Provincial Cs.L.N., were appointed by A.M.G. Many of these men had themselves been Presidents or leading members of the Cs.L.N. They have therefore felt themselves bound to pay considerable attention to the viewpoints of their former colleagues. Some are strong enough to take independent action, some not so strong. In any case the pressure exists.

574

3. I do not expect any difficult developments so long as A.M.G. remains in existence. Our close link throughout the Region and the independent position of Provincial Commissioners give, I think, sufficient guarantee. I do, however, anticipate that when A.M.G. ceases one of two things will happen. Either the Prefects will become the mere tools of the Provincial Cs.L.N.,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788237

FILE NO : A.II/0 3.16

1. I wish to submit for your consideration the desirability and possibility of obtaining from the Italian Government a declaration on the position and responsibilities of Co.L.N. after the 1st of September.

2. At present the various Co.L.N. in the Region are reasonably cooperative and certainly in most directions their activities can be kept under control by Provincial Commissioners. I do, however, wish to emphasize that the position of Co.L.N. in Venezia Region, and possibly in the whole of North Italy, differs entirely from the state of affairs known in South and Central Italy. There, the Co.L.N. had not achieved any real power before the arrival of Prefects in the area and the development of the normal Italian system of local government. In the North, however, the Co.L.N. had obtained considerable power among the population during the period of the resistance movement and, in some cases, had exercised executive authority for some days before the arrival of Allied troops and A.M.G. Experience at the time of our entry into the area showed that it would have been quite impossible to bring in career Prefects from the South. Instead local men, recommended by the Provincial Co.L.N., were appointed by A.M.G. Many of these men had themselves been Presidents or leading members of the Co.L.N. They have therefore felt themselves bound to pay considerable attention to the viewpoints of their former colleagues. Some are strong enough to take independent action, some not so strong. In any case the pressure exists.

574

3. I do not expect any difficult developments so long as A.M.G. remains in existence. Our close link throughout the Region and the independent position of Provincial Commissioners give, I think, sufficient guarantee. I do, however, anticipate that when A.M.G. ceases one of two things will happen. Either the Prefects will become the mere tools of the Provincial Co.L.N., or else there will be considerable friction between them. This, as I see it, can only be avoided by some definite decision now on the part of the Italian Government as to the policy they propose to adopt with regard to the Co.L.N.

4. It may well be for the future good of Italy that local government should depend upon the existence of locally elected Provincial or Regional bodies. If, however, such is to be the case, then it is desirable that a pronouncement to that effect be made for the composition of such bodies and for their due election

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798021

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5. If, on the other hand, the Prefectual system is to continue unchanged then the Government should take the responsibility of saying so. To assume that it is a satisfactory solution to say that the members of the Cs.L.N. can become members of the Giunta Provinciale is, in fact, no practical answer; for the Cs.L.N. as they exist today, feel themselves considerably more important and more powerful than was the case of the old Giunta.

6. A very important question centers round the provision of finance. In the resistance days the various Cs.L.N. received financial grants from the C.L.N.A.I. With these grants they paid their staff and probably paid the members of the C.L.N. Now that the grants have ceased, the Cs.L.N. are beginning to find themselves in financial difficulties and the only way in which they can continue an administrative existence is by raising contributions from the public. In far too many cases these contributions resemble all too closely forced subscriptions. If it is the intention that Cs.L.N. exist in future in Italy then their composition and organization must be laid down and government funds be made available for their proper maintenance.

7. Otherwise I believe that there is real danger that they will degenerate into party bodies maintained by graft and they will lose a great measure of public sympathy and support. You have no doubt already heard the cynical public exposition of the meaning of their initials, "COME DOG NOT."

Regional Commissioner

JED/lzc

LC DIST - 25 July 573

CA Sec

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SECRET.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

15 JUN 1945

14 June 1945.

Ref: 3201/EC.

15 GIU. 1945

SUBJECT: Payments to CIMAI.

TO : Civil Affairs Section,
Finance Sub-Commission.

P45

Reference previous correspondence on this subject, below please find a further extract from the Minutes of SACMED's 14th Meeting (Political) of 7th June at which this matter again came up for discussion:

"MINUTE No.3.

3. PAYMENTS TO CIMAI.

(Previous reference SAC (P) (45) 13th Meeting, Minute 2).

REAR ADMIRAL STONE reported that an examination of the statement submitted by Signor Longhi revealed that one further payment of 160,000,000 lire should be made to the CIMAI. Signor Longhi accepted that this payment would cover all outstanding obligations. Rear Admiral Stone had accordingly approached the Italian Prime Minister to request that these funds be made available and the latter had agreed.

THE DEPUTY SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

a. Directed that one final payment of 160,000,000 lire should be made from Allied funds to the CIMAI to discharge existing obligations.

b. Instructed the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, to ensure the reimbursement of the Allies, to this amount, by the Italian Government. "

572
6/123 b.g.

Lieut.Colonel,
Chief Staff Officer.

4900

/JG.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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RESTRICTED

1792
JUN 091095B

10 CIV. 1945

HOPKINSON

ALCOM (PLEASE PASS TO AGREED RECIPIENTS).

E/4330
JUN 0916408

PRIORITY

HEADQUARTERS
2 JUN 1945
4 C

RESTRICTED.

Following members of CLN Regional Deputation left for ROME yesterday by air.

MERLIGHETTI (Action party VENICE) ARTIOLI (Liberal LIGURIA) PONI (Socialist LOMBARDIA) SALIZZONI (Christian Democrat EMILIA) UGOLINI (Communist PIEMONTE).

MORANDI and BRUSCO (Christian Democrat) of CLN AI leave this morning by air.

HOPKINSON

DISTR

ACTION: Ex Commissioner 2
INFO: Chief Commissioner
30 to Chief Commissioner 2
CA Sec
Econ Sec
Poled (A)
Poled (B)
File

4456

571

RESTRICTED

6076/LG

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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AG/4/1/100/16

SUBJECT: Note of interview - Ministry of the Interior

DATE : 6 June 1945 -

PRESENT: H. E. Adalberto BERRUTI, Chief of Cabinet
Cav. Andrea CAMERA, Vice Chief of Cabinet
H. E. Mario MICALI, Director General of Personnel
Major Ralph R. Temple } Local Government S/C
Capt. W. I. Cunningham }
Sig. Arrigo NIKE, interpreting

1. I took up with BERRUTI the request of the Regional Commissioner, Emilia Region, to arrange a meeting between the newly appointed Prefects of Emilia Region and the appropriate officials of the Government. I indicated to BERRUTI that HQ did not think the time appropriate. BERRUTI agreed, stating that it was desirable to wait until the composition of the Government was settled. (I have instructed Capt. Cunningham to bring this to the attention of the Regional Commissioner, and the matter will be taken up again later.)

2. Bologna. A request came in over the telephone from Major Freese that a Vice Prefect Vicario was required for Bologna Province. I took this matter up with BERRUTI and MICALI at the Ministry; and MICALI stated that DESIENA would be the Government's nominee, as soon as there was a judgment concerning his epuration. This was expected to be done Saturday, 9 June. I told BERRUTI that Capt. Cunningham was leaving Monday for Bologna and that I should like to have a nominee by then. He said he would telephone us on Sunday.

3. At the VP's request, I asked BERRUTI whether there was any plan contemplated on the part of the Government to enact a Decree conferring powers on the CLN. BERRUTI said that the present position was to regard the CLN as a consultative body but not given any legal powers as such. In other words, he said the position would be what it is today. He thought a [redacted] Decree might be enacted setting forth this attitude. I asked what effect he thought this might have on the local government bodies which have been established, namely, Giunte Comunali and Deputazione Provinciale--whether the CLN would substitute these bodies. He said there would be no effect at all since the CLN was not a legal body and there was no intention to have them supplant legally established organs. (This matter was brought to the attention of the VP.)

RRT 570

RALPH R. TEMPLE, Major
Deputy Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RRT/pac

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: 1753

Date/Time of Origin: JUNE 071835B

8 JUN 1945

Message Centre No: E/4063

Date Time Rec'd: JUNE 080830B

Precedence: URGENT

FROM: IV CORPS FROM DOPCIPSOM

TO: AIDCM FLEAGE PASS TO ALLIED REGIMENTS

INFORMATION

SECRET

SECRET

Congress of Regional Committees of National Liberation of Northern ITALY covering LOMBARDIA; PIEMONTE, LIGURIA, VENEZIA, EMILIA and TOSCANA opened yesterday in MILAN. Agenda consists of (1) relations in internal political field (2) consultative functions of CLN (3) relations of CLN with public administration and in particular prefects (4) activities of industrial CLNS (5) urgent problems of supply, unemployment etc.

President of C L N A I BONOMI opening session outlined action taken by C L N A I in ROME and MILAN to secure formation of new government and after criticizing liberals recent action in ROME he welcomed declaration of parties of the second June which he said placed beyond all doubt usefulness of C L N in participating in reconstruction and democratic revival of political life.

Dist

Action - CA Sec

Info - Chief Commissioner
Exec Comm
Econ Sec
File

8 JUN 1945

569

Local Government

SECRET

ACTION

48

CONFIDENTIAL

Civil Censorship Group

FROM: Comitato Centrale di Liberazione Nazionale

TO : Dr. RUSSO Domenico - 3 Rue Ancelle - Neully S. Seine - France

DATE: 16 April 1945

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL NATIONAL

COMMITTEES OF LIBERATION

" .....as you may wish to be informed of Central National Committee of Liberation activities over these last few months, I am enclosing a copy of our official acts on various political questions ..."

Excerpt from enclosure:

RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING THE CONSTITUTION AND ATTRIBUTIONS

OF THE PROVINCIAL N. C. L.

I CONSTITUTION

The provincial NCL will be made up of one or two delegates from each of the following parties: Communist, Action, Democratic, Labour, Christian Democratic, Liberal, Socialist.

Should anyone of the above parties have no local representatives, the NCL will function without the participation of delegates from the missing party. If, later on, the missing party nominates local representation, its delegates will be authorized to become members of the provincial NCL.

underlined by Col

Parties not included in the above list will be authorized to send delegates to the NCL only if they were represented at the NCL during the period of "underground" activities. If they were not thus represented all such applications are to be referred to the Central NCL for decision.

Each provincial NCL has to inform the Central NCL of its composition, indicating the names of its delegates and the political party of each one.

Delegates to the provincial NCLs will be chosen by their parties. Political honesty and capacity, administrative rectitude and good precedent moral conduct are required. Each party will have to guarantee its representatives' suitability to become a member of the provincial NCL. Should cases arise in which a solution cannot be arrived at locally, the Regional NCL or the Central NCL will be referred to in order that a decision be taken.

Underlined by Col

We believe each party will be able to nominate as provincial delegate to the NCL a person, who has never been a member of the Fascist party. Should no such person be found, the delegate must be chosen from among persons who never had any special assignments or rank in the Fascist Party. Persons who belonged to the Fascist Republican Party are not admitted to the NCL. In case of controversy the Central NCL will be appealed to for decision.

Political and administrative assignments with their own parties are not incompatible with the functions of the delegates to the NCL. However prefects, mayors and chairmen of provincial deputations cannot become members of the NCL. Special importance, in divergence with the above rules, will be settled

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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Political and administrative assignments with their own parties are not incompatible with the functions of the delegates to the NCL. However prefects, mayors and chairmen of provincial deputations cannot become members of the NCL. Cases of special importance, in divergence with the above rules, will be settled by the Central NCL.

We deem it neither advisable nor necessary to create a communal NCL, besides the provincial NCL in the main town of each province. The provincial NCLs unanimously agree on the following.

II ATTRIBUTIONS

The provincial NCL aim:

(1) to favour collaboration amongst the parties, in every field; to avoid isolationisms which might damage local anti-fascist solidarity.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

(2) to direct in accordance with local governmental and Allied authorities, local political action towards true democracy and anti-fascism, leaving, however, each party to develop its tendencies and activities in complete freedom.

(3) to represent with the government and the Allied authorities, the political life, the aspirations and the interests of the local population.

(4) to inform the Central NCL of divergences between NCL and the local population, in respect of problems of national interest.

(5) to check and coordinate the activities of the various communal NCL (if existing in the province) and to establish between them and the provincial NCL the same relations as between the provincial NCL and the Central NCL.

(6) to establish relations with the regional NCL, if existing.

(7) to function as a consultant assembly, until provincial deputations are constituted.

(8) to suggest to government representatives or to the Allied authorities persons fit to be entrusted with local political or administrative jobs.

(9) to assist the Allied and Italian authorities in dealing with the partisans, insofar as necessary assistance and eventual demobilization are concerned; to create immediately local sections of the A.N.P.I. (National Association of Italian Partisans) and to support and assist them.

(10) to organize the epuration of Fascist, by inviting the local population to collaborate in the documentation of misdeeds and denunciation of the guilty to the authorities.

(11) in collaboration with the local authorities, to assist the war victims and to organize reconstruction.

III The Communal NCL will establish a liaison with the respective provincial NCL, which will give them the necessary instructions.

In case of controversies with the local authorities the communal NCL will appeal to the provincial NCL which together with the governmental or Allied authorities concerned will attend to the elimination of the controversies.

In more difficult and urgent cases the Communal NCL may appeal directly to the Central NCL, informing, however, the provincial NCL of the steps taken.

The provincial NCL in cases of controversies with local administrative authorities which cannot be solved by the local governmental or Allied authorities, will inform the Central NCL, which will appeal to the Government.

(s) Central Committee of National Liberation

The Secretary Dr. Ing.
Aldo REPETTO

567

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

47

AC/47/LG

24 May 1945

SUBJECT: Position of CLNs in North Italy.

Tel: 478190

TO : Director, Local Government Sub Commission

FROM : Major C. G. R. Williams

1. Reference is to the correspondence forwarded by RC Lombardia at fos. 46 and 46C.

2. In the first place, the circular directive of the President of the CLNAI at fo. 46B begins by referring to an agreement of 29 March between the CLNAI and the Italian Government, represented by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Italy, Sig. MEDICI-TORNAQUINCI. This agreement is an enclosure to the directive and is presumably, therefore, now in possession of every Regional and Provincial CLN throughout North Italy.

3. This is the first intimation this Sub Commission has had of such an agreement. Neither its contents nor the circumstances under which it came to be made are known to us. A study of its terms may very well throw quite a different light upon the papers now under consideration. The observations made below are in all cases subject to this consideration.

4. The main point which emerges from these papers is that the CLNs appear for the first time to have been given official recognition as part of the machinery of AMG. The CLNs have formed themselves into Consultative Committees (Giunte Consultative): and, as at folio 46A Col. Poletti says this is the result of "a suggestion we made", it seems that this step has his approval. This goes further than anything hitherto laid down.

5. The use of the CLNs as Consultative Committees is clearly implicit in the latest policy pronouncement on the subject issued by this HQ--circular 9/20.1/CA, 27 April 1945, at fo. 33. Whether it is wise officially and formally to recognize them as such is another matter. The information so far received by this Sub Commission as to the situation in the North is too scanty to enable us to advise with certainty. The possibility must not be over-looked that the situation there may be such that the RC had no practical alternative but to agree to the official recognition of the CLN s in this way.

6. If the principle of official recognition is to be admitted, then the remainder of fo. 46B seems to be quite sound, subject to two observations.

7. In the first place, RC says that the CLNAI directive was issued on the suggestion of AMG. The directive itself does not give that impression. It bases itself on the agreement between the CLNAI and the Italian Government. In other words, an arrangement with the Italian Government is quoted as the authority for an alteration in relations with Allied Military Government.

8. Secondly, the phrasing of para (2) at fo. 46B seems rather unfortunate. It refers to the executive power of the authorities "appointed by the CLN and confirmed by AMG. It makes no reference to the power of AMG to appoint such executive authorities as they think fit whether or not the CLN agree.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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3. This is the first intimation this Sub Commission has had of such an agreement. Neither its contents nor the circumstances under which it came to be made are known to us. A study of its terms may very well throw quite a different light upon the papers now under consideration. The observations made below are in all cases subject to this consideration.

4. The main point which emerges from these papers is that the CLNs appear for the first time to have been given official recognition as part of the machinery of AMG. The CLNs have formed themselves into Consultative Committees (Giunte Consultative): and, as at folio 46A Col. Poletti says this is the result of "a suggestion we made", it seems that this step has his approval. This goes further than anything hitherto laid down.

5. The use of the CLNs as Consultative Committees is clearly implicit in the latest policy pronouncement on the subject issued by this HQ--circular 9/20.1/CA, 27 April 1945, at fo. 33. Whether it is wise officially and formally to recognize them as such is another matter. The information so far received by this Sub Commission as to the situation in the North is too scanty to enable us to advise with certainty. The possibility must not be over-looked that the situation there may be such that the RC had no practical alternative but to agree to the official recognition of the CLN s in this way.

6. If the principle of official recognition is to be admitted, then the remainder of fo. 46B seems to be quite sound, subject to two observations.

7. In the first place, RC says that the CLNAI directive was issued on the suggestion of AMG. The directive itself does not give that impression. It bases itself on the agreement between the CLNAI and the Italian Government. In other words, an arrangement with the Italian Government is quoted as the authority for an alteration in relations with Allied Military Government.

8. Secondly, the phrasing of para (2) at fo. 46B seems rather unfortunate. It refers to the executive power of the authorities, "appointed by the CLN and confirmed by AMG. It makes no reference to the power of AMG to appoint such executive authorities as they think fit whether or not the CLN agree. This is perhaps not to be expected. The phrasing, however, is inclined to give a wrong impression.

9. A final point which must be taken here is that the CLNAI directive has apparently gone to all Regional and Provincial CLNs in Piemonte, Liguria, Venezie and possibly Emilia, as well as Lombardia. It does not appear whether the RCs of these other Regions or the SCAOs were consulted.

10. A copy of the agreement of 29 March with the Italian Government should be obtained and also information as to the circumstances which led up to this agreement and to the issue of MORANDI's circular.

C. G. R. WILLIAMS, Major
Executive Officer
Local Government Sub Commission

CGRW/pec

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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Ex Com 20

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
APO - 394

R/0040

18 May 1945

23 MAY 1945

MAY 22 REC'D

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Executive Commissioner
Attention: Brigadier Lush
Headquarters, Allied Commission

19 13

1. Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have written to Colonel Walker, G-5, IV Corps, and a copy of the letter of Mr. Morandi referred to.

2. I am also enclosing a letter written to IV Corps regarding the Premio di Liberta.

HEADQUARTERS
21 MAY 1945

14

Charles Poletti

CHARLES POLETTI
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

INCL: 3
Letter, Colonel Walker
Letter, Mr. Morandi, 17 May 1945
Letter, IV Corps, Premio di Liberta

565

(Mrs Mekaul)

6425
5898/LG

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
APO - 394

E/0039

18 May 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Colonel Hamilton T. Walker
SCAO - IV Corps

1. Enclosed is a copy of a letter signed by Mr. Rudolfo Morandi, President of the Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy, which he has sent out to the Regional and Provincial Committees of Liberation, as a result of a suggestion we made to him. This letter would serve to clarify the position between the Committee of Liberation and AMG making it clear that the Committee of Liberation has no longer any power to issue orders but is purely advisory.

2. In Lombardia Region, we have already given a copy of this letter to each of the Provincial Commissioners and copies are being printed to distribute to all the AMG officers and to all the principal Italian officials operating within Lombardia.

3. It occurred to us that you might wish to coordinate this information in the same way to AMG officers operating under IV Corps and under Fifth Army.

CHARLES POLETTI
Colonel
Regional Commissioner

ENCL: 1
Letter: Rudolfo Morandi
Presidente Comitato Liberazione
Nazionale Alta Italia

564

5893/LG

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788621

Translation

Prot.B. 1064

C. L. N. A. I.

Committee for National Liberation

for North Italy

Milan, 17 May 1945

TO THE REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES
FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

We enclose a copy of the agreement which took place on March 29th between the C.L.N.A.I. and the representative of the Italian Government, Undersecretary to the Ministry for Occupied Italy, Medici.

This document which is still to be considered as valid, foresees the constitution of the Regional and Provincial C.L.N. in 'Giunte Consultive' whmn A.M.G. (Allied Military Government) will assume the powers.

As the passage of the powers can now be considered to have taken place in all the provinces of North Italy we invite the Regional and Provincial C.L.N.s to take action :

1) to organize themselves in 'Giunte Consultive' broadening their composition on a technical and administrative basis;

2) to stop immediately issuing decrees, it being understood that this must be exclusively reserved to the Authorities appointed by the C.L.N. and confermed by A.M.G.

3) The C.L.N. which is now constituted in Giunta Consultiva must give to the A.M.G. Authorities a most active and loyal collaboration, to facilitate the government of the Provinces. We strongly recommend to establish and maintain close and cordial contacts with Allied officials; previous experience enables us to say that the said Authorities consider with great favour the collaboration which can be given - for the solution of technical problems especially - by the C.L.N. nad their Advisory organs.

THE COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION
FOR NORTH ITALY

THE PRESIDENT

563

E.C.

61/25
5898/46

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Appt. N.1084

(19)

46C

C. I. N. A. I.

COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
per l'ALTA ITALIA

Milano, 27 Aprile 1945

AI COMITATI DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
REGIONALI E PROVINCIALI

per 17

Vi rimettiamo allegato copia dell'accordo intervenuto il 25 corr. fra il C.V.L. ed il Rappresentante del Governo Italiano, Sottosegretario al Ministero dell'Italia Occupata, Medici.

Tale documento, che è da considerarsi tuttora valido, prevede la costituzione dei C.L.N. Regionali e Provinciali in "GIUNTE ESECUTIVE" alle dirette dell'emanazione del potere da parte del A.M.G. (Governo Militare Alleato).

Poiché tale passaggio di potere è causa di ritardi effettuato in tutte le provincie dell'Italia Settentrionale, si invitano i C.L.N. Regionali e Provinciali a provvedere:

1°) alla loro costituzione in Giunta Esecutiva" mediante l'allargamento ai soli tecnico amministrativo della loro composizione;

2°) a compiere con effetto immediato la consegna di decreti, intendendosi che ciò debba essere esclusivamente riservato alle Autorità designate dal C.L.N. e conformate dal A.M.G.

3°) Il C.L.N. creata costituita in Giunta Esecutiva deve affiancare alle Autorità del A.M.G. la collaborazione più leale e fattiva, intesa a facilitare l'opera di Governo delle province. Si fa seguire raccomandazione di evitare e mantenere a contatto più stretto e cordiali coi funzionari Alleati; dell'esperienza creata acquisita qui si può rite-nere infatti che detta Autorità considerino con molto favore la collaborazione che può essere fornita - specie nella soluzione di problemi tecnici - dai C.L.N. e dai loro Organi esecutivi.

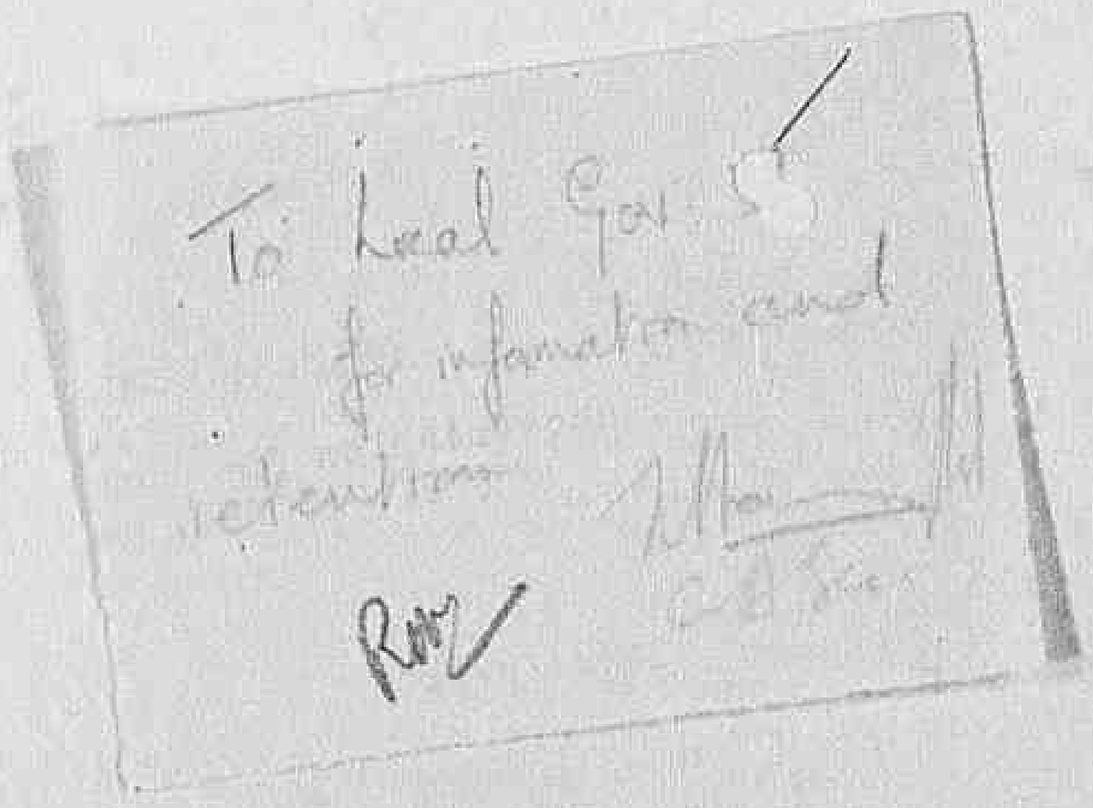
562 (6425)

IL COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE
ALTA ITALIA
IL PRESIDENTE

5898/6

(TRANSLATION BELOW.)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

SECRET.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

16 MAY 1945

Ref: 3201/337/EC.

16 May 1945.

SUBJECT: Payments to CLNAI.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

Herewith for your information extracts from the Minutes of SACMED's Political Meetings, as enumerated below, at which the subject of payments to the CLNAI was discussed:

1. Minute No.11 - SACMED's Conference (Political) 8th Meeting held on 26 Apr 45.

2. Minute No.6 - SACMED's Conference (Political) 9th Meeting held on 3 May 45.

3. Minute No.2 - SACMED's Conference (Political) 10th Meeting held on 10 May 45.

/JG.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

561

5978

45A

COPY.

TOP SECRET.

EXTRACT

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Supreme Allied Commander's Secretariat.

K-154

SAC (P) (45) 8th Meeting
26th April 1945.

SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER'S CONFERENCE.

(POLITICAL)

11. FINANCES FOR THE CLNAI.

MR MACMILLAN said that until recently the CLNAI had, under agreement, been provided with 160,000,000 lire monthly. Signor Longhi had recently, for various reasons, asked for this amount to be increased to 300,000,000. This had been agreed and the Allied Commission had been instructed to approach the Italian government accordingly. Meanwhile, however, the rapid advance of the armies had already involved the liberation of substantial areas of the north of ITALY and it therefore appeared inappropriate to increase the sums paid to the CLNAI at this time. It appeared more proper to consider whether the amounts paid could not now be reduced. The Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, had therefore refrained from requesting the Italian Government to increase the payments, pending further direction from the Supreme Allied Commander.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

Instructed the Chief of Staff to examine the matter of CLNAI finances, so as to determine whether, in view of the liberation of substantial areas of northern ITALY the amounts paid should not be substantially reduced instead of increased, as had been previously proposed.

560

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

COPY. TOP SECRET. 45 B

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Supreme Allied Commander's Secretariat. k-159.

SAC (P) (45) 9th Meeting. 3rd May 1945.

Supreme Allied Commander's Conference
(Political)

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6. PAYMENTS TO CLNAI.
(Previous reference SAC (P) (45) 8th Meeting, Minute 11)

REAR ADMIRAL STONE said that his revised instructions on the subject of payments to the CLNAI required him to approach the Italian Government in regard to a payment for November last. As Signor Longhi was no longer head of the CLNAI and the Italian Government had not raised the matter, he doubted if it was desirable, under present circumstances, to hand over 160,000,000 lire to the new organisation.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EBERLE said that this was a claim which had been made by Signor Longhi for a back payment to him by the Italian Government in respect of the month of November. It was considered that an undertaking had been given to him that the money for this month would be paid, though, owing to a misunderstanding, this had not yet taken place. We, therefore, had a responsibility to approach the Italian Government to ensure that his claim was met. This was quite a separate matter from payment for current or future services. Arrangements for the drastic reduction of such payments had been made separately.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

Instructed the Chief of Staff to re-examine the question of payments to the CLNAI and take action accordingly.

(signed) J.G.SWETTMAN.
Lieut.-Colonel,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760021

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(Previous reference SAC (P) (45) 8th Meeting, Minute 11)

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(signed) J.G.SWEETMAN.
Lieut.-Colonel,

5948

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

45C

SECRET. SECRET.

Extract from Minutes of SACMED'S Conference (Political) 10th Meeting held on 10th May 45.

MINUTE No.2.

2. PAYMENTS TO CLNAI.

(Previous reference SAC (P) (45) 9th Meeting, Minute 6).

MAJOR GENERAL LEMNITZER, in reply to a question by the British Resident Minister, said that instructions had been given to the Allied Commission to approach the Italian Government to obtain payment of 160,000,000 lire to the CLNAI for the purpose of recovering expenditures in the month of November last. Before these instructions were given, the matter had been investigated and he understood that this amount had been raised by supporters of the CLNAI and the latter should therefore, as a matter of honour, be reimbursed.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER said that if a genuine debt existed, it must be paid. Otherwise, no fresh reimbursements should be made to the CLNAI.

REAR ADMIRAL STONE stated that he had not yet received the further direction referred to by the Deputy Chief of Staff, and consequently thought that he was not to approach the Italian government in regard to providing further funds to CLNAI unless the Italian government themselves desired to open the question. 160,000,000 lire had, in fact, been paid to the CLNAI on 2nd May for disbursements planned during the current month. Since the German surrender in Northern Italy had taken place on that date, he considered that this payment should cover the necessary reimbursement to CLNAI for the month of November last.

THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER:

Directed that the Chief of Staff, in conjunction with Allied Commission, investigate the matter so as to obtain proof whether a genuine debt to the CLNAI in respect of the month of November existed, and if so, whether the payment made on 2 May could be considered to cover such a debt, and report to him accordingly.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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5978

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Folder R°7

44

47

3rd may 1945

F R O M : "ITALIA NUOVA"

In the moment in which the AMG takes over the Coverrment of the northern provinces of Italy and the C.L.N. of Northern Italy is about to arrive in Rome, its is opportune to defire precisely the agreements taken last december between that C.L.N., the Italian Government and the Allied Military Command.

When the enemy withdraws from a territory, the C.L.N. will make every effort to maintain the public order and to continue the safeguard of the economical resources of the country, until the A.M.G. is not established. Immediately after its establishment, the C.L.N. will recognize the A.M.G. and transmit to that Government all the authority and the powers of Government and administration.

As the enemy withdraws, all the members of the general command of the "Volontari della liberta'" (patriots) will pass under the direct command of the Chief of the Allied Armies in Italy and will comply with whatever order given by him, including the order to dissolve themselves and to hand over the arms, if requested to do so.

Successively, another agreement has been signed between the Italian Government and the C.L.N. (26 Dec. 1944).

It reads as follows :

The Italian Government recognizes the C.L.N. of North Italy, as body of the antifascist parties in the territory occupied by the enemy.

The Italian Government delegates the C.L.N. to represent it in the fight of the patriots against the fascists and the Germans in Italy not yet liberated.

557

The C.L.N. accepts to be the delegate of the Italian Government which is recognized by the Allied Government as the only successor of the Government

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

which signed the Armistice and is the only legitimate authority in that part of Italy which has been ~~or~~ will be given back to the Italian Government by the A.M.G.

President Bonomi before the signature of the agreement, notified the representative of the C.L.N. of North Italy of all the clauses of the Armistice.

Tel Ext: 93.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
EIGHTH ARMY

(10A)
43

Subject: Committees of National Liberation.

01/109/1.

2 Apr 45.

To: LIST II.

1. As we advance further north we shall be finding Committees of National Liberation, together with the Military commands operating under the orders of such committees, who will probably have learnt a good deal about the art of Government during the last 12 months. In most cases it is probable that the Committees will represent the six parties which up till last December were represented in the Government in ROME.

2. Arrangements have been made that when the enemy withdrew from territory occupied by them, the C.L.N.A.I. will endeavour to obtain law and order and continue the safeguarding of the economic resources of the country, until such time as Allied Military Government is established.

3. Immediately upon the establishment of Allied Military Government the C.L.N.A.I. will recognise it, and will handover all authority and powers of local government and administration previously assumed.

4. As the enemy withdraws all components of the General Command of the Volunteers of Liberty in liberated territory will come under the command of 15 Army Group, acting under the authority of the Supreme Allied Commander, and would obey any order issued by him or by Allied Military Government issued on his behalf, including orders to disband and surrender their arms when required to do so.

5. The attitude therefore, of the Allied Military Government is made quite clear, but there is another consideration which must be borne in mind when the policy as set out above is implemented. It must be remembered that it is within the interest of the Allies that there should be a stable government in Italy, and that it is the policy to strengthen the legitimate Italian Government in every way possible, and to prevent developments which would result in political disturbances throughout the country.

6. Every endeavour, therefore, must be made on the liberation of the north to reconcile the needs of Military Government with the aspirations of the political leaders of the Committees of Liberation to self-government.

7. The solution undoubtedly lies in the absorption at a very early date of members of the local committees of National Liberation into the civil administration, operating under Allied Military Government.

555

8. If Prefects, Sindaci and other administrative officers were to be imported from the south or even from other localities in the north, the disappointment and antagonism of the Committees of Liberation would be great. The danger too of setting up local administrations composed

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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7. The solution undoubtedly lies in the absorption at a very early date of members of the local committees of National Liberation into the civil administration, operating under Allied Military Government.

555

8. If Prefects, Sindaci and other administrative officers were to be imported from the south or even from other localities in the north, the disappointment and antagonism of the Committees of Liberation would be great. The danger too of setting up local administrations composed of Italians who would not be acceptable to the patriot organisations who had been struggling against the Germans for so long, cannot be over emphasised.

9. Where, therefore, Committees of Liberation are found, who in any degree represent the political parties now existent in Italy, the appointments to the local administrations made by AMG should be made in favour of the members of the committees, rather than in favour of strangers either from the south or from other parts of Italy. This does not imply that every local Committee of National Liberation should automatically

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

41 42

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Ext. 620

4th May, 1945.

REPORT ON VISIT BY DIRECTOR OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION TO EMILIA REGION AND ROAOs 8 AND 5 ARMIES ON 20TH APRIL TO 2ND MAY, 1945.

GENERAL.

1. As the result of the tour which lasted 5 days, the main purpose of which was to deliver the directive on the relations of this Commission with the Committees of National Liberation and to explain this to ROAOs and Regional Commissioners, I am satisfied that all these officers visited are in agreement with the principles set out and understand the position with regard to considering the Italian Government nominees before official selection of Prefects and Questore are made.

2. There is in my mind however, as a result of this visit, some concern over the setting up of Allied Military Government in the Northern Regions in view of the strong position and well organised mechanism set up by the CLN. As RCs appear to be very short of the necessary staff to set up Provincial AMG they rely very largely on the existing Italian organisation. This in nearly every case is in fact a CLN organisation. In many instances everything is controlled either by the CLN or Patriots, even to such items as transport, and RCs find themselves in the position of having to accept this organisation and in fact by so doing confirm to some degree that they accept the nominees set up by the CLN. Unless however, officers can be found to expand the AMG organisations within the Provinces, RCs will rely very largely on the organisation of the CLN and so to some degree be dependant on it instead of in control.

3. In general the parts visited which were practically confined to EMILIA Region, seem to be well supplied with food for immediate needs. The population was in good spirits and on May Day were officially or unofficially holding meetings to celebrate.

4. In general there was a very obvious relief at the liberation of the North, particularly in the countryside where farming was being carried on quite normally. The remainder of the report is divided into three parts: (1) Local Government, (2) Patriot matters and (3) Miscellaneous.

554

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

5. On arriving at AAI 5 Army HQ. the directive was delivered

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GENERAL.

1. As the result of the tour which lasted 5 days, the main purpose of which was to deliver the directive on the relations of this Commission with the Committees of National Liberation and to explain this to SCAOs and Regional Commissioners, I am satisfied that all these officers visited are in agreement with the principles set out and understand the position with regard to considering the Italian Government nominees before official selection of Prefects and Questore are made.

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554

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

5. On arriving at AMG 5 Army H.Q. the directive was delivered and discussed. It was approved by the officers present (Col. SUTHERLAND and Major MUNRO). The names of the Prefects nominated by the Italian Government for seven Provinces in 5 Army area were handed in and discussed. In one instance, that of DEL GUIDICE for the Province of MASSA and CARARA, the name put forward by the CLN was the same as that of the Italian Government and it is most probable that this individual will be appointed. The remainder were under consideration, but it was intimated that with the probable exception of the Provinces containing very large cities, such as BOLOGNA, General MUNRO would delegate the official decision to the Regional Commissioner concerned.

6. The directives for LOMBARDIA Region were handed to Col. POLETTI who was present in the office at this time. Those for

/ LIGURIA

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424

LIGURIA Region were handed to Mr. MALONE who was intending to go to GENOA the following morning. The directive was discussed with Mr. HOPKINSON and he was informed that the directives for PIEDMONTE were delivered through PIEDMONTE HQ direct and that those for LOMBARDIA were also in the hands of Col. POLETTI.

7. On Sunday 29th April I visited SCAO 8 Army and discussed the directive with him. His one requirement was that the names of Prefects selected for the Provinces with which he is concerned should be furnished by this HQ forthwith. This has now been done. He pointed out that he had already issued a directive on the lines of Mr. HOPKINSON's speech at the DC's meeting held in this HQ on 9th April, and that it was not in fact in conflict with the present directive. A copy of the directive had been handed to Major WILLIAMS on his recent visit to SCAO 8 Army. The Directive however, does NOT contain any paragraphs which deal with the matter of considering the Italian Government's nominees for the appointments of Prefect and Questore. SCAO 8 Army stated that for FERRARA Province he did not intend to make the appointment too quickly and that the nominees put up by the CLN were as follows:

For Prefect: Avv. DIOSEO, Ivo. - Political Party: Christian Democrat.
For Questore: ALLEGRETTA, Nichola
For Vice Prefect: TENUSI, Mario - A Career Prefect already in office.

8. At the present time the Giunta Provinciale was presided over by one HIMSON, who is non Political. Only three parties, i.e. Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists, are represented in the Giunta. Three other parties were taking shape.

9. During the evening the Regional Commissioner VENETIA Region was visited. The directive was discussed in the presence of the SCAO 8 Army and agreement over the close working and the collaboration in the appointment of Prefects and Questure was reached.

10. On Monday, 30th April, the Regional Commissioner, EMILIA Region was visited and the directive discussed. Accompanied by the RO I visited the PCs of MODENA, REGGIO EMILIA and PARMA. The question of the Prefect for BOLOGNA was also discussed with the PC. Ing. [redacted] is the CLN nomination for Prefect at BOLOGNA. He is very strongly recommended by the PC who did not consider that the Italian Government's nominee, PORNI, would be acceptable, nor was he personally impressed by him. He did not feel it satisfactory to have a professional Prefect in the circumstances, considered him rather old (58 years) and not being a local man, unsuitable for the post.

11. At REGGIO EMILIA the PC was working with the CLN and wished to nominate their candidate for Prefect. He is a lawyer, young, virile and had so far, in his position as acting Prefect, filled the position very satisfactorily. It was agreed that before taking a decision the Italian Government nominee, MORELANI, who is a local man, and believed to be all powerful in the Province,

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778021

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For Prefect: Avv. MIGNO, Ivo. - Political Party: Christian Democrat.
For Questore: ALLEGRETTA, Nichola
For Vice Prefect: TENUSSI, Mario - A Career Prefect already in office.

8. At the present time the Giunta Provinciale was presided over by one HIERON, who is non Political. Only three parties, i.e. Christian Democrats, Communists and Socialists, are represented in the Giunta. Three other parties were taking shape.

9. During the evening the Regional Commissioner VENEZIA Region was visited. The directive was discussed in the presence of the SCAO 8 Army and agreement over the close working and the collaboration in the appointment of Prefects and Questure was reached.

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11. At REGGIO EMILIA the PC was working with the CLN and wished to nominate their candidate for Prefect. He is a lawyer, young, virile and had so far, in his position as acting Prefect, filled the position very satisfactorily. It was agreed that before taking a decision the Italian Government nominee, MORELANI, who is a local man, and believed to be at present in the Province, was to be located by the Provincial Commissioner and considered.

12. At PARMA the CLN nominee for Prefect is one FERRARI of the Communist Party. In a short interview with him he did not impress me very much. He did not appear to have sufficient personality for the office of Prefect and I doubt whether he would be satisfactory. The Italian Government nominee, MICHELE, was proposed to the PC, who was not prepared to make a decision immediately. In view of the situation with regard to the Patriots who are still armed and the fact that numbers of the enemy are still in the countryside and have not yet surrendered, it was decided that MICHELE would be infiltrated to the Province at an early opportunity with a view to giving the PC a chance of seeing the local reaction and of judging his capabilities.

/ 13.

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13. At MODENA the President of the CLN is one COFFI, he is not nominated as Prefect, but is President of the CLN. The proposed Prefect is the Marquese TACOLI, who has been trained as a lawyer and is a Christian Democrat. He was the original founder of the CLN which was conducted in his own house. The Marquese TACOLI is at present acting in the capacity of Prefect and seemed to have matters well under his control and extremely well organised. He is popular, with the backing of all parties: he is a local gentleman prepared to act in public office out of public spirit, he does not at present wish to remain permanently as a Prefect but is prepared to do so for a period until conditions are more settled. The position of Questore has not been settled and the Provincial Commissioner has asked his higher HQ if a Questore can be furnished.

PATRIOTS.

14. In Florence the Patriot Centres are holding very much reduced numbers. Some of these were found to have made their way to BOLOGNA, where they were attempting to be housed in a Patriot Centre which is being organised there. Officers were instructed that Patriots would not be allowed to take up permanent residence in BOLOGNA if their homes were available to go to.

15. I visited MODENA, where a large parade was taking place. The numbers were estimated as being 10,000. My own estimate is more in the region of 8,000. The Patriots were given a great ovation and laid down their arms at the end of the Parade when ten truckloads were collected, mainly rifles, some German captured vehicles were also collected, together with one piece of ordnance.

16. The local Emergency Military Hospital was visited in which 150 sick and wounded Patriots are being cared for. This is in excellent condition and medical treatment was being given and all possible aid to the Patriot wounded. General HARE inspected the wards and talked with most of the men. One ward contained approximately 20 German wounded soldiers which were guarded by the Patriots. General Hare personally presented certificates to all the Band Leaders present at the Parade, which numbered some 20, and a speech was made by the President of the CLN which showed a keen appreciation for the Allied effort and the statement that the Patriots worked not only for the freedom of Italy but for the freedom of the world from aggression was made; it was, in fact, a sensible and well balanced speech and was received with acclamation by those present.

17. In REGGIO CALABRIA the Patriots have not yet been disarmed, but it was anticipated that a parade would be held in a few days.

18. At PARMA Patriots are also still armed and are likely to be so for a short period in view of the fact that there are German parties at present in the area who are not prepared to surrender to Patriots. Under the direction of the British

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

Questore can be furnished.

PATRIOTS.

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16. The local Emergency Military Hospital was visited in which 190 sick and wounded Patriots are being cared for. This is in excellent condition and medical treatment was being given and all possible aid to the Patriot wounded. General HUME inspected the wards and talked with most of the men. One ward contained approximately 20 German wounded soldiers which were guarded by the Patriots. General Hume personally presented certificates to all the Band Leaders present at the Parade, which numbered some 20, and a speech was made by the President of the CLN which showed a keen appreciation for the Allied effort and the statement that the Patriots worked not only for the freedom of Italy but for the freedom of the world from aggression was made; it was, in fact, a sensible and well balanced speech and was received with acclamation by those present.

17. In REGGIO CALABRIA the Patriots have not yet been disarmed, but it was anticipated that a parade would be held in a few days.

552

18. At PARMA Patriots are also still armed and are likely to be so for a short period in view of the fact that there are German parties at present in the area who are not prepared to surrender to Patriots. Under the direction of the British Liaison Officer, contact is being kept with them and it is anticipated that when an Allied officer or Allied Troops are available to call upon them to surrender they will do so.

19. The situation over Patriots in this city seemed a little difficult. They were mostly Communist or Left in political outlook and were requiring very tactful handling. The DLO, Major Holland, was giving assistance to the Regional Commissioner in these matters. The Italian Military Patriot Officer had already reported to the PC, PARMA, and was ready to start work.

/ MISCELLANEOUS.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PEOPLES COURTS.

20. A decree establishing Peoples Courts for the purposes of Epuration was received at various HQ during the period of the tour. Most Regional Commissioners were very glad to receive this and were starting to implement its functions immediately. It was a matter giving concern to Regional and Provincial Commissioners as there was some pressure by the Italians to start operating Peoples Courts.

R.R. CHIPPS, Colonel,
Director,
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760027

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

EIGHT ARMY MAIN FOR AMG

6995 5th May, 1945 PRIORITY

SECRET FD

PARA ONE FD REFERENCE MICH MINE ONE SEVEN DATED FOURTH MAY FOLLOWING COPY OF ABLE CHARLIE SUGAR CHARLIE CHARLIE SIX FIVE SEVEN ZERO OF THIRTY APRIL WAS SENT TO EIGHT ARMY REAR FOR AMG FD

PARAS TO FOR ACTION EIGHT ARMY MAIN FOR AMG FROM HQ AIGOM CITE AGLGT PARAS

PARA TWO FD CLMS IN NORTHERN ITALY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ASK COMMANDERS AND AMG OFFICERS PERMISSION TO SEND DELEGATES TO ROME FOR POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS FD

PARA THREE FD THE POLICY GOA AGREED BY US AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS GOA IS TO LEAVE THE UNWINDING OF THE POLITICAL TANGLE WHICH IS BOUND TO FOLLOW LIBERATION AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN THE HANDS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT COLON THIS WILL MAKE THEM FACE AND SHOULDER THE RESPONSIBILITY AND WILL IMPRESS ON CLMS THE FACT THAT THE ALLIES ARE CONDUCTING POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF ITALY WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ONLY FD

PARA FOUR FD GRATEFUL THEREFORE IF COMMANDERS AND AMG OFFICERS IN FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP COULD BE INSTRUCTED NOT REPEAT NOT TO GRANT PERMISSION TO ANY MEMBER OF CLMS OR POLITICAL LEADERS TO VISIT ROME UNLESS CALLED FOR AND BY THIS HQ WHICH WILL DO SO ONLY ON REQUEST OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FD LOCAL APPLICANTS SHOULD BE INFORMED THAT THEIR REQUESTS WILL BE FORWARDED THROUGH YOU TO THIS HQ FOR DISCUSSION WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FD

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

-PARA FIVE ED GRATEFUL ALSO FOR EARLY AND DAILY REPORTS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE ATTITUDE OF CLNS ESPECIALLY IN THE MAIN TOWNS ED THE CLN IN ROME ARE ALREADY ASKING FOR PERMISSION TO GO TO MILAN WHICH WILL BE REFUSED ED

LOCAL GOVERNMENT S/C

620

NICHOLAS FIORENTINO
C/O USA
Asst. Adjutant

5-549

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: E 917

Date/Time of Origin: MAY 041800B

47

Message Centre No: D/0626

Date Time Rec'd: MAY 042120B

Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: MAIN, AFHQ & ARMY

TO HQ ALCOM

5 - MAY 1945

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Ref Hq 15 ARMY GROUP signal AC 51 of 2 reptd to you. This Hq not in possession of your OSOC 6570 of 30 April referred to. Please forward copy at the earliest.

ACTION

Dist

Action - Local Govt SC
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
Exec Comm
CA Sec
Patriots Dr
File 2
Float

HEADQUARTERS 548 15 MAY 1945 C. 546

5428

RESTRICTED

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Tel Ext 93.

41

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
EIGHTH ARMY

4 MAY 1945

Subject:- Report on C.M.L. - Galliera Area.

CA/7

29 Apr 45

H.Q.,
A.C.

- 4 MAG 1945

Attached for information is a copy of CAO's report on CML activities in Galliera Area.

Air Commodore,
Officer Commanding,
H.Q., A.M.G. EIGHTH ARMY.

Sent by hand to 10 HQ 8 Army by PRC

5726 L.G
5-47 1937

394

COPY

Subject:- C.N.L. - GALLIERA Area.

TO : Air Commodore C.E. Benson, DSO.

Copy to:- P.C. Bologna Province.

I would like, and you will perhaps find my remarks of interest, to record some of the activities of the CNL party here.

1. The party was in control when I arrived: they had chosen a Giunta and a Sindaco - a well balanced party.

12 members has been shot in the Piazza by the Nazis around midnight 22 Apr 45 (some children, earlier, had been fired upon). I witnessed the funeral and there were no demonstrations.

I put the CNL on its honour to refrain from any reprisals on local collaborators: the trust has been respected.

I am putting in a report on the massacre with all available information regarding enemy unit etc.

2. The CNL had already published a fixed price list of charges for Allied troops and has issued a stern warning that any person overcharging the Allies would be dealt with by a CNL tribunal.

3. The CNL had instituted a curfew for civilians. They willingly adopted Eighth Army Curfew and have been responsible for its enforcement.

4. I empowered the Sindaco to retain 12 armed men to act as police; the duty has been well carried out.

5. The CNL is faithfully carrying out the terms of handing arms; in addition it is collecting and storing enemy captured material. The Sindaco has made the necessary dispositions for guarding the material pending instructions from Bologna Province. Much valuable enemy material (especially of interest to Army Signals) is available.

6. The CMP report very gratefully on the assistance rendered by the CNL in keeping non-essential civilian traffic off the arteria roads.

7. New Zealand engineers have reported to me that the CNL have given yeoman service in filling in craters etc. At one stage, when putting a Bailey across the river near S. AGOSTINO (Prov. of FERRARA), the enemy put in a fairly heavy long distance strafe on the bridge approaches. As quickly as

546

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788221

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8. The CNL are at present acting as guards on the bridges and thus saving much military man power.

9. Generally, in the areas LUGO - BUDRIO - GALLIERA - S.AGOSTINO, the CNL has rendered unstinted service and has eschewed the political role of active help to the Allies.

(Sgt) B.P. WALSH Capt.,

C.A.O. Eighth Army.

1934

Galliera
26 Apr 45.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

G2 Govt 38

Originator's Reference: AC 54
Date/Time of Origin: MAY 0315ZB

4T

Message Centre No: D/9571
Date Time Rec'd: MAY 0408452
Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: 15 ARMY GROUP
TO: 5 ARMY REAR INFO AIGOM

4 MAY 1945

SECRET

INFO - ACTION

SECRET

P 37

P 36

AC 51 of 2 May refers.

Ref para 4 AIGOM Cite ACSCC 6570. AIGOM request until further notice report shall be submitted by political representatives at GENOA and MILAN.

Please convey this message to them.

HEADQUARTERS
4 MAY 1945
A.C.

Dist

InfoAction - I. Govt.
Info - A/President
Chief Commissioner
Exec Comm
CX Section
Patriots Bf
File

SECRET

5+5

57

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

L Govt 37

Originator's Reference: AG 51
Date/Time of Origin: MAY 022015B
Message Centre No: D/9505
Date Time Rec'd: MAY 031530B
Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: 15 ARMY GROUP
TO : 8TH ARMY 5TH ARMY INFO ALCOM

SECRET

SECRET.

P35

Reference ALCOM signal cite ACSCC 6570 of 30th April para 3A.

Please comply with request contained therein.

INFO-ACTION

DIST

INFO-ACTION: L. Govt S/C
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
SO to Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
CA Sec
Patriots Br
File 2
Float

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
3 MAY 45
544

5704

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

INCOMING MESSAGE

36

Local Govt

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: CAS/1781

Date/Time of Origin: MAY 2/1927

Message Centre No: D/9461

Date Time Rec'd: MAY 3/0830B

Precedence: PRIORITY

FROM: 15 ARMY GROUP

TO : MICOM

3 - MAY 1945

SECRET

SECRET.

P35

Your Cite AFHQ 6570 of 30 April paragraph four. Entirely agree your view. If you approve please signal reply requesting political representatives at GENOA and MILAN to submit reports

ACTION

HEADQUARTERS
3 MAY 1945
DIST A. I

ACTION : LOCAL GOVT SC

INFO : A/PRESIDENT
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EX COMMISSIONER
CA SEC
PATRIOTS BR
FILE

SECRET

Sent for signature

5 May

5701

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

35

15 ARMY GROUP CIVIL AFFAIRS (FOR ACTION) FIVEARMY FOR AMG CMA EIGHTARMY REAR FOR AMG CMA SCAO FOUR CORPS CMA NINETY SECOND DIVISION CMA TWO DISTRICT CMA AMG LIGURIA REGION CMA AND LOMBARDIA REGION CMA AMG PIEMONTE REGION CMA AMG VENEZIA REGION (FOR INFORMATION)

6570 30 April 1945 PRIORITY

SECRET PD

PARA ONE PD CLNS IN NORTHERN ITALY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ASK COMMANDERS AND AMG OFFICERS PERMISSION TO SEND DELEGATES TO ROME FOR POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS PD PAREN TO FOR ACTION FIFTEEN ARMY GROUP CIVIL AFFAIRS RPTD FIVEARMY FOR AMG CMA EIGHTARMY REAR FOR AMG CMA SCAO FOUR CORPS CMA NINETY SECOND DIVISION CMA TWO DISTRICT CMA AMG LIGURIA REGION CMA AMG LOMBARDIA REGION CMA AMG PIEMONTE REGION CMA AMG VENEZIA REGION FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ACSOC PAREN

PARA TWO PD THE POLICY CMA AGREED BY US AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS CMA IS TO LEAVE THE UNWINDING OF THE POLITICAL TANGLE WHICH IS BOUND TO FOLLOW LIBERATION AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN THE HANDS OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT COLON THIS WILL MAKE THEM FACE AND SHOULDER THE RESPONSIBILITY AND WILL IMPRESS ON CLNS THE FACT THAT THE ALLIES ARE CONDUCTING POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF ITALY WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ONLY PD

PARA THREE PD GRATEFUL THEREFORE IF COMMANDERS AND AMG OFFICERS IN FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP COULD BE INSTRUCTED NOT REPEAT NOT TO GRANT PERMISSION TO ANY MEMBER OF CLNS OR POLITICAL LEADERS TO VISIT ROME UNLESS CALLED FORWARD BY THIS HQ WHICH WILL DO SO ONLY ON REQUEST OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PD LOCAL APPLICANTS SHOULD BE INFORMED THAT THEIR REQUESTS WILL BE FORWARDED THROUGH YOU TO THIS HQ FOR DISCUSSION WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PD

LOCAL GOVERNMENT S/C

620

542

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

35A

PARA FOUR PD GRATEFUL ALSO FOR EARLY AND DAILY REPORTS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE ATTITUDE OF CLNS ESPECIALLY IN THE MAIN TOWNS PD THE CLN IN ROME ARE ALREADY ASKING FOR PERMISSION TO GO TO MILAN WHICH WILL BE REFUSED PD

Interral Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Civil Affairs Section
Patriots Branch

LOCAL GOVERNMENT S/C

620

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
C/O USA
Asst. Adjutant

541

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

47

34

COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF NORTHERN ITALY

ORGANISATION AND OPERATION

This pamphlet, which is widely circulated in the North to illustrate the tasks and functions of the C.N.L.I., is being presented to evince the new orientation of the movement and the manner in which are presented the problems of the political and administrative organisation of the national insurrection against the Germans and the fascists.

0428

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

The decisive battle, which will finally liberate our territory from the German invader and his fascist henchmen, is already in full development. For every fighter in the movement of liberation, for every patriot, the problems of the organization of the national insurrection and of a united leadership, together with those connected with the organization and the form of the new democratic power, arising from the will and action of the people, acquire a concrete and immediate importance.

The insurrectional battle which - with the powerful aid of the victorious Allied armies - will liberate and is already liberating our land from the nazi-fascist plague, is not the battle of one class or one party, but of a whole people fighting for its independence and freedom. The people, which are supporting the insurrectional battle for liberation with work and sacrifice, can and must offer their concrete contribution for the re-birth of the new democratic and progressive Italy, because on Italy of the people cannot be a gift but a goal that must be realized only by their will and action.

For twenty years the plutocratic, reactionary and imperialistic cliques, whose expression and instrument was fascism, imposed on our people a disastrous regime of oppression. For twenty years fascism used every means to force upon the Italians the idea that every power must come from above if disorder and anarchy are to be avoided. Ministers and national executives, senators or officials of the public administration, even the directors of multinational syndicates and associations, had to be appointed from above, not by and for the people but against the people, which were excluded from participating in the solution of their vital problems.

All of us are in a position to see how the fascist theory and practice of "power coming from above" have maintained order, let alone the liberty and safety of the citizens, the independence and prosperity of the country. Everyone can see today where we have been led - or rather precipitated - by a regime of oppression in which "Mussolini was always right" and in which profiteers, financial magnates and munitions merchants were always right - to the people's detriment. After the tragic experience of the fascist war and the defeat, every Italian has realized the enormity of that national cruelty which fascism wanted to have imposed with the cost of loss of its dictatorship, 25 July, 8 September. In order to save itself from the final catastrophe, the country and the people had to replace that false unity with their own unity, will and democratic struggle.

In our territory, still under the nazi-fascist heel, the Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy is the highest and best expression of this unity. It is the expression of a national unity which is not fictitious as that with which fascism believed it veiled, as with a sheet covering a corpse, the radical differences dividing the nation; it is a unity which does not exclude nor hide the differences of class interests and trends of political concepts, nor does it pretend to conciliate them in a fictitious static balance; but it is a kind of unity which indeed springs from the common need and struggle for national independence which, as proven by tragic experience, is indissolubly bound to the people's struggle for democracy.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

The authority and the power of the C.V.L.A.I. - which is the supreme political representative body of the insurrection of our territory - are not, nor could they be "coming from above". They have sprung from a people's struggle and can assert themselves only by the people's will and discipline. The importance of the delegation of powers to the CVLAI by the Italian democratic government of Rome would diminish if this delegation were taken in the purely representative and bourgeoisie sense; it is the recognition and the confirmation of the democratic meaning of the struggle for liberation in which the entire people is engaged today.

The authority and power of the CVLAI, together with its efficacy as a body of united leadership in the national insurrection, spring from its democratic nature. Democracy means just this strength, action and power of the people. It means a form of government or power which does not come from above on and against the people, but which is born from the people, asserts and consolidates itself by the people's will, direct action and self-imposed discipline.

The CVLAI, confronted with the essential tasks of the national insurrection, as well as with the no less complex tasks of the reconstruction and restoration of democracy, far from assuming an authoritarian and centralizing determination, appeals to the initiative and democratic activity of the people. The regional, provincial and communal Committees of Liberation, those of the village, borough or of the factory, are the bodies of a united political leadership which expresses the direct and active participation of the people in the struggle for national liberation and in the re-birth of democracy; the people's communal, provincial boards or those of a liberated zone are the political and administrative bodies in which the people's direct and active participation in the solution of its vital problems affirms itself through the new forms of democratic power.

Throughout occupied Italy and in the areas liberated by the glorious Volontari of liberty, these bodies of a united struggle and these new forms of the people's power have already demonstrated their vitality. A wide positive and negative experience is rich with lessons for every patriot and for every fighter of the national movement of liberation. This experience must be brought to the people; the tasks and functions of the new bodies of the struggle and the democratic power must be made clear to every citizen to stimulate and multiply his activities. Every village, every factory, every borough must have its Committee of Liberation; every liberated village must have its People's Board. Every Committee and every Board must have a clear idea of its tasks and its democratic functions in the common struggle which the CVLAI fosters, co-ordinates and supervises.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

345

WHAT IS THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FOR NORTHERN ITALY ?

The Committee of National Liberation for Northern Italy, (CLNAI) is the body of united political leadership for the movement of liberation in Northern Italy. This leadership expresses itself, in the military field, through the General headquarters of the Volontari delle Liberta' Corps and its attached regional and zone headquarters; in the political field, through the regional, provincial, communal CLN's, those of the village, section, factory and concern.

WHY AND HOW THE CLNAI ARISES

The CLNAI has arisen through the initiative of anti-fascist parties which have incessantly expressed the desire of the Italian people for freedom and independence from fascism. It has sprung from the need and desire to give the movement of liberation and national insurrection a united political leadership. The insurrection is not, nor can it be, the task of a single party or class, but of the entire people struggling for its independence and freedom against the German and his fascist henchmen.

WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING THE CLNAI ?

The CLNAI has arisen as a collective body formed by the delegates of the five major parties which have fostered and organized in occupied Italy the movement of national liberation and the anti-fascist struggle of the masses for the suppression of Mussolini's regime. These are the Communist, the Socialist, the Action, the Christian Democratic and the Liberal Parties. An essential member of the CLNAI is the General Headquarters of the Volontari delle Liberta' Corps which maintains liaison with our heroic and gallant fighters and represents their needs, aspirations and desires. In order to ensure a more efficacious and democratic leadership for the movement of national liberation, the CLNAI has answered the need to expand by admitting in its midst representatives of those people's organizations which have contributed to the struggle for liberation; so that today the representatives of the Fronte della Gioventu' per l'Indipendenza Nazionale e la Liberta' and those of the Gruppi di Difesa della Donna - organizations adhering to and recognized by the CLNAI and which are enrolling and leading tens of thousands of young men and women, participate by right in the activities of the CLNAI.

Moreover, the CLNAI has recognized the national function of the Committees of Agitation which foster and direct the fight of the working class against the occupying forces, collaborating bosses, deportations and for the general insurrectional strike; it has insured a close contact with these Committees, as well as with the Committees for the Defense of Farmers, through its central bodies and local sections.

Other parties and organizations, besides the original components of the CLNAI or those which participate in it by virtue of their national and united character, have proclaimed their adherence to the principles and discipline of

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the Committee of Liberation. For example, the Democratic Workers' Party (Partito dell Democrazia del Lavoro), the Republican Party, the Catholic Communist Movement, are represented in the regional, provincial and local sections of the CLNAI wherever these parties or movements have organised forces.

The regional, provincial, communal CLN's, those of borough and village, factory or business organisation, whose essential democratic function we shall discuss later on, form an integral part of the CLNAI and accept its principles and discipline, such are for example Associations of Teachers, Doctors, Lawyers, Magistrates, etc. Thus it is safe to say that all the forces of occupied Italy, all the forces contributing to the fight for liberation, find in the CLNAI their spokesman and recognise its united leadership.

WHAT ARE THE TASKS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CLNAI?

The main task of the CLNAI is to foster, organise and co-ordinate the movement of liberation and national insurrection in occupied Italy, and to ensure a united political, democratic leadership. In the military field, the CLNAI, through the General Headquarters of the Corps of Volonteri di Liberta' ensures the fusion of all the fighting units of patriots and the co-ordination of their operations with those of the Italian and Allied Armies with the object of winning the war of liberation.

However, the tasks of the CLNAI are not confined solely to the institution of this united leadership. The CLNAI has the no less important function of restoring democracy in our country. It is its task to organise and co-ordinate all those democratic undertakings which, while engaging great masses of the people in the fight for liberation and national insurrection, are preparing them for the future task of the democratic, economic, political and social and cultural rebirth of our Country. Hence the CLNAI will not cease to exist after the liberation of our country, but will widen its scope so as to reach all the undertakings connected with the constitution of the new democratic bodies, the epuration of the remaining fascist traitors, the solution of the economic, political, social and military problems confronting our people. The CLNAI trusts in the initiative and action of the great masses of the people for the solution of these crucial problems. It is this initiative and action that it wants to foster, organise and co-ordinate in order that our Country may be saved.

WHAT IS THE AUTHORITY AND WHAT ARE THE POWERS OF THE CLNAI?

The authority which the CLNAI possesses for accomplishing its tasks is derived from and recognised by all those forces in occupied Italy which are contributing to the fight for liberation. This authority is confirmed, moreover, by the delegation of powers by the Italian democratic Government in Rome to the CLNAI, which is recognised by the Allied Governments and Authorities.

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This delegation of powers does not only include the general political leadership of the movement of liberation, but also the promulgation of provisions and decrees having the force of law on all matters connected with the prosecution of the war and the restoration of democracy in occupied Italy. Hence, the CLNAI is in every respect, as a body representing the Italian Government, the only legal power in occupied Italy.

HOW IS THE UNITED POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE CLNAI EXERCISED?

The CLNAI exercises its leadership through the distribution of pamphlets, leaflets and orders of the day, printed or transmitted by wireless, to the whole population at occupied Italy at critical moments of the struggle; also through the issuance of orders and directives to its local sections (regional and provincial CLN's, etc.) and organised groups attached thereto, in order to foster, direct and co-ordinate their activities and by direct action which from time to time may appear necessary for the solution of particular problems of policy or organisation.

However, this leadership of the CLNAI is exercised, in an excellently democratic manner, mainly through the initiative and action of the local sections, always within the scope of the general political instructions. The local sections reflect the composition and political functions of the main headquarters in a form which is more adapted to local exigencies. The hope and certainty of Italy's democratic re-birth lies in the growing energetic activity of these local sections of the CLNAI.

WHAT ARE THE LOCAL SECTIONS OF THE CLNAI?

The initiative taken by the CLNAI, which identifies itself with that of the democratic masses, has set in motion all the forces of the movement of liberation into forming local organisations which give the CLNAI full co-operation in the solution of particular or local problems. There are thousands of Committees of Liberation in factories and plants, in villages boroughs and communes which are giving the people political leadership and afford them a medium of expression. There are regional and provincial CLN's which encourage the formation of these local sections and ensure the co-ordination of their activities on a regional and provincial scale, thus exercising an important function of leadership. United mass organisations, such as the FRONTE DELLA GIOVENTU', MILITIA COMMITTEES and COMMITTEES FOR THE DEFENCE OF FACTORIES, are also operating within the scope of the aims of the CLNAI, giving it support with their initiative, activities and discipline.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL CLN?

The regional and provincial CLNs are the bodies exercising united political leadership of the movement of national liberation and insurrection within the region and the province. They carry out the general instructions issued by the CLNAI and co-ordinate the activities undertaken within regional and provincial boundaries. Their principal function is to organise national insurrection, in close collaboration with the regional and zone headquarters of the Volunteers for Liberty.

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They provide material and moral support as well as a united political leadership to the Volunteers of Liberty who for more than a year have been fighting for liberation. They have the task of mobilising the masses of people for the decisive insurrection which is developing every day, and of wiping out attempts to suppress the movement or encourage truces or pacts with the enemy.

Besides those eventual and urgent tasks, the regional and provincial CLN's have other functions of a high political importance with respect to matters concerning the re-organisation and democratic rebirth of our Country. They also have the task of collecting data on fascist traitors and extremists and preparing necessary measures, either directly or through the medium of Commissions of epuration and justice, which they have already formed, for the purpose of achieving a rapid epuration. These CLN's, though the medium of special economic commissions, prepare measures necessary to provide the people with food supplies, productions and reorganise national economy, at the time of liberation and the immediate aftermath.

The provincial CLN's, being more suited to meet with local needs, have been entrusted with the nomination of those persons who, upon liberation, will be called upon to exercise the principal political and administrative functions. (Commissioner for the Province, Sindaco for the Capital, Head of Police, President of the Provincial Deputation, etc.). Naturally these nominations will be effected until such time as an open discussion among the people is possible, or further provisions of law are issued.

These nominations may, moreover, in special cases, be submitted to the regional CLN or the CLNAI for their examination.

Later on we shall discuss the functions of the provincial CLN's at the moment of liberation.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMUNAL CLN?

The communal CLN's are the bodies of united political leadership of the movement of national liberation and insurrection within the commune. They foster and co-ordinate all activities undertaken within communal limits and carry out directives and general instructions of the CLNAI.

The communal CLN's, being in a position to meet local needs directly, are the essential gears in the united democratic leadership of the movement of national liberation. Such leadership could not possibly be effective without an intricate and efficient network of communal CLN's capable of fostering and co-ordinating in every town and village the people's contribution in the struggle for liberation, and capable of mobilising every Italian. This is a work which can be commenced and generally directed by the CLNAI and by the regional and provincial CLN's, but can only be fully realised by the communal CLN. Certain unsatisfactory results of the movement of liberation are due precisely to a still too inadequate and casual attention paid to these local bodies of the CLNAI.

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The active members of the movement of liberation have everywhere set up regional and provincial CLN's and their organisations extend over the whole of occupied Italy. We do not deny that these bodies have helped and do help to solve very important and urgent problems. Nor is it surprising, in view of the particular conditions under which the movement of liberation has developed, that precedence has been given to the constitution of these bodies rather than to the local bodies. But at the present developed stage of the struggle, which requires that all the forces be ready, the regional and provincial CLN's could not achieve alone their ever larger and more complex tasks had they not the most intricate network of communal CLN's to fulfil their tasks of leadership. The communal CLN's see that the national forces are mobilised and represented in every town and village.

Without the communal CLN, a provincial CLN is like a head without a body. Only by relying on its many communal CLNs can a provincial CLN use all the authority, all the means needed to develop its action. One of the main tasks of every provincial CLN is to bring about the erection of communal CLN's wherever non have yet been formed and direct and co-ordinate their activities. Every CLN must be supported in this task by the initiative of all the fighting members of the movement of liberation comprising all patriots.

One of the reasons for the delay in the constitution of the communal CLN's, especially in the smaller communes, has been a misconception of their composition and tasks. If the representation of parties and organised masses which are taking part in the struggle for liberation enables the CLNAI, the regional and provincial CLN's and the CLN's of the larger city to ensure the most efficient united democratic leadership. The same is not always true of the smaller communal CLN. It often happens that in small communes there are no qualified representatives of this or that Party or the CLNAI, or it often happens that there are no Party representatives whatsoever. Clearly this cannot and must not be a reason for there being no communal CLN. Where there are no Party representatives, there may often be organised masses. There are tens of thousands of Volunteers for Liberty, hundreds of thousands of patriots who are not Party members but who nevertheless take an active part in the struggle. It is not necessary for a communal CLN to include representatives of all the parties of the CLNAI in order to carry out its task effectively. It would hardly be expected of very small communes to make a display of politics when they take no interest in them. What is most important is that the communal CLN can have true representatives and a leadership of the local forces which actually do take part in or are likely to be drawn into the fight for liberation. This may easily be realised by the representation of organised masses or classes by patriots who in consequence of their fighting position are sufficiently competent to foster and lead the struggle.

The function of the communal CLN must always be a definite action of initiative, organisation and co-ordination of all the local forces toward the fight for liberation. There is no need and no place for vague discussions of "high politics" or party politics. The composition of the communal CLN must be such that it will guarantee the effective mobilisation and co-ordination of all local forces, which very often in small communes are not of a political

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nature. For instance, in a small mountain commune a CLN which includes representatives of the farmers and shepherds, of the Volunteers for Liberty, and of the technicians and workmen of the electric power station, would be far more suited to the needs and capable of inciting and leading the people to fight than a Committee made up of Party representatives.

However, we do not seem to lessen the importance of the Parties and their militant members in the struggle for liberation which indeed we wish to emphasize once again. But a misconceived idea of their function must not be allowed to hinder the proper development of the movement of liberation or of its agencies, the efficiency of which depends on its meeting local situations as they actually appear after twenty years of fascist oppression and at a time when political activities are still forced into underground, illegal channels.

WHAT ARE THE TASKS OF THE COMMUNAL CLN?

Today, more than ever, the united political leadership of the communal CLNs must deal with the concrete tasks of the movement of liberation and national insurrection.

National insurrection, as we have said before, is not a task to be confined to a definite moment but one of the present as well as the future, which must develop continually until the Germans and their fascist henchmen are finally expelled. The recruiting of forces for the Volontari della Liberta' and especially for the N.A.P. (Squadre d'Azione Patriottica), the arming and supplying of such units, the organization of information services, sanitary and relief services and hundreds of other different tasks must be done by the communal CLN in order to ensure that all local resources are mobilized for the war of liberation. The entire people, led by the Communal CLN, must eventually mass around the advancing troops for the decisive battle.

The more the communal CLN's succeed in taking over local leadership, the more they will be in a position to face this fundamental task. In many communes, and not only those liberated by the Volontari della Liberta', fascist "authorities" practically do not exist, or are these only occasionally or as figureheads. Fascist power may be fast crumbling, especially in communes where partisans have been active, the fascist "authorities" may no longer be in a position to command and control and must be forced to leave. In such cases the communal CLN, even if it is not directly and formally possible, can and must in reality take over the administration, solve by democratic rules the most urgent problems concerning the conduct of the war, and the support of the local population (supplies, revenue, prices, transport, etc.). In other words, whenever and as far as possible, the communal CLN's must actually become the bodies of democratic power.

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facts have proved that as the situation develops, there are ever more numerous and urgent occasions for the CLN to step in. Already in many communes the very officials turn to the CLN for instructions. The CLN must not wait for this to happen, but must, by its initiative and activity, come forward with increasing evidence, in the eyes of all, as the only real power capable of solving the definite and urgent problems of the population. For example, the fascist authorities should not be allowed to fix the price and quantities of wheat as they please, but the CLN should fix them in the interests of both producers and consumers, taking into account the needs of those fighting for liberty. CLN, too, must safeguard the wheat from requisition by the Germans or fascists.

In the same way, the CLN must actually take the place of the fascist administration and mobilize every local activity for the war effort and the welfare of the population.

We wish to cite, as an excellent example, the CLN of a commune of the Valle di Lanzo. In this alpine region of Piemonte, as is known, large "garibaldini" units have liberated and presided over several communes. The commune in question, however, is not within the liberated area, but is lying beside it. The presence of fascist authorities did not prevent the communal CLN from taking the local administration in its own hands. Regarding the distribution of milk, for example, the CLN published and enforced the orders reproduced below.

"THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION OF X

"For the last several months there has been an absolute lack of milk and butter in the commune. As this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, the local Committee of National Liberation hereby orders as follows:

(1) All cattle owners are required to bring one liter of milk daily per head of cattle to the milk "stock pile" (ammasso). The owners of only one head are exempted.

(2) In consideration of local needs, the price of milk is hereby fixed at 4 lira per litre wholesale and 5 lire per litre retail.

(3) Owners who do not comply with the present order shall have their cattle sequestrated. The same shall be demanded to the Headquarters of the Volontari della liberta' units operating in this area.

"We feel sure that all cattle owners will understand the situation and abide scrupulously by this rule in the interests of the population and the fight for liberty.

THE CLN OF X."

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The same CLN has issued and enforced many other orders concerning various matters from the "surrender of potatoes to livestock trade, etc., in the interests of the population and in order to aid the acts of Volontari. For enforcing the many orders it has given, the CLN of the Commune of X relies on a true representation of the local forces, which gives it the authority and means needed for the purpose. Its tie with the armed forces of the Volontari delle Liberta' operating in the area give it a supplementary force to which, however, it has been invited to resort only occasionally.

There are thousands of communes today which are in the same conditions as the Commune of X. Almost everywhere in the country, units of partisans or SAP (Squadre d'Azione Patriottica) can and do give the communal CLN the armed support needed to fight the resistance offered by the fascist authorities. There are many cases of this kind, we repeat, and not only in the small communes, but more spirit and daring is needed; more strength and organization in the communal CLN which must be set up in all towns, large and small.

In all their actions the communal CLN's must, of course, take every care to avoid even the slightest appearance of any "collaboration" with the fascist authorities. They must in no case compromise with the fascist power. They must always present themselves to the people as another power, the power of the people, which is opposed to the fascist power, which has nothing in common with it and wages a war to the death against it.

The closer the communal CLN attune themselves to local needs, the more thorough will be their local administration. A communal CLN cannot fix an equitable price for wheat or grapes if it has no representatives of the producers and consumers; it cannot be ever mindful of the war requirements if it has no representatives of the Volontari delle Liberta'; it cannot guarantee security against requisition if it is not organically fused with the "Squadre d'Azione Patriottiche", with the Committees for Farmers' Defence, and so forth. In short, a communal CLN does not need to be composed of political "big shots", but of practical and ardent patriots who are close to the people and understand its needs, who can mobilize and organize the people in full strength.

HOW IS A COMMUNAL CLN FORMED?

We have described the functions of the communal CLN and its principal task in the fight for liberation and national insurrection and in the creation of bodies of democratic power. But we also showed how the numbers and activity of these bodies are still unsatisfactory.

By whom and how must a communal CLN be formed in places which have none?

As said before, all ideas of a fixed scheme should be avoided. Every provincial CLN has of course, the duty to see that a communal CLN is formed and operated in every commune in its jurisdiction, but this does not mean

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that the Communal CLN can or should be "appointed" from above. Wherever there are organizations or fighting members of one or more Parties or mass organizations of the CLN in a commune, they have, of course, an initial function in the constitution of a communal CLN, to which the provincial CLN must give the required impulse and coordination. In any case, the provincial CLN should be notified of the constitution of the communal CLN and a reliable and permanent liaison must be set up between the two. But all this does not mean that the communal CLN must always and necessarily be organized by the provincial CLN. They may rise through local initiative and must do so with increasing frequency. Whenever there is no communal CLN, every patriot, every initiator of the movement of national liberation can and must take the initiative in forming one, joining together the persons which best represent the forces that are actually taking part in the struggle, notifying the provincial CLN that the body has been formed and establishing the necessary liaison.

A particular but very important case is that of communes located in re less where units of Volontari della Liberta' are operating, or which have been liberated by them. It is clear that in these regions, the need for a total mobilization of all the forces is more urgently felt and the very presence of our brave Volontari gives an impulse and opens the way to the constitution of communal CLN's. The communal CLN must, on no account, however, be "appointed" by the Commanders or political commissioners of the Volontari della Liberta' unite operating in the area. Such a method would not be democratic and is incompatible with the principles of the CLNAI. It could even bring about an artificial form of CLN not responding to the needs of the locality and therefore devoid of the necessary authority.

This does not mean, of course, that the Volontari della Liberta' units and their commanders and political commissioners are to play no important part in the organization of communal CLN wherever there are none. But their part must consist of inciting and of organizing, which give rise to democratic initiative in the people itself. In the case of democratic nuclei never be an act of authority such as "appointment" from above.

e must mention the "Garibaldini" units working in the Langhe region which have taken a very timely initiative worthy of emulation. In order to mobilize the population for the struggle they set up a special body, a Civil Delegation. Although this body is closely connected with the Commandos and political commissioners of the units, it is independent. Coming into close contact with the local population, it caused the communal CLN to be formed in the area by inciting the people to action and arousing its enthusiasm.

Thus the Garibaldine units have succeeded, in an effective and formal way of doing away with all intervention from high authorities in both the bodies of united political leadership and in those of the new democratic power.

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That is important is that provincial CLN's, the commissions and political commissioners of the Volontari della Libertà units, party organizations, organized masses and single members of the movement of liberation should increase and co-ordinate their efforts in order that in every commune a CLN arises and really operates, representing local forces and interests and capable of mobilizing and uniting the people. Thus local initiative is aroused and co-ordinated, and every communal CLN must act as a permanent and reliable liaison with the provincial CLN. The bodies which evoke this initiative, however, must take every care to avoid any form of intervention which may oppress or falsify the initiative.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SUBURBAN AND VILLAGE CLN'S?

In the larger city communes and those in the country containing various communes which are at some distance from each other, the communal CLN is often not enough to co-ordinate directly all the local forces. In such cases it has been necessary to organize suburban or village CLN's which act under the directions of and in close contact with the communal CLN to foster and co-ordinate local activities in the suburb or village. They are formed in the same way as the communal CLN and have the same function. Due attention should be paid to the actual awareness of these organizations of local needs. There should be no fear of giving rise to too many local undertakings for experience has shown that they soon merge with the rest of the movement. On the other hand, nothing would be more dangerous than to weaken the spirit of the masses in the smaller villages, just for the purpose of keeping a purely formal and fictitious discipline experimented from above. In order that the people may act on the day of insurrection with the required enthusiasm and impetus, they should not be discouraged, but on the contrary, their great power should be stimulated in every suburb and village.

A "partisan week", a strike demonstration, or any definite action for the development of insurrection to its decisive stage, cannot be fully successful in a suburb or village unless there is a united body on the spot capable of arousing and co-ordinating the people's effort. The suburban or village CLN have successfully filled this need. Here in turn, the effort of each member, of each party organization and organized mass, must be co-ordinated with that of the communal CLN in order to guarantee the expansion of the network of local bodies.

The function and task of the suburban and village CLN's are most important for mobilizing the people according to their local interests.

The closing of a tramway line (because the Germans take the locomotives) is an issue for the CLN to deal with. The closing of a market or bakeries (because the Germans take the products or deport the salesmen) must not be allowed to "slip by". Problems of transport, rationing, markets, welfare, prices and "assessi", can and must be taken up by the suburban and village CLN. In many cases such problems can and must be solved through the mobilization of the masses, above and against the orders of the "fascist authorities", in the interests of the people. The CLN's have a wide scope of activity in this field in which to contribute to the downfall of the fascist "po

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WHAT ARE THE TASKS OF THE FACTORY AND BUSINESS CELL?

The mobilisation of forces is a task not to be left to local and local bodies based merely on a territorial jurisdiction. The problems in connection with the fight for liberation are so inseparably bound to those of the country's production that they cannot be solved without the collaboration of united bodies working in centres of productive activity which ensure mobilisation and faster action.

These tasks are undertaken by the factory and business CLN's, which by operating on the site of work or production, mobilise the masses and material resources of the country. Already large numbers of business CLN's have been formed in the larger factories, in private concerns, and in public utilities, and have done much to bring success to the action of the people. The results are still unsatisfactory in some cases however. In many towns, the business CLN's, especially those for small concerns, have not yet been formed or are inefficient. Even where they have been formed their tasks are not always clearly understood.

The business or factory CLN's are bodies of united leadership which rise on the site of work and must be constituted by representatives of all the parties or national political tendencies in the respective factories or concerns, by representatives of all classes of personnel concerned in production, executive personnel included, and by representatives of the organised masses. The proportion of representatives shall be decided by the organisers of the CLN, with respect of the social and political composition of the personnel. It is necessary that every social class and every political tendency be represented by at least one member of the CLN; but this rule should not be taken to mean a categorical representation of all the parties of the business CLN. The fact that a certain political party is meeting in a certain factory or concern cannot and must not be a hindrance in the organisation of a CLN, and on the other hand this or that political current may be represented by more than one member of the CLN, should the leadership actually require it. Experience has proved that the problem of representation may easily be solved on the site of work without intervention from outside or from higher authorities. None better than those on the spot can know what composition the business CLN should have in order to ensure the highest degree of authority and efficiency.

The principal function of the factory and business CLN, as said before, is to mobilise on the site of work, the masses and resources for the fight of liberation. This function consists practically of numerous, specific tasks which vary according to local needs. In the fight against deportation especially, these bodies must see that all representatives of the personnel, both executive and technical, collaborate to prevent such pillage of manpower.

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The business CLN will intervene with its authority by ordering the workers to be given advances on their wages, enabling them to leave their work in time and thus prevent lists of workers being supplied to the fascist and German authorities. There are many instances of good work done by the business CLN in this line. The same may be said of the fight against the German pillage of industrial machinery and raw materials, etc. The factory CLN have already often succeeded, by their immediate action, in saving large quantities of machinery and material by sliding and by sabotage in the demolition.

The action of the business CLN, intended to give the movement of liberation more direct financial and material support, is still generally less satisfactory. A business CLN in an arms or cloth factory must not only see that no work is done for the Germans, but must also see that a part of its production goes to supply the Volontari della Liberta' units. The same may be said of financial support needed to develop the fight.

Only the business CLN, under the control and administration of the higher bodies of the movement of liberation, can see that all the forces of production collaborate. In fact, it must demand collaboration, if there is any reluctance, in all armed action intended to develop resistance and national insurrection. Sabotage in case of the enemy's evacuation, a strike among factory workers, waiting for advances on wages in order to escape deportation, a strike of protest against the killing of hostages, a general strike of insurrection, are today no longer just working class demonstrations; they are definite actions in the fight for liberation, for which the business CLN must guarantee the support of all productive forces, including executive personnel.

It is the duty of the business CLN, as the united body of leadership for the movement, to denounce all factory workers and employees of concerns who fail in their duty to support the movement, and to take the necessary measures.

Thus the business CLN have, as may be seen, an essential function in fostering and developing the insurrection. In connection with their task of planning the defence of industrial plants and public utilities, as part of the armed warfare, they can and must see that the masses are given substantial contributions in arms.

Moreover, the business CLN must prepare, as from now, whatever measures are needed to keep production in a position to continue, after the liberation, for the sake of winning the war and providing the people with work and supplies. Lastly, their task is to see to the epuration of all productive concerns of the elimination of fascists and their collaborators who should even now be denounced to the proper bodies. After the liberation, even if upon the request of the business CLN, the provincial CLN takes over the control of concerns whose managers are guilty of having collaborated with the enemy, the business CLN will be required to nominate the temporary managers and entrust them, supervise

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their activity and see that production does not slacken because of such a situation. In the same way the factory and business CLN will be consulted and called to collaborate with the provincial and regional finance offices in the organization of industry.

In short, following the general instructions of the CLNAI, the business CLN's will extend their leadership to all factories and business concerns in all tasks in connection with the fight for liberation and the work of reconstruction, aiming at uniting the nation's effort.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF CLNS FOR PROFESSIONS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN

The CLN's of profession, for a number of which have already been created through the initiative of men of all professions, have in certain respects similar functions to those of the CLN's of business concerns. Here again the task is to unite and mobilize these important social classes in the fight for liberation and the work of reconstruction.

Already in several provinces the Doctors' CLN has provided the armed forces of the movement of national liberation with many capable doctors and large quantities of sanitary material. The Teachers' CLN had given an effective collaboration in the struggle for the opening of Soviet schools, begun by the 'Fronte della Gioventù'. These bodies of united leadership have everywhere incited and organized the people to refuse to take the enforced oath, and worked out rules for the reorganization of educational institutions and reviewing school texts, etc.

It is most important for the mobilization of all Italians for the final battle, that these CLN's of professions increase and amplify their activities, especially in connection with demonstrations and tasks of the present moment in the fight for liberation. By its revengeful struggle in defence of the working and living conditions of the masses, by the advanced position it takes in the armed fight, by its spirit of sacrifice and determination, by its big political strikes and its demonstrations, the working class perfectly has a vanguard function not to be confused with the petty revenge of company interests, and represents the common interests of the fight for national liberation.

The Committees of Agitation incite and organize the workers in this struggle. By mobilizing the workers on grounds of defense of their working and living conditions, these Committees are realizing the very principle of the movement of liberation.

The national function of the Committees of Agitation, therefore, is derived from their function of leadership of the working class. In order to carry out their function efficiently they must have the maximum independence of operation. This does not mean that their action is not to be co-ordinated with that of all the bodies of the movement. On the contrary, they should keep constant contact, especially with the business CLN's

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they must be allowed independence and initiative, without which they could not achieve their specific task of mobilising the working class, or their democratic aim, namely the direct and independent intervention of the masses of workers in solving problems connected with liberation.

HOW DOES THE CLNAI EXERCISE ITS POWERS

We have already seen how the functions of the CLNAI are not limited to the united political leadership of the fight for liberation, but include also - by the will of the people, ratified by a delegation granted by the Italian democratic government - the exercise of a certain power, which is at present the only legal power in occupied Italy.

This power of the CLNAI is even now being realised through the promulgation of decrees which have for all purposes force of law in enemy-occupied Italy. The CLNAI has promulgated decrees prescribing economic, political and financial measures. In particular, it has the power to levy special tributes and exact contributions. The execution of these decrees is entrusted to the head and local bodies of the CLNAI, which if necessary may call the armed forces of the Volontari della Libertà to enforce them. As regards other decrees, as for example those dealing with the juridical status of soldiers and officials who have continued to serve the so-called fascist republican government, although they clearly cannot be exempted today, their execution subsequent to liberation is guaranteed by the special delegation of power granted by the Rome Government to the CLNAI.

The administrative and government powers of the CLNAI are, however, still more directly and thoroughly exercised in all the regions which are gradually being liberated in consequence of the action of the Volontari della Libertà or the advance of the Allied Armies. The CLNAI exercises these powers in such areas both through direct action and through its regional, provincial and communal bodies.

We have already seen how these bodies have the important task of opposing their power to the fascist power, bringing about its downfall and finally taking over the administration of all local activities. By this action and by exercising an every greater real power, these bodies are preparing themselves in the most efficient manner to undertake the heavy tasks resulting from liberation.

It is the duty of the CLN, in fact, to assume the responsibility of administration and government in the liberated regions, under the authority of the CLNAI, as delegate of the Rome democratic Government. Moreover, they have the task of organising the temporary bodies of democratic power, nominating the persons for the principal administrative and government offices within their jurisdiction.

WHAT ARE THE BODIES OF DEMOCRATIC POWER?

In every liberated comune, area or province, the local CLN [illegible] assume the temporary administration and government powers. These powers are

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exercised through special bodies (temporary provincial or Area Boards or Peoples Boards of Administration) and through the persons already nominated by the Provincial CLN to hold certain public offices (Commissioner for the province, Sindaco, Head of the Police, etc.). These persons answer for their work to the bodies which appointed them.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF GOVERNMENT?

In the provinces wholly or partly liberated by the Volontari della Liberta' or by the Allied Armies, the provincial CLN, while continuing with its original functions of united political leadership of the fight for liberation, must assume the powers of government directly, under the sanction of the CLNAI, within the province, and function as a provisional Board of Government. However, for political reasons, the representatives of the Volontari della Liberta' and the organized masses have not regularly taken part, as by right, in the work of the provincial CLN, the latter must see to it, upon liberation, that such members are really included. As Board of Government it must also include representatives of the principal branches of business in the province. The representatives of the organized masses and of the branches of business must of course be nominated or approved as soon as possible by means of election by the respective branches.

Under the control and instructions of the CLNAI the provincial Board of Government exercises all government powers within the province. The Commissioner for the province, nominated previously by the Provincial Board, answers for its work to the same Board.

By means of special commissions under its control, the Board has the duty to undertake all tasks which arise at the time of liberation in connection with economy, supplies, finance, communications, agitation and public order, in the interests of the population and for the purpose of continuing the war of liberation.

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION?

The People's Board of Administration is the temporary administrative body in the communes liberated by the Volontari della Liberta' or by the Allied Armies. It is presided over by the Sindaco who answers to it for his work.

Wherever a Communal CLN already exists and functions in the commune, while it must in all cases continue its united political leadership of the fight for liberation, it may assume directly, upon liberation, the function of People's Board of Administration. However, due to political reasons, the representatives of the Volontari della Liberta' and of the organized masses have not regularly taken part in the work of the CLN, as by right, the latter must in every case, upon liberation, see to it that they are included. After inclusion of the said representatives and with the later addition of the representatives of the principal branches of business in the commune, the CLN may assume the functions of People' s Board of Administration. The representatives of the organized masses and of the branches

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of business must of course be nominated or approved as soon as possible by members of the respective branches.

If, even subsequent to the real and permanent participation even of the representatives of the Volontari della Liberta' and the organized masses, it seems necessary and advisable that the CLN keep only the original function of limited political leadership (as, for example, in the larger communes), it may do so, for its members will be fully occupied with such function. In such case, since persons may be renominated for the board, which must however be organized according to the above rules of democratic representation, in accordance with the actual social and political composition of the population of the commune. Moreover, wherever possible, the People's Board of Administration will be appointed by means of direct consultation or election by the people, whether there is a CLN in the commune or not. Experience has proven that this is often, even immediately, possible, especially in the smaller communes. In that case the CLN will have the task of fostering the consultation among the people and controlling its results.

In any case appointments "from above" are not to be made in the organization of the people's boards, either by the provincial CLN or the headquarters of the fighting units which took part in the liberation. Only in the provincial communes will the provincial CLN(which acts also as the provincial central CLN) appoint the Board of Administration and assume upon itself the function of Provincial Board of Government.

This does not mean, of course, that the provincial CLN or the Commanders and Commissioners are to disregard the organization of the bodies of democratic power. On the contrary, in the same way as for the organization of the CLN, they must incite the people to democratic action and organize their activity. Special bodies such as the Civil Delegations of the forces of liberation, which as we said before, have done much good work in the temporary area, can serve this purpose excellently and at the same time do not crush or take the place of the freely expressed will of the people. Many successful and unsuccessful attempts in liberated areas have proved that only a power originating from the people, controlled by the people and supported by its collaboration, can have the authority and force necessary to solve local and national problems resulting from such a great crisis.

It is with the full consciousness of this strength and power of the people that the CLNAI, together with its central and local sections, faces the fight of liberation and of democratic reconstruction.

Translators Pool,
Civil Affairs Section.

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RESTRICTED 33

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief Commissioner

28 APR 1945 12

9/20.1/CA

27 April 45

SUBJECT : Committees of National Liberation.

TO : All Officers, Emilia, Liguria, Lombardia, Piemonte and Venezia Regions.
SCAO's 5 and 8 Army.
HQ IV Corps

1 This directive lays down the policy which will govern the actions of all Officers of Allied Military Government in their relations with the Committees of National Liberation (CLN - "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale") in Northern Italy.

2 CLNs have been organized on a communal, provincial and regional basis throughout German Occupied Territory. Their activities are co-ordinated by an over-all CLN for the whole of the area, known as the CLNAI - ("Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia").

Intelligence reports from the North show that the various Committees of National Liberation have learned a good deal about the art of government in the year-long struggle against the Fascist, and the Germans. In many districts, "shadow" Governments have been set up, and the various portfolios have been distributed amongst the leaders of the different parties. On the whole it seems that for the time being there is a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Committees, and party differences have been sunk in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and to punish their Fascist collaborators. These Committees have been assisted in their Military operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance necessarily implies a degree of recognition of their position.

3 Relations with AMG. - The Supreme Allied Commander has made his own military arrangements with the CLNAI. He has not given political recognition to the CLNs, but under these military arrangements, the CLNs will endeavour to maintain law and order and continue to safeguard economic resources until AMG is established. Thereupon CLNAI has agreed that the CLNs will recognise AMG and hand over to it all authority previously assumed.

Likewise all components of the General Command of the Volunteers of Liberty (CVL) will come under the direct command of the C-in-C, 15th Army Group, and will obey any order issued by him (or by AMG on his behalf) including orders to disband and surrender their arms when required to do so. Upon the establishment of AMG, the SCAO first, and later the RC, is supreme and possesses all powers of government, and the CLN has no official standing in the conduct of affairs.

4 But there are other considerations which should be borne in mind in implementing the policy indicated in the above arrangements. It is in the interest of the Allies that there should be a stable Government in Italy and the Allied policy is to strengthen the legitimate Italian Government in every way possible. The Italian Government in Rome may not have the entire confidence of the CLNs in the North and, at best, their influence there may be subject to fluctuation. This may be based on several factors. There is the feeling that

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HQ IV Corps

1 This directive lays down the policy which will govern the actions of all Officers of Allied Military Government in their relations with the Committees of National Liberation (CLN - "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale") in Northern Italy.

2 CLN's have been organized on a communal, provincial and regional basis throughout German Occupied Territory. Their activities are co-ordinated by an over-all CLN for the whole of the area, known as the CLNAI - ("Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia").

Intelligence reports from the North show that the various Committees of National Liberation have learned a good deal about the art of government in the year-long struggle against the Fascist, and the Germans. In many districts, "shadow" Governments have been set up, and the various portfolios have been distributed amongst the leaders of the different parties. On the whole it seems that for the time being there is a remarkable degree of unity of purpose in the Committees, and party differences have been sunk in the common desire to chase the Germans from Italy and to punish their Fascist collaborators. These Committees have been assisted in their Military operations by the Allied authorities and the giving of such assistance necessarily implies a degree of recognition of their position.

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4 But there are other considerations which should be borne in mind in implementing the policy indicated in the above arrangements. It is in the interest of the Allies that there should be a stable Government in Italy and the Allied policy is to strengthen the legitimate Italian Government in every way possible. The Italian Government in Rome may not have the entire confidence of the CLN's in the North and, at best, their influence there may be subject to fluctuation. This may be based on several factors. There is the feeling that the North has contributed more generously to the defeat of the Germans than the South, and has suffered far more heavily for Italy. There is criticism of the slow progress made by the Bonomi Government in the reconstruction of the country, in the solution of the pressing economic problems of food supply and inflation, and above all in the punishment of former Fascists. The Italian Government is well aware of this antipathy and has an agreement which goes further than that of the Supreme Allied Commander in recognising the CLNAI as its representative in the struggle in the North. The Government has succeeded in exacting a certain measure of recognition from the CLNs in the North, but the possibility cannot be overlooked that they, or their component political parties, may not abide by this agreement if circumstances seem favourable for a political upheaval.

It is hoped that after liberation the Rome Government will be able to absorb additional members from the North and thereby become more representative.

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5 Relations with the Italian Government. The recognition of the CLNAI as the representatives of the government in the struggle against the enemy does not affect the Allies, who are not parties to the arrangement. Moreover, the Italian Government has no authority of any kind in Military Government Territory. Its arrangements with the CLNAI are not operative in Military Government Territory and do not affect the relations between AMG and the CLN.

6 The problem facing AMG, therefore, is to reconcile the military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Commander with the aspirations of the political leaders of the CLNs to self-government, at the same time supporting the authority of the Italian Government in Rome in order that it may be able to administer the Northern Territories when AMG is withdrawn. The solution of this problem may well be found to lie in the absorption at a very early date of CLN nominees into the civil administration. If Allied officers arrive in the North and bluntly inform the CLNs that their task is accomplished and that they may now disperse and if, after that, Sindaci and other administrative officers are appointed without the views of CLNs being considered, the antagonism will be great and may well be disastrous. The danger of setting up local administrations composed of Italians who are not acceptable to the Patriot organisations cannot be over emphasised. AMG officers are not bound to accept the first suggestions of the CLN, who can always be instructed to submit alternative names. If, however, this principle is followed out, many of the problems of maintaining law and order will never arise. It will be easier to exploit the local resources of the country in the work of reconstruction and in the work of feeding the population. It will be easier to bring together the former Patriot organisations and the Italian Government, and it will be easier to prepare the ground against the time when the Government in Rome can take over the administration.

7 While the foregoing paragraph lays down a principle which is calculated to reconcile the Military arrangements of the Supreme Allied Commander with the aspirations of the CLNs, there are special considerations in regard to the office of Prefect and Questore.

Prefects, as the official representatives of the Government, are normally appointed by the Government from career officials. Even in the present situation this practice has generally been followed. Similarly the Questori have normally been appointed from Public Safety personnel by the Central Government. Other appointments, such as the Sindaco, etc., are normally local choice.

For obvious reasons the Italian Government wishes to continue the customary practice in regard to Prefects and Questore, and have raised it again very recently.

It is the policy of the Allied Commission to support the Government and it would be unwise to depart, entirely, from the normal practice. The Italian Government has, therefore, been advised that any specific nominee whom they put forward for appointment to the post of Prefect or Questore by AMG will receive consideration. At the same time it has been pointed out that it would be quite useless to appoint any nominee who is not acceptable in the locality.

SCAOs and RCs will not, by this arrangement, lose any of the powers delegated to them. It is their duty, however, in implementing the policy of this Commission, to use their best efforts to obtain local acceptance for the Government nominee, endeavouring to reconcile the views of the CLN with those of the Italian Government. This must be the principle although the practice will always depend finally on the judgement of the SCAO or RC.

8 The action is, therefore, as follows: On arrival in a Province it seems almost certain that a Prefect and Questore appointed by CLN will be found in office. This will be fully in accord with the agreement between the Supreme Allied Commander and CLNAI. These appointments should not be confirmed forthwith

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8 The action is, therefore, as follows: On arrival in a Province it seems almost certain that a Prefect and Questore appointed by CLN will be found in office. This will be fully in accord with the agreement between the Supreme Allied Commander and CLNAI. These appointments should not be confirmed forthwith but the individuals should be normally allowed to remain in office as acting Prefect and acting Questore respectively solely for the purpose of carrying on routine business pending the final appointment by AMG. Nominations should then be invited from the CLN, to whom it will be explained that AMG alone have the right to make the appointment from names approved by the Italian Government, CLN and other sources. Nominations may also be sought from other sources, e.g. the local Archbishop. The names of Government candidates for these two posts will be furnished by this Headquarters as soon as they are available, and local opinion should then be sought as to the possible acceptance of the Government's nominees. The appointment should not be hurried and it is much better to allow a reasonable period, say 10-14 days, to elapse so that full consideration can be given to the matter before final decision is made. In appointing a Questore great importance is to be attached to the professional qualifications of the

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nominees. Purely political appointments to this important office should be avoided.

The responsible SCAO or RC will inform this HQ of the following details directly they are available

a) Name of Prefect and Questore found in office

b) Name of Prefect and Questore finally appointed.

Once more it is stressed that these special circumstances apply only to the two offices of Prefect and Questore. The Italian Government fully appreciates that other officials are normally local choices and AMG officers will appoint them with due regard to CLN advice.

9 The CLNs must be treated with the courtesy due to their political position and their past labours. They should be received regularly by the RC and given the opportunity of expressing their views. They are at liberty to make representations to the RC or the Prefect, both of whom should seek the advice and views of the CLN whenever they think it opportune. It is however entirely a matter for the RC to consider whether, in any particular case, the advice of the CLN is to be followed or rejected. It would of course be in keeping with this directive to accept such advice except where it is in conflict with the Policy of AMG.

10 It should be added that, when a member of a CLN is appointed to an administrative position, it is better that he should resign from the CLN. There may be objections to this in individual cases and it is left to the discretion of the RC concerned. It is most desirable, however, that holders of administrative positions should be entirely divorced from the politics of the CLN.

11 It must be made plain to the Prefect and to other officials that they are the servants of AMG and can take no orders from the CLN. On the other hand, the RC must give his full support to the Prefect and the official administrators. If he no longer has confidence in his officials, the RC should take steps to remove them. The CLN must not exercise executive functions or usurp the authority of the Prefect, e.g. by making official appointments or setting up commissions of enquiry. If, after they have been duly warned and ordered to desist, the CLNs persist in attempting to be executive or otherwise violate the orders of the Supreme Allied Commander as Military Governor, then, and as a last resort, the RC may ignore them completely. Such an attitude is to be adopted only in case of absolute necessity, when all efforts at conciliation have failed and administration is at a deadlock.

12 There is some evidence that in parts of German Occupied Territory, where the enemy's control is slight, the CLNs have set up governing bodies in each commune, elected on an informal system of universal suffrage. Such popularly elected bodies may also be met at other levels. These bodies will not be given official recognition and the official local authorities prescribed by former directives will be established as soon as possible. But every effort will be made to absorb into membership of the official authorities the nominees of such an elected body at the same level. If in very special circumstances in forward areas, the unofficial body is allowed to continue for a short time, it must be understood that it derives its authority from AMG and not from any popular mandate.

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XI - Committee of National Liberation.

47. Committees of National Liberation (CLN = "Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale") have been formed in provinces and communes. In German Occupied Territory there is an over-all CLN for Upper Italy (CLNAI = "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia"). They usually consist of representatives of the main anti-Fascist political parties, i.e. Liberal, Labour Democrat, Social Democrat, Party of Action, Socialists and Communists; but the composition varies.

48. The CLN is a voluntary political body. It was formed to direct the struggle of the civil population against the German and Fascist occupation. It does not form part of the local government system. Nevertheless, in North Italy during the long enemy occupation, the CLNs have acquired great "de facto" authority and developed a remarkable degree of unity of purpose.

49. Relations with the Italian Government. The Italian Government have an independent arrangement with the CLNAI whereby the CLNs are recognised as the representatives of the Government in the struggle against the enemy. The Allies are not parties to this arrangement. Moreover, the Italian Government has no authority of any kind in Military Government Territory. Its arrangements with the CLNAI therefore are not operative in Military Government Territory and do not affect the relations between AMG and the CLNs.

50. Relations with AMG. The Supreme Allied Commander has also made his own military arrangements with the CLNAI, ~~defining the extent to which Allied Military Authorities will recognise~~ the CLNs. They do not constitute political recognition of Under these arrangements, the CLNs will, when the enemy withdraws, endeavour to maintain law and order and continue to safeguard economic resources, until AMG is established. Thereupon the CLNs will recognise AMG and hand over to it all authority previously assumed. The SCAC first and later the PC is the local representative of the Military Governor 37

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51. At the same time the CLN must be treated with the courtesy due to their political position and their past labours. They are at liberty to make representations to the PC or the Prefect, who should also seek the advice and views of the CLN whenever they think it opportune. It is entirely a matter for the PC

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after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected.

52. Though the CLN has no executive authority as a body, the desirability of absorbing the individual members of the CLN and of their organisation into the local civil administration at an early date must be constantly borne in mind. Such a course serves to reconcile the needs of Military Government with the aspirations of the Political Leaders of the CLN to self-government. The acceptance of responsible public office by local leaders places their reputation in and experience of the neighbourhood at the disposal of AMG, promotes confidence in the administration and is conducive to order and tranquillity. Nominations and suggestions by the CLN as to the filling of public offices should normally be accepted, unless a candidate so proposed is objectionable on other grounds (e.g. security).

53. Although the Italian Government in Rome has no authority in Military Government Territory, the attitude of the CLN and of its component personalities towards that Government must be taken into account. There may well be a tendency to deny the legitimacy or authority of the Rome Government and to claim some form of independence or autonomy for the CLNAI organisation. The ultimate relations between the Rome Government and the CLNs of the North are matters to be settled by the Italian people. In the meantime, it is the policy of AG to support the Rome Government. During the AMG period therefore, a candidate for public office, even though supported by the CLN, could not be regarded as satisfactory, if he refused to recognise the Italian Government in Rome as the legitimate and authoritative government of the country.

54. The PO must give his full support to the Prefect and the official administrators; if he no longer has confidence in them, he should take steps for

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54. The PC must give his full support to the Prefect and the official administrators; if he no longer has confidence in them, he should take steps for their removal. The CLN must not exercise executive functions or to usurp the authority of the Prefect, e.g. by making official appointments or setting up commissions of inquiry. If they persist in attempting to act governmentally, though duly warned and ordered to desist, then and as a last resort, the PC may dissolve the Comitato. If necessary the PC, subject to the concurrence of the SCAO or RC, will ask the local Military Commander to assist him for this purpose. Such strong measures are to be adopted only in case of absolute

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necessity, as when the all efforts at conciliation have failed and administration is at a deadlock.

55. For further guidance in their dealings with the CLN, officers of AMG are referred to the statement made by the AC Political Adviser, Mr. Hopkinson, at the Acting President's Conference held on 8/9th March 1945.

56. There is some evidence that in parts of German Occupied Territory where the enemy's control is slight, the CLNs have set up governing bodies in each commune, elected on an informal system of universal suffrage. Such popularly elected bodies may also be met with at other levels. These bodies will not be given official recognition and the official local authorities described in previous paragraphs will be established as soon as possible; but every effort will be made to absorb into membership of the official authorities the individuals composing the unofficially elected body at the same level. If in very special circumstances in forward areas, the unofficial body is allowed to continue for a short time, it must understand that it derives its authority from AMG and not from any popular mandate.

There is no objection to the continued existence of such a body as a purely unofficial advisory council of AMG if so desired.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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There is no objection to the continued existence of such a body as a private unpaid advisory unit of AMG if so desired.

Dlby W. Sec
C.C.A.O.

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XI — COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

47 Committees of National Liberation (CLN = "Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale") have been formed in provinces and communes. In German Occupied Territory there is an over-all CLN for Upper Italy (CLNAI = "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale dell'Alta Italia"). They usually consist of representatives of the main anti-Fascist Political parties, i.e. Liberal, Labour Democrat, Social Democrat, Party of Action, Socialists and Communists; but the composition varies.

48. The CLN is a voluntary political body. It was formed to direct the struggle of the civil population against the German and Fascist occupation. It does not form part of the local government system. Nevertheless, in North Italy during the long enemy occupation, the CLNs have acquired great "de facto" authority and developed a remarkable degree of unity of purpose.

from 42.

50. 49. Relations with AMG. The Supreme Allied Commander has also made his own arrangements with the CLNAI defining the extent to which Allied Military Authorities will recognise the CLNs. Under these arrangements, the CLNs will, when the enemy withdraws, endeavour to maintain law and order and continue to safeguard economic resources, until AMG is established. Thereupon the CLNs will recognise AMG and hand over to it all authority previously assumed.

516

~~4. In Allied Military Government territory~~ The SCAO first and later the PC is the local representative of the Military Governor and ~~is supreme~~ all powers of government are his. ~~in his province: and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.~~

In carrying out his functions the PC uses the local civil administration of which the Prefect is the head. ~~He represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the PC gives his orders. The~~ The CLN has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the province.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

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In carrying out his functions the PC uses the local civil administration of which the Prefect is the head. The CLN has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the province. ~~He represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the PC gives his orders. The~~ Prefect on his part is responsible to the PC for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out. The PC must therefore on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If he no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his RC or SCAO to have him removed, in consultation ~~with HQ AC.~~

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31A

~~5. The CLN has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province.~~ Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissaries or managers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. All these matters are within the exclusive competence of AMG ~~and the PC will give the proper instructions to the Prefect as to them.~~

§.49 Relations with the Italian Government. The Italian Government have an independent arrangement with the CLNAI whereby the CLNs are recognised as the representatives of the Government in the struggle against the enemy. The Allies are not parties to this arrangement. Moreover, the Italian Government has no authority of any kind in Military Government Territory. Its arrangements with the CLNAI (therefore, are not operative in M—G—T — and do not ~~do not therefore,~~ affect the relations between AMG and the CLNs ~~and such arrangements do not operate and have no effect in Military Government Territory.~~

51 ½ At the same time the CLN must be treated with the courtesy due to their political position and their past labours. They are at liberty to make representations to the PC or the Prefect, who may also seek the advice and views of the CLN whenever they think it opportune. It is entirely a matter for the PC, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected.

515

(Though the CLN has no executive authority as a body)

52. The desirability of absorbing the individual members of the CLN and of their organisation into the local civil administration at an early date must be constantly borne in mind. Such a course serves to reconcile the needs of Military Government with the aspirations of the political leaders of the CLN to self-government. The acceptance of responsible public office by local leaders places their reputation in and experience of the neighbourhood at the disposal of AMG, promotes confidence

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53. 6. Although the Italian Government in Rome has no authority in Military Government Territory, the attitude of the CLN and of its

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

58. There is some evidence that in parts of German Occupied territory where the enemy's control is slight, the CLNs have ~~formed to be~~ set up governing bodies in each commune, elected on an informal system of universal suffrage. Such popularly elected bodies may also be met with at other levels. Where bodies will not be given official recognition and the official local authorities described in previous paragraphs will be established as soon as possible; but every effort will be made to absorb into the membership of the official authorities the individuals composing the unofficially elected body at the same level. If in very special circumstances in forward areas, the unofficial body is allowed to continue for a short time, it must understand that it derives its authority from SCAEF & not from any popular mandate.

component personalities towards that Government must be taken into account. There may well be a tendency to deny the legitimacy or authority of the Rome Government and to claim some form of independence or autonomy for the CLNAI organisation. The ultimate relations between the Rome Government and the CLNs of the North are matters to be settled by the Italian people. In the meantime, it is the policy of AC to support the Rome Government. During the AMG period therefore, a candidate for public office, ~~could not~~ could not even though supported by the CLN, be regarded as satisfactory, if he refused to recognise the Italian Government in Rome as the legitimate and authoritative government of the country.

56. ~~10.~~ The CLN ~~attempt to~~ must not exercise executive functions or to usurp the authority of the Prefect, ~~they must be stopped at once.~~ e.g. by making official appointments or setting up commissions of inquiry. ~~If instructions to that effect are not followed by the CLN then the PC will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out, and~~ if they persist ~~in spite of due warning, to use~~ in attempting to act governmentally, though duly warned & ordered to desist, then and as a last resort, the PC may dissolve the Comitato. If necessary the PC, subject to the concurrence of ~~the~~ SCAO or RC, will ask the local Military Commander to assist him for this purpose. Such strong measures are to be adopted only in case of absolute necessity.

57. For further guidance in their dealings with the CLN, officers of AMG are referred to the statement made by the AC Political Adviser, Mr Hopkinson at the Acting Presidents' Conference held on 8/9 March 1945, see minutes

The PC must give his full support to the Prefect & the official administration. If he no longer has confidence in them, he should take steps for their removal.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

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The PC must give his full support to the Prefect & the official administration. If he no longer has confidence in them, he should take steps for their removal.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

47

(30)

Note by A. E. Clark Smith

Re: visit of Hon Levi.

During the interregnum I dealt with foreign & domestic matters having in mind the somewhat difficult time the Trump Presidency was experiencing with his own staff. I held CCP that they were to treat their activities should limited to duplicate the routine administration. I adhered & was quite content to remain entrenched in the Embassy — in a limited social & official role but I would not hesitate to step out & channel of Government, nor would I hesitate to [illegible] should [illegible] be produced to [illegible] of control.

Jr. Ltr. 12 Nov

L

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

21

NOTE BY LT. COL. QUIN-SMITH

Reference Visit of Avv. LEVI:

Owing to interference of CLN with provincial administration and having in mind the somewhat difficult time the temporary Prefect was experiencing with his new staff, I told CLN they were to cease their activities which tended to duplicate the regular administration. I added I was quite content to an existence on the lines of the British and U. S. Legion - viz. a limited social and welfare role, but I would not have them trying to pose as a channel of government, nor would I consider them as a political party till they were so recognized and had produced a political creed.

(SIGNED) Lt. Col. Quir-Smith

12 January 1945

(This note written by Lt. Col. Quir-Smith in Col. Spicer's office)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785821

(28)

SUBJECT: Note of Interview - Avv. LEVI (Comitato Centrale di Liberazione)

DATE : 11 January 1945.

1. Avv. LEVI called at this office to which he had been sent by Political Section. He stated that he represented the Comitato Centrale di Liberazione di Roma and desired to draw attention and discuss the position of the CLN of the province of Arezzo.

2. He interviewed Col. Spicer in the presence of Capt. Lewis and produced a letter prepared by the Comitato Centrale, the contents of which related to Arezzo, and which he desired to discuss with Col. Spicer.

3. Col. Spicer intimated that he, as an officer of the Allied Commission, had only one authority with which it was his duty to deal; namely, the Italian Government by its Ministry of Interior. He inquired if Avv. LEVI had approached the Ministry. The latter stated he had not as Arezzo was still under AMG.

4. The contents of the letter were translated and were to the following effect:

> That on the liberation of Arezzo, the CLN collaborated with AMG and advised against the appointment of GUIDOTTI-MORI as Prefetto Reggente, as he had previously held office in Sepral under the Republican Fascists. On the arrival of the new Provincial Commissioner, Col. Quin-Smith (replacing Col. Turner) the CLN continued to collaborate (and still wish to do so). With the change of PC's, various changes were introduced in the province including a prohibition against persons dealing direct with the Provincial administration on communal affairs, and the rule that only Sindaci and Segretari Comunali should do so. Various other points were mentioned. The CLN later received a letter dated 30 November 1944 from the PC asking why they had not dissolved themselves as previously ordered. LEVI stated that this was the first intimation they had received regarding dissolution and the Central Committee desired to know the reasons for AMG's decision. He also mentioned that their premises had since been requisitioned as a chemical laboratory.

5. Col. Spicer repeated his previous intimation and made it clear that AC could only deal with Italian Government and that if AC received an inquiry on the subject from the Ministry of Interior under and in accordance with established channels then the matter would be dealt with in the normal way. He therefore recommended LEVI to approach the Ministry of Interior.

6. LEVI asked if he could leave with Col. Spicer the letter above referred to and stated in conversation that the Central Committee was in

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active existence and had received official recognition by the Italian Government. Col. Spicer advised that the letter and its contents, if LEVI so desired, should be conveyed to the Ministry in the approach which he recommended in para 5 ~~se~~ above ~~attached~~.

Yours faithfully,

W. V. M. LEWIS
Captain
Local Government Sub Commission

WVL/pcc

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

24 NOV 1944
HEADQUARTERS
ASF FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

9 A Sec.
3920
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24 NOV 1944

21st November 1944.

113/1

SUBJECT: Visit of C.T.L.N. to Rome.

TO : H.Q. Allied Commission - Local Government Sub-Commission.

Reference your AG/47/LG of 11 November 44, enquiries here disclose that:

1. Permission was not granted to the C.T.L.N. to proceed to Rome as an official body.

2. Naughton was granted a pass by the Provincial Commissioner, Florence Province, for the purpose of taking his sick wife to the Naples area for treatment. His journey necessitated his passing through Rome.

3. Arbon and Pedici were given passes by Captain Lomax of A.M.G. Florence City to proceed to Rome to consult with the leaders of the Liberal Party.

4. Enquiries have not been successful in establishing definitely whether or not the other members of the Committee obtained A.M.G. passes for their journey.

5. The contents of the articles attached to your letter are to us "grosso modo" and no comment is therefore made on them.

6. Things have been quiet since the return of the Committee and there has been no anti reflectoral activity of any consequence, except that crude slogans such as "Peterno, you'd better go back to Sicily", "Peterno the Prefect is a Fascist, take him away" and "Peterno don't forget the Capitoli" (understood to be a section of the Partisan movement), continue to be painted up on the walls on the South side of the River.

7. The prevailing impression here is that, while individual members of the Government have in the past openly aired their views to individual members of the Committee, on this occasion the Government as a whole gave the Committee rather a cold reception. This is confirmed by Nenni's

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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sentiments expressed in the Rome Press after the recent Christian Democrat Conference.

8. An amusing sidelight is reported by the F.C. Florence Province. The Prefect was in Rome at the time collecting his family to take up residence here with him. When half way back on the return journey with his family he was shown the Rome papers containing the articles concerned. He immediately ordered his son to return to Rome to reopen his house there and keep it ready for him in case it was suddenly required.

For the Commanding General:

J.R.M. Lyons Major

E.D. MYERS,
Colonel, U.S.F.,
Chief of Staff,
A.C.S. Fifth Army.

Copy to:

Vice President - Civil Affairs Section.

607

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

Local Govt (26)

HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY
AFO 464 U.S. ARMY

24 NOV 1944

RCT
Ft

21st November 1944.

113/1

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TO : H.Q. Allied Commission - Local Government Sub-Commission.

p. 25

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5. The contents of the articles attached to your letter are to us "crambe repetita" and no comment is therefore made on them.

6. Things have been quiet since the return of the Committee and there has been no Anti Prefectoral activity of any consequence, except that crude slogans such as "Paterno, you'd better go back to Sicily", "Paterno the Prefect is a Fascist, take him away" and "Paterno don't forget the Gappisti" (understood to be a section of the Partisan Movement), continue to be painted up on the walls on the South side of the River.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

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For the Commanding General:

E.B. MAYNE,
Colonel, U.D.F.,
Chief of Staff,
A.M.G. Fifth Army.

Copy to:

Vice President - Civil Affairs Section.

505

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(2)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

Tel: 489031 Ext. 620
11 November 1944

AC/47/10

SUBJECT: Committee of National Liberation, Florence

TO : SCAO 5 Army.

1. I wish to bring to your attention the enclosed translations of Rome newspaper articles which appeared during the last few days, relating to the visit of the CLN of Florence to Rome. I would be interested in any observations you may have concerning this visit, and particularly whether they were duly authorized to come to Rome.

2. I have referred these articles also to the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, who has asked that he be kept informed when I receive your reply.

RALPH R. TEMPLE
Captain
Acting Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RRT/pec
Encls. as in (1) above.

(2592)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(from the " Italia Libera " of the 11th of November

LET US RECONSTRUCT DEMOCRAY

The proble thant the National Committee of Liberation of Uscany has placed in the national order of the day, is the central problem of the moment, it is the problem of the democratic reconstruction of the Country . Much has been already said on the urgent necessity of a radical and deep change in the structure and institution of the State, which will allow and efficient and lasting democracry to realise with success her function; but now we find ourselves for the first time caced with a decisive about-face, with a conoret fact were we must precisely choose between old forms if State organization who have favoured the destruction of liberty and the new democratic institutions, which have spontaneously arisen from the struggle to liberate the Country.

These institutions, the only really creative and original ones, that the italian revolution has created, are the National Committee of Liberation. They represent the original cellule of the new State of democratic liberty, the voluntary and organic confluency of all the political forces, who have effectively fought in an effective unity, whose function will not be that, a rather mean one we must admit , of connecting the different parties, but of expressing through the individualistic yet harmonious relationship between the various political ideologies the real democratic and reconstructive will of the Country.

The Committee of Liberation have directed and are directing the struggle against the invader, in the hardy and bloody experience of this struggle, these organization have bettered themselves through anatural and severe selection, and doubtlessely no represantation, in the actual state of affairs in Italy, could claims greater democratic stability, for it draws it's roots in the security with which the fighting patriots, entrust the direction of the common battle to the better ones amongst them, to the better men of all the parties. Lacking any other form of popular consultation, only the National Committee of Liberation is capable to interpret the prevailing popular will, as it directly represent that part of the Country, which trough the parties, recognise and face the necessities of the struggle, therefore the only part of the Country who has a right to guide it's destiny.

How true this happens to be, is very well know by anyone who has just come out from the honest fight. In Northern Italy, as in Tuscany, the Italian people do not recognise anyother guide, in their sufference and martirdom, a part fron the N.C.L. who reflects special democratic needs, their aspirations to liberty and of the effective renewal of the structure of the States. In the occupied regions that N.C.L. is already Government, because it has the consent of the people, forms the Armys of liberation, makes loans, and therefore has all the authority of the State.

Not to recognise these facts does not only mean not to see it seems not to want to see . It means an attent to "escamotage" the only effective democratic organization, revolutionary and original, that has come out of the tragic italian experience. Whoever is responsible for this must not speak of wanting of democracy :

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in Ituly demicray will base itself on the National Committee of Liberation or will not exist at all.

To believe, that with all this, the N. C. of L. must limit themselves to direct the clandestine struggle, to thrust thousands and thousands of men to be sacrificedto take upon themselves very heavy responsabilities, only to draw back and abidcate, after the liberation, to the prefectural authority, this is simply childih. The Committee must not do this, they will not do it, especially because they know that the new democracy that they have founded and that they legitimatly represent, must go on being defended with the same absolute resolution already shown in the clandestine struggle. The forces of reaction are ready to come in and fight, under different appearances but with an only aim, just in the moment, when after the heroic and bloody phase of the battle, it is necessary to resystemise, reconstruct and collect oneself: and it would be too easy for them to use such valuable help, till the necessary conditions for their revival are created, and then throw them away as if it was useless ballast!

We all agree that the Central Government has the urgent and essential need of greater adhesion to the spirit of the people, of greater prestige, of a more direct and continuing contact with the real aspirations, needs and sufferances of the various Italian regions. Now, the only organ isation which is capable to represent effectively the will of the Government, which is the will of concentration and common effort, is the National Committee of Liberation. Because the Government is formed by the identical forces that constitute the N.C. of L. the Government would make an unpardonable error of evaluation if they consider that the State power can be represented, or reinforced by the prefects. The truth is that the prefectural institution, strictly connected with a conceptionof a centralized and bureaucratic state, does not represent the Government, because the Italian people see in it, the outline of that centralized and reactionary regime which destroyed once liberty and is threatening to-day to bring the democratic effort of the country to complete failure. Either we succeed very soon in reforming the organization of this institute, so that it would become the direct expression of the will of the people through the N.C.L. or this essential link between the center and the outlying districts will show itself - in very short time - uncapable of maintaining the State authority and prestige. It is, as we said before, a problem of democracy and liberty: the government, which was formed as a safeguard to democracy and liberty, must know how to reply in time to this call of the people, who are fully aware of the situation.

TRISTANO CODIGNOLA.

(From "Avanti" of 10 Nov. 1944)

(25)

THE TUSCAN COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION ASKS THAT THE POWERS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE CLN.

Yesterday morning the Tuscan Committee of Liberation was received by the President of the Council, also present were all the Ministers "senza portafoglio" and of the Under Secretary of the Presidency and of the Interior.

The Committee was composed of the President, Carlo Ludovico Raglianti, of the Vice President Medici Tornaquinci, of the comrades Mariotti and Lombardi of Our Party and of the members Codignola, Rossi, Montelatici, Piccioni, Berti and Arton. They represented the socialist, communist, action, liberal and demo-christian partys, as in Tuscany the Democrazia del Lavoro is missing.

The Committee presented a petition in which they particularly insisted on the necessity that the National Committee of Liberation, which received from the Democratic State during the oppression delegate power of Government and political agency, should become representative Bodys of the provincial self-government and executive ones of the Centrale Government.

The members of the Tuscan National Committee of Liberation have pointed out to the serious inconveniences one incurrs when perefects, who do not represent the new democratic forces of the Country, and are even in opposition with them, are put at the head of the liberated provinces. In regard to this matter, they pointed out to the situation that has come about in Florence, situation that we commented upon in our paper of yesterday.

Consequently, the Tuscan National Committee of Liberation proposed that, the powers which are granted now to the Prefect should be passed on to the National Committee of Liberation and their Presidents, or that at least the prefects should be appointed by the Government in agreement with the provincial National Committees of Liberation.

This thesis was efficiently supported by the members of the Committee, who proved explicitely the necessity that the Government should draw up as soon as possible the exact juridical situation of the National Committees of Liberation, spontaneous organizations which cannot be eliminated from the Italian democratic life.

The propositions of the National Committee of Liberation gave place to a vast exchange of ideas between the President of the Council and the Ministers who were present.

The members of the Government have recognised the importance of the problems exposed by the Tuscan National Committee of Liberation and have decided to bring them to be discussed in the Council of Ministers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789021

the Vice President Medici Tornaquinci, of the [illegible] and of the members Cedignola, Rossi, Montalatici, Piccioni, Berti and Arton. Party and of the members Cedignola, Rossi, Montalatici, Piccioni, Berti and Arton. They represented the socialist, communist, action, liberal and demo-christian partys, as in Tuscany the Democrazia del Lavoro is missing.

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The members of the Tuscan National Committee of Liberation have pointed out to theserious inconveniences one incurrs when perefects, who do not represent the new democratic forces of the Country, and are even in opposition with them, are put at the head of the liberated provinces. In regard to this matter, they pointed out to the situation that has come about in Florence, situation that we commented upon in our paper of yesterday.

Consequently, the Tuscan National Committee of Liberation proposed that, the powers which are granted now to the Prefect should be passed on to the National Committee of Liberation and their Presidents, or that at least the prefects should be appointed by the Government in agreement with the provincial National Committees of Liberation.

This thesis was efficiently supported by the members of the Committee, who proved explicitely the necessity that the Government should draw up as soon as possible the exact juridical situation of the National Committees of Liberation, spontaneous organizations which cannot be eliminated from the Italian democratic life.

The propositions of the National Committee of Liberation gave place to a vast exchange of ideas between the President of the Council and the Ministers who were present.

The members of the Government have recognised the importance of the problems exposed by the Tuscan National Committee of Liberation and have decided to bring them to be discussed in the Council of Ministers.

T. CANTIANI
TRANSLATOR /11 November 1944 eg.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 778221

(From l'Unita dated 10th November, 1944)

(250)

THE MEMORANDUM OF THE C.L. IS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTAFOLIO

The President of the Council, in the presence of the ministers without portafolio and the Under-Secretaries of the Presidency and of the Interior, received this morning at 9 hrs. the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation headed by its President Carlo I Negghianti.

Besides the President of the Committee, there were present the Vice-President Medici Tornequinti and the members Codignola, Rossi, Montelatici, Pieroni, Barti, Mariotti, Lombardi and Artom.

THE MEMORANDUM OF THE C.L.

A particular purpose of the directors of the antifascist movement during their visit to Rome was to present to the Government a series of considerations and proposals contained in a memorandum, which is divided in three parts.

In the first are examined the problems connected with the organisation of a National Consultive Body, its formation and its tasks.

In the second are examined the problems of the political life of the province and in particular it is declared that :

"Within the boundaries of the present-day "Province" the T.N.C.L. having considered all the difficulties of the present solution given to the problem, admits that the most simple, practical and sure solution in that which the provincial N.C.L.S. - which during the depression were delegated powers of government and political representation - in all cases in which they satisfy the same requirements and conditions which have permitted the present democratic government as the expression of the Central Committee of National Liberation, reproduce in the outlying districts the same situation as that of the capital, thus becoming the organs representing provincial self-government and the executive bodies of the central government.

"The Tuscan NCL subsequently proposes that the powers at present held by the prefects be devolved to the NCL and to their presidents or at least that the prefects be chosen by the government in accord with the provincial NCLS."

"The Committee then demands that the NCLS be given in some way by the Government a precise juridical position as spontaneous organisations and not to be eliminated by the young democracy; and that they be granted consultive functions - in exercising the authoritative powers deferred by law to the Prefects - and the strict collaboration with the Prefects (officials of the central executive power chosen in accord with the NCL), thus reproducing in the outlying districts the relations to be held between the Government and the National Consultive Body."

The third part of the memorandum discusses the jurisdiction and the formation of the Regional organs.

THE DISCUSSION

The members of the Tuscan Committee who came to Rome and on whose behalf spoke the president Negghianti of the action party, particularly emphasise the dispute arisen between the population of Florence and the Prefect nominated by the Allied authorities who, on constrate will to resist every measure to bring democracy to the city and provincial life. The Prefect was strongly criticised for his

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Bonomi, Formaggini and the members Codignola, Rossi, Mondolfo, Piccioni, Berti, Mariotti, Lombardi and Artom.

THE MEMORANDUM OF THE C.L.

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THE DISCUSSION

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The members of the Tuscan Committee who came to Rome and on whose behalf spoke the President Ragghianti of the action party, particularly emphasise the dispute arisen between the population of Florence and the Prefect nominated by the Allied Authorities who shows an obstinate will to resist every measure to bring democracy to the city and provincial life. The Prefect was strongly criticised for his reactionary attitude which even led him to propose to the Allied Authorities the dissolution of the general Italian Labour Confederation.

We are informed on this matter that the Government has promised to uphold before the Allies the necessity of removing the Prefect, although the Province of Florence does not yet come under its jurisdiction.

The majority of the Ministers without portfolio spoke in favour of the vindications presented by the antifascists of Tuscany whose undeniably express the will of the majority of the northern populations. Ragghianti read to the meeting of Ministers a report received from the north in which the extent of national insurrection is given, and the necessity of granting full power to the C.L.N. in Italy is clearly expressed, this Committee being the only united force organised by the people.

At the end of the meeting the Ministers without portfolio hear a report by Marshal Rossi and discussed the power of the war effort of the country.

Discussion will continue this afternoon.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

fromthe "AVANTI" of the 9th of November

(24)

Complete power to the National Committees of Liberation

THE CASE OF FLORENCE

The National Committee of Liberation of Florence is in Rome. It is going to submit to the President of the Council the situation of the city, the vindications of the people, the obstacles that the Prefectural Authorities put in their way.

The National Committee of Liberation derives the legality of it's position from three elements as positive as can be : the large contribution it gave for a whole year to the conspiring struggle against the nazi-fascism; it's direct partaking to the partizan war in which it has written pages of real glory; the popular consent.

Immediatly afterwards the liberation of Florence, the relations between the Allies and the National Committee of Liberation were good. After appointing as Prefect , , the baron Paterno', things have become progressively worse, arriving to the point of beeing intollerable. In reality, the Prefect, who is an old official with antediluvian ideas , has solved the problem by ignoring the Committee and sabotaging it's initiatives . And as a result we now have in Forence this paradoxical situation : on one side the population who only recognises as authority the National Committee of Liberation, on the other the Prefect who does not recognise the Committee.

Since Florence is still considered an area of operations, it's Prefect does not depend from the Ministry of the Interior but from the Allied Command. But, it is indeed in cases like this, where the civic integrity and good sense of a Prefect should come into play to anticipate the forging of the local administration and the central government.

In these conditions , the removal of the Prefect Paterno' presents it-

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In these conditions , the removal of the Prefect Paterno' presents itself as a problem of public order , which cannot be ignored by the Government, even if Florence is out of her jurisdiction, and to which the Allies cannot be indifferent.

But the question goes further than the necessary removal of a Prefect. The case of Florence puts forward the general case of the function of the Committees of Liberation . On the subject, our constant thesis can be summed up in the

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password: " Complete Power to the National Committees of Liberation". We do not ignore how arbitrary this so-called exarchate can be , but it is necessary and justified by the conditions de facto crated by the fascist dictatorship, by the war, by the defeat and by twenty years of struggle of the antifascist parties against dictatorship. After all this necessary and provisional limitation of civil liberty will be easy to abbandon rapidly in the most democratic of ways: with the administrative elections.

We, who are always ready to accept the verdict of the people , prefer the elections to be to-morrow than after to-morrow. Those who shout against the so-called dictatorship of six , but who do not want the elctions, advance objections to us which, in reality, are worthless. It is painful that the prisoners are condemned to pass another winter behind the barb-wire of the concentration camps; It is painful that the interned persons in Germany should be prevented from taking part in the political and administrative struggles, it is painful that the families should be scattered, but, in spite of everything , the elections are the only means at disposition of the people to enable them to express their will.

While awaiting for this to be done , the only legitimate power in liberated Italy and in that part oppressed by the nazi-fascism is that of the National Committees of Liberation.

The National Committee of Liberation of Florence asks the Government to recognise their political function, that is to say to grant them a legal authority to support the authority de facto. It does not want to supplant the Prefect, but it asks the right to designate the Prefect to the Government, just as the Government was designated and expressed by the central Committee in Rome.

In this the Committee of Florence is perfectly right. There is no other moral authority in the tuscan capital but the Committee's and it is absurd that this authority should be discussed by the very Prefect.

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It is no less absurd that it is often the Allies who contest that au-thority of the Committees of Liberation . All the anglo-american propaganda has been based on the appeal to the Committees of Liberation and the partizans. This propaganda found large response amongst our people, not because the english and american interests mattered to us , in themselves, but because of the fact that

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they had a common purpose: to destroy the military machine of fascism, and that which we wanted, to destroy fascism, it's military and terroristic organiza tion and it's causes. But it is equally true that from this identity of purpose emerges a general political solidarity which should, indeed, must, find it's concrete expression in the complete recognition of the National Committees of Liberation by the Allies.

The heads of the United Nations talk of rebuilding the political life of Italy on a democratical basis of self-government.

The National Committeees of Liberation are, from Rome up, the first popular manifestation of self-government.

Whoever attempts to undermine the moral authority, and limits the political responsability of the National Committees of Liberation works against Democracy and against the spiritual and material rebirth of the Nation

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T. Caetani
Translator

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

Giovedì 9 novembre 1944

Abbonamenti per l'interno:
Anno L. 250 — Semestre L. 130 — Trimestre L. 70
Abbonamento annuo sostenitore: L. 500

Un numero UNA LIRA — Arretrato DUE LIRE

Redazione, Abbonamenti, Rivendita:
Roma — Via Gregoriana, N. 41 — Roma

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TUTTO IL POTERE AI C. DI L. N.

IL CASO DI FIRENZE

E' a Roma il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di Firenze. Esso prospetterà stamani al Presidente del Consiglio la situazione della città, le rivendicazioni del popolo, gli intralci che l'autorità prefettizia oppone al suo funzionamento.

Il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di Firenze trae la legittimità della sua investitura da tre elementi quant'altri mai positivi: il largo contributo che ha dato per un anno alla lotta cospirativa contro il nazi-fascismo; la partecipazione diretta alla guerra partigiana nella quale ha scritto pagine di autentica gloria; il consenso popolare.

Appena liberata Firenze i rapporti fra il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale e gli Alleati furono buoni. Dopo la nomina del prefetto, nella persona del barone Paternò, le cose si sono progressivamente aggravate al punto da diventare intollerabili. In sostanza il prefetto — che è un vecchio funzionario dalle idee antidiluviane — ha risolto il problema ignorando il Comitato e sabotandone le iniziative. Per cui si ha in Firenze questa situazione paradossale: da un lato la popolazione non riconosce altra autorità di quella del C. di L. N., dall'altra il prefetto non riconosce il Comitato.

E' vero che Firenze essendo tuttora considerata zona di operazioni, il prefetto non dipende dal Ministero degli Interni ma dal Comando Alleato, ma questo non significa affatto che il prefetto debba ignorare il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale. Esso deve anzi considerarlo come l'unica autorità politica della città, e deve trattare con esso tutte le questioni che riguardano la vita civile.

Il Comitato di Firenze rivendica il diritto che il prefetto sia da esso designato al governo così come il governo è stato designato ed espresso dal Comitato centrale di Roma.

In questa sua rivendicazione il Comitato di Firenze ha perfettamente ragione. Non c'è nella capitale toscana altra autorità morale che la sua ed è assurdo che questa autorità sia messa in discussione proprio dal prefetto.

Non è del resto meno assurdo, che siano sovente gli Alleati a contestare l'autorità dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale. Tutta la propaganda anglo-americana in Italia è stata costantemente impostata sull'appello ai Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale ed ai partigiani. E' vero che se questa propaganda ha trovato una larga eco nel nostro popolo non è perchè ci premessero gli interessi inglesi o quelli americani, in quanto tali, ma perchè esisteva una coincidenza di fatto fra ciò che essi volevano: distruggere l'apparato militare fascista — e quel che noi volevamo — distruggere il fascismo nella sua organizzazione militare e terroristica e nelle sue cause. Ma è anche vero che da questa identità di fini è derivata, e deriva, una solidarietà generale politica che dovrebbe, che deve trovare, la sua espressione concreta nel pieno ed intero riconoscimento da parte degli Alleati dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale.

I capi delle Nazioni Alleate

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In queste condizioni l'allontanamento del prefetto Paternò si presenta come un problema di ordine pubblico, al quale non può essere insensibile il governo, anche se Firenze è fuori della sua giurisdizione, e al quale non possono essere insensibili i Comandi Alleati.

Ma la questione va al di là del necessario richiamo di un prefetto. Il caso di Firenze propone, o ripropone, il caso generale della funzione dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale. In proposito la nostra tesi costante si riassume nella parola d'ordine: « Tutto il potere ai Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale ». Non ignoriamo ciò che vi è di arbitrario nella cosiddetta esarchia, ma è un arbitrio necessario, che trova la sua giustificazione nelle condizioni di fatto create dalla dittatura fascista, dalla guerra, dalla disfatta e dalla lotta ventennale dei partiti antifascisti contro la dittatura. Si tratta del resto di un arbitrio tanto necessario quanto provvisorio e dal quale è facile uscire rapidamente nel modo il più democratico, indicando, che siano sovente gli Alleati a contestare l'autorità dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale. Tutta la propaganda anglo-americana in Italia è stata costantemente impostata sull'appello ai Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale ed ai partigiani. E' vero che se questa propaganda ha trovato una larga eco nel nostro popolo non è perchè ci premessero gli interessi inglesi o quelli americani, in quanto tali, ma perchè esisteva una coincidenza di fatto fra ciò che essi volevano: distruggere l'apparato militare fascista — e quel che noi volevamo — distruggere il fascismo nella sua organizzazione militare e terroristica e nelle sue cause. Ma è anche vero che da questa identità di fini è derivata, e deriva, una solidarietà generale politica che dovrebbe, che deve trovare, la sua espressione concreta nel pieno ed intero riconoscimento da parte degli Alleati dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale.

I capi delle Nazioni Alleate parlano sovente della loro volontà di rinnovare profondamente la vita politica italiana sulla base democratica dell'auto-governo.

I Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale sono, da Roma in su, la prima manifestazione popolare di auto-governo.

Chiunque attenta all'autorità morale e limita la responsabilità politica dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale lavora perciò contro la democrazia e contro la resurrezione spirituale e materiale della nazione.

PIETRO NENNI

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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In attesa che ciò sia fatto, il solo potere legittimo nell'Italia liberata ed in quella oppressa dal nazi-fascismo è quello dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale.

Il Comitato di Firenze reclama dal governo il riconoscimento della sua funzione politica, il riconoscimento cioè di una autorità legale che convalidi l'autorità di fatto. Esso non vuole sovrapporsi al prefetto, ma rivendi-

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(23)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 392
Civil Affairs Section

Ref:- ACC/17/INT 3 Nov '44.

SUBJECT:- Central Committee of National Liberation

TO:- SCAO V Army.

1. Reference your letter dated 18 Oct '44 on the subject of an article by Togliatti in the "Unita" of 11 Oct '44.

2. The matter is, as you will appreciate, a somewhat delicate one as the Commission is reluctant to fetter the freedom of the Press. However, the question of articles by Ministers is being taken up unofficially with the Government and representations are being made that articles such as that which appeared in the 'Unita' are undesirable in the interests of the war effort.

3. It is hoped that with the cessation of visits of members of the Government to Army areas this trouble will cease, but if there should be any recurrence thereof will you please inform this Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF THE ACTING CHIEF COMMISSIONER

C.R. [illegible] Brig.
VP CA Sec.
DCOE.

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to G. A. Seed 99

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464

28OCT.1944

18 October 1944.

HEADQUARTERS
27 OCT 1944
A. C. C.

SUBJECT: Committee of National Liberation

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Control Commission,
APO 394, U. S. Army.

1. In the issue of 17 October 1944 of LA NAZIONE DEL POPOLO, the organ of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, there is an article entitled "The Work of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, in the Opinion of a Minister". The article, a copy of which is enclosed, is stated to be quoted from UNITA, the Communist paper of Rome of 11 October 1944 and is signed, "Palmiero Togliatti".

2. It will be observed from the article that the author thereof makes, in general, two statements. First, he praises the Committee of National Liberation of Tuscany, and, secondly, he attacks the Prefect of the Province of Florence.

3. The Prefect, Giulio Paternò, was appointed by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer of the Fifth Army upon the recommendation of the Allied Control Commission (Interior Sub-Commission) and with the approval of the Prime Minister who is Minister of the Interior.

4. It is suggested that an article of this kind is productive of much discord in Florence since it is an attack by a member of the cabinet upon a high civil official appointed with the approval of and supposedly backed by the cabinet itself.

5. It is believed that something should be done in Rome to prevent this sort of thing. Already there has been an instance of civil disturbance thought by some of our officers to have been part of the result of Mr. Togliatti's visit.

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EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Brigadier General, GSC
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

EEH:seb

Copy to: Army Commander

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CRONACA FIOREN

L'opera del C. T. L. N. nel giudizio di un Ministro

Che cosa è accaduto a Firenze? Il Comitato di liberazione, a cui faceva capo il Comando delle unità partigiane, ha avuto di fatto il potere nelle mani per alcuni giorni. Sopravvenute le truppe alleate il potere è passato a loro come di diritto; il Comitato ha però assistito le Autorità alleate in modo efficacissimo e intelligente. Ha contribuito a mantenere l'ordine pubblico e a risolvere i più gravi problemi cittadini; ha riorganizzato la polizia; ha iniziato l'opera di epurazione, tanto necessaria nella città che fu detta «fascistissima»; ha designato commissioni e commissari, e così via. Ha fatto, cioè, in una misura determinata, quello che nel momento attuale stanno già facendo, nel nord, nelle regioni tenute dai partigiani, decine di altri Comitati di liberazione, e che domani i Comitati di liberazione faranno in tutte le grandi città settentrionali in misura molto più larga. E sarebbe assurdo dire che basterà impedire che questo avvenga per aver risolto il problema. Quest'azione dei Comitati di liberazione, infatti, è la forma organizzata della rivolta nazionale contro i tedeschi e contro i fascisti ed è, dopo l'arrivo delle truppe alleate, la sola che possa garantire l'adesione delle masse popolari ai poteri dello Stato e quindi assicurare l'ordine e la tranquillità. Immaginarsi che domani possa accadere, a Milano, a Bologna, a Genova, che dei fascisti restino ai loro posti o ritornino a fare i prepotenti, senza che ciò determini uno scoppio d'ira popolare, è assurdo; è assurdo pensare che le popolazioni del nord possano tollerare l'epurazione coi contagocce che qualcuno vorrebbe.

Il riconoscimento di una funzione dei Comitati di liberazione accanto alle altre autorità di governo sarà dunque una necessità assoluta, quanto più ci si addentrerà nelle regioni dove il popolo veramente ha combattuto e duramente ha sofferto, e nelle sofferenze e con la lotta sa di essersi conquistato il diritto di governarsi da sè, attraverso la unità dei suoi grandi partiti politici. E sarà da considerare essiziale per le sorti del nostro paese ogni tentativo per fare ciò che qualcuno vorrebbe far oggi a Firenze, cioè liquidare il Comitato di liberazione come organismo che è in qualche modo partecipe del potere.

Il prefetto attuale di Firenze sarà forse una persona intelligente, ma certo non capisce niente della critica nostra situazione odierna, per risolvere la quale sono inadeguati tutti i vecchi schemi di «routine» e di pedanteria burocratica. Noi abbiamo bisogno, a capo delle nostre amministrazioni, di uomini i quali non siano legati col passato da nessun filo di nessun genere, i quali sappiano comprendere quali sono le aspirazioni del popolo, e sappiano lavorare, nella collaborazione più stretta con gli organismi politici creati dal popolo stesso, per soddisfarle. E mettiamoci bene in testa che, da Firenze in su, questa esigenza verrà sentita in modo sempre più vivo.

Palmiro Togliatti

(Dall'«Unità» dell'11-10-1944).

Le tariffe della luce elettrica

Con l'ampliamento della rete di distribuzione, una parte ormai notevole della città riceve l'energia elettrica quasi in continuazione, se si eccettuano i periodi saltuari in cui si verificano interruzioni necessarie per i lavori in corso. La situazione diverrà sempre migliore quanto più i cittadini pratiche-ranno la massima economia nei riguardi del consumo, perchè il risparmio di energia da parte di chi ha la luce in casa consente alla «Valdarno» di estendere il beneficio della corrente a zone sempre più vaste di edifici privati.

Se dal lato pratico, dunque, la situazione si può dire discreta, non è così dal lato economico: si parla già di notevoli aumenti nel costo del chilowattora, ed effettivamente possiamo dire qualcosa di positivo in merito. Se non siamo male informati, sono ora in discussione i nuovi prezzi che la Società intende praticare ai suoi utenti, prezzi che escluderanno ogni concessione per il riscaldamento domestico.

Di più sappiamo che la Società intenderebbe applicare le nuove tariffe su tutta l'energia consumata dopo lo stato di emergenza: indubbiamente una tale decisione sarebbe tale da sollevare decise e giuste rimostranze da parte del pubblico, non solo per la difficoltà di accertare la quantità consumata in tale periodo, ma anche perchè la Società non fece ufficialmente alcun comunicato in cui venisse esposta questa sua intenzione, nè furon fatti divieti per usi particolari dell'energia.

Se così stanno le cose, ci auguriamo che l'applicazione delle nuove tariffe sia oggetto di attento esame da parte di tutte le autorità che hanno il potere di tutelare il pubblico interesse: inoltre è da pensare che, quando vengano date ufficialmente disposizioni per imporre la necessaria economia di corrente, sia tenuto conto anche dei negozi, i quali, contro le disposizioni di un recente decreto, stanno già facendo sfarzo di luce nelle vetrine e con le insegne luminose.

L'assemblea dei liberali

La Sezione fiorentina del Partito Liberale Italiano ha tenuto giorni or sono la sua prima riunione dopo la liberazione della città.

Era presente un folto numero di iscritti, e i superstiti delle antiche battaglie, nei quali vent'anni di feroce tirannia non sopirono la buona coscienza liberale, erano simpaticamente compresi tra le nuove reclute che l'idea liberale crebbero e educarono in silenzio e difesero con azione tenace e coraggiosa contro ogni costrizione fascista; tutti riuniti finalmente in una libera assemblea di uomini liberi e responsabili.

La presidenza è stata assunta, per unanime deliberazione dell'assemblea, dal sen. Di Lella.

L'avv. Artom ha preso per primo la parola, ricordando con accenti commossi le nobili figure di coloro che solo in spirito erano presenti nel cuore di ognuno, caduti nella lotta, combattendo la buona battaglia: il gen. Salvino Gritti, il patriotta Franco Bracci, il prof. Giovanni Lorenzoni e la figlia Laura, l'ing. Ettore Gamondi e il col. Amicucci.

Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci, che con l'autorità che gli derivava dall'azione ha presieduto il Comitato provvisorio del Partito nel periodo cospiratorio e claudestino, ha letto quindi la sua relazione sull'attività azione concreta, a quando, dopo i primi nefasti della occupazione tedesca e della oppressione fascista, l'amore per la libertà si manifestò nei cento e cento episodi della lotta clandestina, fino all'azione aperta e coraggiosa delle squadre militari che contribuirono a liberare Firenze.

La relazione di Medici ha riscosso l'unanime consenso dell'assemblea, che con una calorosa acclamazione ha voluto confermargli tutta la sua fiducia.

Sulla relazione hanno parlato l'avv. Zavattaro, il prof. Devoto, il prof. Santoli, il dott. Pavolini ed il signor Terzani. Ha loro risposto per il Comitato provvisorio l'avv. Artom ed è stato quindi votato per acclamazione un ordine del giorno riaffermante il carattere progressista del Partito rinnovato nel suo risorgere dopo l'oppressione.

Si è poi svolta la votazione segreta per la nomina del Comitato direttivo della Sezione di Firenze del Partito Liberale. Sono risultati eletti: Artom avv. Eugenio, Ciruzzi dott. Corrado, Ciuti dott. Corrado, Devoto prof. Giacomo, Fassombroni avv. Vittorio, Greppi prof. Enrico, Loria dott. Cesare, Medici Tornaquinci Aldobrando, Santoli prof. Vittorio, Zavattaro avv. Renato.

Il rifornimento d'acqua

Negli ultimi due o tre giorni l'afflusso dell'acqua potabile nelle case, specie agli ultimi piani, ha avuto interruzioni. Questo lieve inconveniente non è più da ascriversi a deficienze delle condutture, perchè le principali riparazioni a queste furono ultimate otto giorni fa, bensì alla distribuzione ancor saltuaria e limitata dell'energia elettrica che deve azionare le pompe di sollevamento.

Che lo stato dell'acquedotto sia ora [illegible]

Sanzioni contro esercenti e trafficanti clandestini

Il Gabinetto del Sindaco comunica che a carico dei sottonotati esercenti e trafficanti clandestini sono stati adottati i seguenti provvedimenti:

Ficardi Colomeo, di Americo, autista, residente a Bagno a Ripoli, Via Bellosguardo, 13, denunziato per avere acquistato 13 litri di olio di oliva al mercato nero.

Benucci Alessandro, residente in via Faenza, 44, impiegato privato, denunziato per avere acquistato 7 Kg. di olio di oliva al mercato nero.

Landini Luigi, fu Domenico, residente in via Palazzuolo, 29, venditore ambulante, denunziato per avere venduto senza

Programma di

(Lunghezza d'onda [illegible])

Notiziario: ore 8.30; 20; 21.30; 22.30.

Martedì 17: Ore 17.15: [illegible] prano Pauli, mezzo sopr. Esperti, pianista Biagi Brigada; 20.40: Dialoghi 20.55: Musica d'opera; 21 franco; 22: Da un libro [illegible] negro compianto Pierfrancesco americano; 23: Italia o

Mercoledì 18: ore 8: [illegible] Musica varia; 8.45: Can voce di Tagliavini; 12 Concerto (soprano Vio maestro Santonocito); [illegible] dini; 15.40: Conversazio regionali; 17.15: Musica Conversazione umoristica bullo; 20.15: Musica str versazione; 20.45 Compl Scena; 21.45: Musica cl ra; 22.15: Canzoni ameri Miriam Ferretti; 23: It

CINEMAT

Supercinema Ultimi D'ORO Havillandi. Mercoled signore e la signora

Imperiale GIOIA D' D. Fairbac "Prima:" - "Il sign Smith".

Teatro Nazionale S co rivista: LA FORTUNA 10 Eddy Balletto).

Edison (già Centrale) LA VITA DI V CASTLE con Ginge Astaire.

Modernissimo Non Riccio Brasiliano e film doc Grandioso successo.

STATO C

dall'8-9 otto

Nati 43 — Matrimon

NATI. — Bianchini [illegible] Villani; Schiacheri Stefano Sambiano Vanna; Fumia L gio; Bagnoli Luciano; M lini Anna; Fornaigli Fer lerio; Flamini Alessandro

MATRIMONI. — Cal ulco e Mannini Teresina [illegible] torso, operaio e Torrini [illegible] zini Andrea, impiegato e

PUBBLICAZIONI DI M Sottili Domenico, vetrai a. c.; Mazzini Giuseppe, o na a. c.; Pieti Mario, [illegible] Nella a. c.; Pesci Livio, [illegible] resi Edvvina; impiegata [illegible], commesso e Marchi [illegible] conti Giuliano, elettricista a. c. Vanni Ferdinando, [illegible] zini Idonita a. c.; Marr cente e Bergigli Lorena a. mo agente beni e Galassi [illegible] dile meccanico e Doi Rom

MORTI. — Abitazioni pri ribaldi in Santa n. 52; Sbrac Gaetano n. 76; Lachini Ome Bleonari Maria nata Cal Alessandro di Mario n. 2; [illegible] Di Antonio a. 63; Chiti Ita Chelli Marcello di Igino a. nata Brighenti a. 81; Spos di Walter a. 89; Ricci [illegible]

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

NACA FIORENTINA

T. L. N. Ministro

...no tollerare l'epura-...gocce che qualcuno ...

...ento di una funzione ...liberazione accan'o ...ita di governo sarà ...essità assoluta, quan-...entrerà nelle regioni ...veramente ha com-...amente ha sofferto, ...ze e con la lotta sa-...uistato il diritto di ..., attraverso la unità ...i partiti politici. E ...rare essiziale per le ... paese ogni tenta-...o che qualcuno vor-...a Firenze, cioè li-...itato di liberazione ...o che è in qualche ...e del potere.

...tuale di Firenze sa-...ersona intelligente, ...apisce niente della ...situazione odierna, ...a quale sono inade-...cchi schemi di «ron-...anteria burocratica. ...isogno, a capo delle ...trazioni, di uomini ...no legati col passato ... di nessun genere, ...o comprendere quali ...ioni del popolo, e ...re, nella collabora-...a con gli organismi ...al popolo stesso, per ...mettiamoci bene in ...irenze in su, questa ...entita in modo sem-

...lmiro Togliatti ... dell'11-10-1944).

...ontro esercenti ...ti clandestini

...Sindaco comunica che ...otato esercenti e tratti-...ono stati adottati i se-...enti:

...o, *di America*, autista, ...a Ripoli, Via Bellosi ...ver avere acquistato 13 ... al mercato nero.

...*ro*, residente in via ...to privato, denunziato ...o 7 Kg. di olio di oliva

...*Domenico*, residente ...39, venditore ambulan-...

Le tariffe della luce elettrica

Con l'ampliamento della rete di distribuzione, una parte ormai notevole della città riceve l'energia elettrica quasi in continuazione, se si eccettuano i periodi saltuari in cui si verificano interruzioni necessarie per i lavori in corso. La situazione diverrà sempre migliore quanto più i cittadini praticheranno la massima economia nei riguardi del consumo, perchè il risparmio di energia da parte di chi ha la luce in casa corrente alla «Valdarno» di estendere il beneficio della corrente a zone sempre più vaste di edifici privati.

Se dal lato pratico, dunque, la situazione si può dire discreta, non è così dal lato economico: si parla già di notevoli aumenti nel costo del chilowattora, ed effettivamente possiamo dire qualcosa di positivo in merito. Se non siamo male informati, sono ora in discussione i nuovi prezzi che la Società intende praticare ai suoi utenti. prezzi che escluderanno ogni concessione per il riscaldamento domestico.

Di più sappiamo che la Società intenderebbe applicare le nuove tariffe su tutta l'energia consumata dopo lo stato di emergenza: indubbiamente una tale decisione sarebbe tale da sollevare decise e giuste rimostranze da parte del pubblico, non solo per la difficoltà di accertare la quantità consumata in tale periodo, ma anche perchè la Società non fece ufficialmente alcun comunicato in cui venisse esposta questa sua intenzione, se furon fatti divieti per usi particolari dell'energia.

Se così stanno le cose, ci auguriamo che l'applicazione delle nuove tariffe sia oggetto di attento esame da parte di tutte le autorità che hanno il potere di tutelare il pubblico interesse: inoltre è da pensare che, quando verranno date ufficialmente disposizioni per imporre la necessaria economia di corrente, sia tenuto conto anche dei negozi, i quali, contro le disposizioni di un vigente decreto, stanno già facendo sfarzo di luce nelle vetrine e con le insegne luminose.

L'assemblea dei liberali

La Sezione fiorentina del Partito Liberale Italiano ha tenuto giorni or sono la sua prima riunione dopo la liberazione della città.

Era presente un folto numero di iscritti, e i superstiti delle antiche battaglie, nei quali vent'anni di feroce tirannia non sopirono la buona coscienza liberale, erano simpaticamente compresi tra le nuove reclute che l'idea liberale crebbero e educarono in silenzio e difesero con azione tenace e coraggiosa contro ogni costrizione fascista; tutti riuniti finalmente in una libera assemblea di uomini liberi e responsabili.

La presidenza è stata assunta, per unanime deliberazione dell'assemblea, dal sen. Di Lella.

L'avv. Artom ha preso per primo la parola, ricordando con accenti commossi le nobili figure di coloro che solo in spirito erano presenti nel cuore di ognuno, caduti nella lotta, combattendo la buona battaglia: il gen. Salvino Gritti, il patriotta Franco Bracci, il prof. Giovanni Lorenzoni e la figlia Laura, l'on. Ettore Gamondi e il col. Amici...

Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci, che con l'autorità che gli derivava dall'azione ha presieduto il Comitato provvisorio del Partito nel periodo cospiratorio e clandestino, ha letto ...

...azione concreta, a quando, dopo i primi nefasti della occupazione tedesca e della oppressione fascista, l'amore per la libertà si manifestò nel canto e con episodi della lotta clandestina, fino all'azione aperta e coraggiosa delle squadre militari che contribuirono a liberare Firenze.

La relazione di Medici ha riscosso l'unanime consenso dell'assemblea, che con una calorosa acclamazione ha voluto confermargli tutta la sua fiducia.

Sulla relazione hanno parlato l'avv. Zavattaro, il prof. Devoto, il prof. Santoli, il dott. Pavolini ed il signor Terzani. Ha loro risposto per il Comitato provvisorio l'avv. Artom ed è stato quindi votato per acclamazione un ordine del giorno riaffermante il carattere progressista del Partito rinnovato nel suo risorgere dopo l'oppressione.

Si è poi svolta la votazione segreta per la nomina del Comitato direttivo della Sezione di Firenze del Partito Liberale. Sono risultati eletti: Artom avv. Eugenio, Cirnzzi dott. Corrado, Ciuti dott. Corrado, Devoto prof. Giacomo, Fossombroni avv. Vittorio, Greppi prof. Enrico, Loria dott. Cesare, Medici Tornaquinci Aldobrando, Santoli prof. Vittorio, Zavattaro avv. Renato.

Programma di Radio Firenze

(Lunghezza d'onda m. 281 – Kcl. 1068)

Notiziario: ore 8.30; 13; 14; 17; 18; 20; 21.30; 22.30.

Martedì 17: Ore 17.15: Concerto vocale (soprano Tuoli, mezzo soprano Minarchi, tenore Esperti, pianista Biagi); 20.15: Complesso Brigada; 20.40: Dialoghi in bianco e nero; 20.55: Musica d'opera; 21.45: Quintetto Pierfranco; 22: Da un libro curioso; 22.15: Prosegue complesso Pierfranco; 22.45: Canzoni americane; 23: Italia combatte.

Mercoledì 18: ore 8: Italia combatte; 8.20: Musica varia; 8.45: Canzoni valzer; 12: La voce di Togliavini; 12.25: Lettura; 12.30: Concerto (soprano Visciola, tenor Novelli, maestro Sartonocito); 13.15: Sinfonia di Rossini; 13.40: Conversazione; 13.45: Canzoni regionali; 17.15: Musica da ballo; 17.35: Conversazione umoristica; 17.45: Musica da ballo; 20.15: Musica sinfonica; 20.35: Conversazione; 20.40 Complesso Ferrari; 21.15: Scena; 21.45: Musica classica; 22.10: Lettura; 22.15: Canzoni americane; 22.45: Canta Miriam Ferretti; 23: Italia combatte.

CINEMATOGRAFI

Supercinema Ultimi giorni: LA PORTA D'ORO (C. Boyer, O. De Havilland). Mercoledì: "Prima:" – "Il signore e la signora Smith".

Imperiale GIOIA D'AMARE (I. Dunne, D. Fairbanks J.) Mercoledì: "Prima:" – "Il signore e la signora Smith".

Teatro Nazionale Spettacoli Teatrali continuati. – Nuova rivista: LA FORTUNA GIRA (30 artisti, 10 Eddy Balletto).

Edison (già Centrale). Grande successo LA VITA DI VERNON E IRENE CASTLE con Ginger Rogers e Fred Astaire.

Modernissimo Non Stop Variety! con Riccioli-Primavera - Prossimissimo e film documentario Alleati. Grandioso successo.

STATO CIVILE

dall'8-9 ottobre 1944

Nati 13 — Matrimoni 3 — Morti 34

NATI. — Bianchini Simonetta; Boncini Vilma; Schachoel Stefano; Ragni Sonia; Sambiano Vanna; Fungia Luigi; Baldini Giorgio; Bagnoli Luciano; Montini Enzo; Montini Anna; Perolgli Ferruccio; Alfieri Valerio; Flamini Alessandro.

MATRIMONI. — Calastrini Ugo, meccanico e Mannini Teresina a. c.; Giannoni Vittorio, operaio e Torrini Maria a. c.; Manzani Andrea, impiegato e Bardi Leda a. c.

PUBBLICAZIONI DI MATRIMONIO. — Sottili Domenico, vetraio e Nenci Giuliana a. c.; Mazzini Giuseppe, ottico e Grossi Adriana a. c.; Pisti Mario, meccanico e Ibrosi Nella a. c.; Ponci Livio, impiegato e Cesaroni Edvina; impiegata; Generini Emanuele, commesso e Marcai Nella a. c.; Innocenti Giuliano, elettricista e Ciulli di Rosa a. c. Vanni Ferdinando, carrettiere e Grazzini Linetta a. c.; Marranci Bruno, esercente e Perolgli Lorena a. c.; Giomi Giacomo agente beni e Gaiassi Ida a. c.; Nesi Attilio meccanico e Del Romana a. c.

MORTI. — **Abitazioni private**: Giachetti Garibaldi fu Isaia a. 52; Sbrocchi Arlstofemo fu Gaetano a. 70; Lemmi Ouinto fu Angelo a. 71; Diconnani Maria nata Calamai a. 80; Diana Alessandro di Mario m. 2; Tirinanzi Raffaello fu Antonio a. 63; Chilli Italo fu Tommaso 81; Chelli Marcello di Igino a. 5; Masi Amabile nata Brighenti a. 91; Spencer Stanlope Mary fu Walter a. 68; Pascali Raffaello fu Michele

Il 12 settembre 1944 in Piteglio (Pistoia), vittime di efferato eccidio nemico, affrontavano, innocenti, ingiusta morte, i fratelli

Giorgio e Luciano Guermani

nell'età di anni 18 e 17.

Ne danno annuncio il padre Alberto, la mamma Maria e i superstiti fratelli Franco e Giuliano.

Montecatini Valdinievole - Firenze.

Innocenti vittime della ferocia tedesca il 12 settembre 1944 affrontavano coraggiosamente la morte in Piteglio (Pistoia) i fratelli

Giorgio e Luciano Guermani

di anni 18 e 17.

Gli zii Giulio e Tina Fabbri, la nonna Bianca Fabbri, la zia Adele Renai angosciati ne danno il tragico annunzio.

Firenze, 16 ottobre 1944.

Il 10 settembre 1944 in Montecatini Valdinievole cadeva, innocente vittima di insidia nemica,

Enzo Ballerini

di 24 anni, studente, sottotenente di fanteria.

Ne danno l'annuncio il padre Ubaldo, la madre Edissa Sanesi, le nonne, gli zii, Mancini, che lo ebbero come figlio, Ballerini e Sanesi.

Montecatini Valdinievole-Prato.

La moglie Ernesta Ciabatti ed i parenti tutti annunziano la morte del

Notaro Emilio Remei

avvenuta il 16 ottobre 1944

Le esequie avranno luogo mercoledì 18 ottobre alle ore 10 nella Cappella della Misericordia.

Firenze Piazza S. Lorenzo 2

Pompe Funebri Ricci.

Lunedì 16 ottobre alle ore 17 cessava di vivere

Boncini Annunziata nata Fantini

I figli ed i parenti addolorati ne danno il triste annunzio

I funerali avranno luogo martedì 17 da via Faliero Vezzani 38

La presente serve per partecipazione.

TARIFFE DELLA PUBBLICITA

Inserzioni a pagamento. — Si ricevono mediante *pagamento anticipato* presso la Amministrazione del Giornale, Via S. Gallo 38 (Sede provvisoria) ai seguenti prezzi per ogni millimetro di altezza, lunghezza di una colonna, oltre le tasse: Avvisi commerciali, L. 18 - Sentenze penali, L. 20 - Cronaca, L. 25 - Necrologie, L. 32 - Finanziari, legali e vari, L. 35 - Onorificenze, nozze, lauree, L. 40.

Pubblicità economica. — Avvisi professionali, L. 7 la parola - Domande d'impiego, L. 4 - Offerte d'impiego L. 7 - Affitti, appartamenti, negozi, L. 10 - Affitti di camere, L. 8 - Alberghi e pensioni, L. 10 - Avvisi commerciali, L. 12 - Oggetti offerti e domandati, L. 12 - Ban-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

senza che ciò determini uno scoppio d'ira popolare, è assurdo; è assurdo pensare che le popolazioni

Palmiro Togliatti

(Dall'«Unità» dell'11-10-1944).

Il rifornimento d'acqua

Negli ultimi due o tre giorni l'afflusso dell'acqua potabile nelle case, specie agli ultimi piani, ha avuto interruzioni. Questo deve inconvenientemente non è più da ascriversi a deficienze delle condutture, perchè le principali riparazioni a queste furono eliminate otto giorni fa, bensì alla distribuzione avente cattiviamo e limitata dell'energia elettrica che deve azionare le pompe di sollevamento.

Che lo stato dell'acquedotto sia ora tornato all'a quasi normalità, la dimostra il fatto che in un giorno della settimana scorsa il nucleo cittadino raggiunse il consumo di 63 milioni di litri, mentre nell'ottobre 1943 si verificò solo una «punta massima» giornaliera di 50 milioni di litri: la cifra attuale significa che, in quel giorno, si ebbe un consumo valutabile a una media di 180 litri per abitante. Varrebbe la voglia di osservare che è un po troppo, se il consumo dell'acqua non significasse anche amore per la pulizia.

Come è noto, attualmente sono in funzione i centri pressurizzati di Mantignano e dell'Anconella: per quest'ultima, nei periodi in cui l'Arno è torbido, si richiede quasi giornalmente un consumo di quasi otto quintali di solfato di allume, mentre le scorte di tale sostanza sono ormai ridottissime. Si ha però ragione di sperare, con l'aiuto degli organi tecnici dell'A. M. G., in una pronta possibilità di rifornimento. Ad ogni modo, gli impianti di Mantignano assicurano in permanenza un minimo sufficiente per la città, e questo basta toglie ogni motivo di preoccupazione.

Lettere di cittadini

Riparare le case danneggiate

Cara *Nazione del Popolo*,

la nostra abitazione, colpita dalle cannonate tedesche, ha necessità di riparazioni per poter proteggere dal freddo e dalle intemperie inquilini che siamo riusciti ai proprietari dei nostri due quartieri. Malgrado si sia trovato anche chi eseguirebbe i lavori ed è provvisto del materiale necessario, i proprietari si rimangono eccepito di non avere il denaro occorrente.

Sia scusa o verità, è possibile che non si provveda? Perchè non viene stabilito l'obbligo per i proprietari di provvedere, oggigiorno, come si è fatto per gli industriali impossibilitati a pagare le imposte agli operai, provocando l'intervento di uno o più istituti bancari, i quali sarebbero sempre garantiti dal valore degli immobili? Potrebbe darsi allora che per risparmiare il tasso d'interesse, saltasse fuori il denaro pure dalle tasche di chi sostiene di non averne.

«E da tener conto che si sono troppi proprietari i quali, anche per riparazioni relative, che metterebbero in condizioni di normale abitabilità quartieri solo parzialmente danneggiati, in un momento come questo, nel quale le abitazioni sono necessarie quasi come il pane, recalcitrano perchè spererebbero di vedere liberarsi qualcuno dei vecchi inquilini per poter avere agio di aumentare il canone d'affitto.

«E umano che ognuno cerchi di fare il proprio interesse; e di fronte ad esso, purtroppo, resta sordo il dovere della solidarietà sociale.

«Ed allora intervenga il C. L. N. che, non soltanto moralmente, è ormai da considerare la nuova autorità investita dal popolo del compito legislativo in questo periodo eccezionale.

«E la libera stampa si faccia a nome del popolo».

Famiglie *Ughi e Pajno*
Via Montegliveto

Il servizio postale

A partire dal 16 ottobre il servizio di carrozze postali sarà esteso da e per le seguenti provenienze: *Grassina, Terzano, Vicchio, Arezzo, Macerata.*

Sanzioni contro esercenti e trafficanti clandestini

Il Gabinetto del Sindaco comunica che a carico degli esercenti e trafficanti clandestini sono stati adottati i seguenti provvedimenti:

Fedrigo Cesarina, di Amerigo, antisa, residente a Legno a Ripoli, Via Bellosguardo, 13, denunziata per avere acquistato 15 litri di olio di oliva al mercato nero.

Bernucci Alessandro, residente in via Faenza, 11, mugnaio privato, denunziato per avere acquistato 2 kg. di olio di oliva al mercato nero.

Landini Luigi, fu Domenico, residente in via Palazzuolo, 29, venditore ambulante, denunziato per avere venduto pasta a prezzi superiori al listino.

Rosati Laudadio, Bernice e Arturo, Baroncelli Roberto, residenti a Sesto, Commercianti in cenci, denunziati per traffico clandestino di stoffe. Sequestrati m. 120 di stoffa.

Poggiolini Argia, residente in via San Paolino, 1, rivendita ambulante, denunziata per aver venduto pesche a lire 20 al anzichè a lire 13.

Ciabattini Paolo, residente a Santa Croce sull'Arno, commerciante, denunziato perchè trovato in possesso di 8 chili di cuoio.

Cinigiano Dolores, residente a Santa Croce sull'Arno, commessa di calzoleria, denunziata perchè trovata in possesso di 25 chili di cuoio.

Ramazzotti Roberto, fu Giuseppe, residente via Giacomini, 1, denunziato perchè trovato in possesso di chili 15,500 di cuoio e di un paio di scarpe confezionate di cuoio.

Tosi Piero, residente a Santa Croce sull'Arno, denunziato perchè trovato in possesso di chili 15,50 di cuoio.

Cavalini Vittorio fu Ferdinando, residente a Santa Croce sull'Arno, commesso, denunziato perchè trovato in possesso di chili 9,500 di cuoio.

Vannucci Giorgio, di Eugenio, residente in Borgo Allegri 43, lavorante operaio, denunziato per traffico clandestino di olio di oliva. Sono stati sequestrati kg. 17 di olio di oliva.

Sorbini Renato e Francesco, lavoranti parrucchieri, residenti in Via Puccinotti 91, denunziati per traffico clandestino di olio. Sequestrati kg. 2,500 di olio.

Pergola Ederse fu Costantino, artigiano residente in Via Quinto, della denuncia perchè, trovata in possesso di m. 107 di stoffe non denunziate. Denunziato all'autorità giudiziaria.

Foresi Ernesto fu Angiolo, residente in Via Manfredo Fanti 129, rappresentante, denunziato perchè trovato in possesso di metri 140 circa di stoffe che non erano state denunziate.

Ariani Alberto, residente in Via Senese 85, ottonaio. Chiusura del negozio per giorni 30 e denunzia per avere venduto pesche a L. 11 il chilo anzichè a L. 13, come è stabilito dal listino.

Castini Ugo, esercente di generi alimentari, Viale Cadorna 6, chiusura dell'esercizio per giorni 30 e denunzia per avere venduto vino a L. 80 al fiasco anzichè a L. 57,50, come stabilito dal listino.

Bregini Pietro trippaio, Mercato Centrale, denunziato per avere venduti kg. 25 di frattaglie di equino provenienti da macellazione clandestina. Chiusura dell'esercizio per giorni 10.

Lorini Vincenzo, macellaio, mercato centrale, denunziato per avere venduto kg. 0,800 di carne equina a L. 300 al chilo. Carne proveniente da macellazione clandestina. Chiusura dell'esercizio per giorni 30.

Fedi Dario gestore della macelleria posta in Via Romana 8, di cui è titolare *Baronti Bruno*, citato della licenza di esercizio e chiusura immediata del negozio per aver venduto carne in scatola a prezzo superiore a quello stabilito dalle autorità competenti.

Lori Mariano, titolare del negozio di calzoleria posto in Via Giuliellina 56, denunziato in stato di arresto, rinvio della licenza di esercizio e chiusura immediata del negozio, essendo stati rinvenuti nel negozio stesso, chili 397 di farina di frumento.

La festa degli artisti

Mercoledì 18, in occasione della festa di S. Luca Evangelista, che la tradizione ricorda come patrono dei pittori, verrà celebrata, alle ore 18, una riunione solenne preparata dalla storica Compagnia degli Artisti dell'Accademia delle arti del disegno, oratorio grande e via Laura della SS. Annunziata.

uomini liberi e responsabili.

La presidenza è stata assunta, per unanime deliberazione dell'assemblea, dal sen. Di Lelia.

L'avv. Ariani ha preso per primo la parola, ricordando con accenti commossi le nobili figure di coloro che solo in spirito erano presenti nel cuore di ognuno, caduti nella lotta, combattendo la buona battaglia: il gen. Salvino Gritti, il patriotta Franco Bracci, il prof. Giovanni Lorenzoni e la figlia Laura, l'on. Vittore Gamondi e il col. Ambrogio [illegible]

Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci, che con l'autorità che gli derivava dall'azione ha presieduto il Comitato provvisorio del Partito nel periodo cospiratorio e clandestino, ha letto quindi la sua relazione sull'attività svolta nei mesi della preparazione, da quando nel novembre del '42, alcuni amici di sentimenti liberali cominciarono a rincontrarsi periodicamente per studiare l'organizzazione di una

Samoli, il dott. Pacolini ed il signor Terzani. Da loro riposto per il Comitato provvisorio l'avv. Ariani ed è stato quindi votato per acclamazione un ordine del giorno riaffermante il carattere progressista del Partito rinnovato nel suo risorgere dopo l'oppressione.

Si è poi svolta la votazione segreta per la nomina del Comitato direttivo della Sezione di Firenze del Partito Liberale. Sono risultati eletti: Artom avv. Eugenio, Cirozzi dott. Corrado, Ciuti dott. Corrado, Devoto prof. Giacomo, Fassmeltoni avv. Vittorio, Greppi prof. Enrico, Loria [illegible] Cesare, Medici Tornaquinci Aldobrando, Samoli prof. Vittorio, Zeppetiero avv. Renato.

Nella seduta successiva del Comitato direttivo sono stati nominati: presidente Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci, vicepresidente l'avv. Eugenio Artom, segretario provinciale il dott. Corrado Cirozzi.

L'affluenza dei viveri

Le cifre ufficiali riguardanti l'affluenza dei viveri ai mercati fiorentini nel giorno 15 ottobre sono le seguenti: 1207,83 quintali di frutta e verdura, 174 quintali di vino, 100 quintali di grano, 27 di latte. Sono stati inoltre trasportati 300 quintali di legna e carbone vegetale.

Insulina per diabetici

Il Governo Alleato ha rifornito Firenze di un grosso quantitativo d'insulina americana. Per iniziativa del medico provinciale la vendita di tale farmaco avverrà esclusivamente attraverso il dispensario comunale per diabetici annesso alla Clinica Medica Universitaria e che ha la sua sede in piazza Santa Maria Nuova.

L'insulina verrà data esclusivamente a diabetici forniti di certificato medico, da cui risulti l'assoluta necessità del prezioso farmaco.

Mentre per i pazienti forniti di Tessera di povertà la distribuzione d'insulina è gratuita, il prezzo per il pubblico rimane da oggi stabilito in lire 21 e lire 34 rispettivamente per il flacone da 200 e 400 unità.

Il dispensario comunale è aperto tutti i giorni, esclusa la domenica, dalle ore 9 alle 12: al difuori del predetto orario ed esclusivamente per i casi urgenti rivolgersi al pronto soccorso presso l'Ospedale di Santa Maria Nuova.

La trasmissione di dilettanti

"Un'ora col pubblico"

Nel pomeriggio di domenica Radio Firenze ha «messo in onda» dal teatro dell'Accademia del Cidente, in via Laura, una esibizione di dilettanti che, per la felice scelta artistica, hanno vivamente divertito il pubblico presente e certamente anche l'ignoto invisibile degli ascoltatori. Ha egregiamente presentato i dilettanti Silvio Orlei, e l'orchestra del maestro Ferrari ha dato un piacevole fondo sonoro alle voci, alcune delle quali veramente pregevoli.

Si sono succeduti al microfono Vittorio Bonucci (canto), Carlo Vellotini (fisarmonica), Franco Bellotti (canto), Elvira Mazzarelli (canto), Cipollesche Ugo (imitatore), Anna Maria Di Carlo (pianista), Tarchiani Franco (canto), Enrico Bini (un piccolo fisarmonicista), il cav. Bracchetini, che con i suoi arpioni ha rinverdito gli allori lirici di un tempo lontano, il quintetto millepiedi, Harry Stuart che ha suonato al piano un pezzo di bravura, Lucia Giandi (canto), Salvatore Bosdi (fisarmonica).

Con questa trasmissione Radio Firenze, che intende essere immancabilmente vicina al sentimento popolare, ha preso il primo diretto contatto con la cittadinanza fiorentina, rappresentata dai virtuosi che si sono presentati al microfono, e dal folto pubblico che gremiva la sala, il quale ha salutato l'iniziativa con la più schietta simpatia.

Movimentato arresto di un ladro

L'altra sera l'ingegner Marcello Servic, dimorante in Via Lamburschini 27, udì un rumore sospetto provenire dal giardino. Affacciatosi alla finestra, l'ing. Servic scorse un individuo che stava scavalcando il muro di cinta. Alla vista dell'ingegnere, lo sconosciuto si gettò in strada e si diede a fuga precipitosa, inseguito da un cagnina, la cui attenzione era stata richiamata dal grido di allarme dato dal Servic.

Più tardi, all'inseguimento dello sconosciuto partecipò anche l'agente Gaetano Vitale, del Commissariato di Rifredi, che in Via Paoletti riuscì a raggiungere il malvivente. Visto preso, il gerva oltre trasse di tasca una rivoltella che puntò contro l'agente. Con gesto energico il Vitale riuscì a disarmarlo e a tradurlo poi alla Sezione, dove venne identificato per Marco Ugolini, di Ugo, abitante in Piazza dei Nelli n.

L'Ugolini, che ha ammesso di essersi introdotto nel giardino del Servic a scopo di furto, è stato tratto in arresto.

Cronaca in breve

★ All'ospedale di Careggi sono state ricoverate Norma Benassai, di anni 21, in stato comatoso per la frattura della base cranica, e Marianna Benassai, di anni 51, con commozione cerebrale. Ambedue sono rimaste investite da un camion davanti alla propria abitazione in Via S. Domenico.

★ Il ragazzo Piero Lucarelli, di anni 13, abitante in via del Canuccio 12, mentre con dei compagni conteggiava dei razzi, è rimasto investito dalla fiammata di uno di questi e ha riportato delle ustioni guaribili in 20 giorni.

★ Lo stagnino Omero Lasagni, di anni 43, mentre nella propria bottega in Via Pisana 135, limava un cannellino di rame, datogli da una cliente per montare su un lume a petrolio, rimaneva investito dallo scoppio di questi e riportava lesioni guaribili in 30 giorni.

★ Luciano Lazzi ha denunziato in Questura di aver smarrito per le vie del centro cedole di titoli di Stato. Sui titoli stessi è stato posto il fermo.

★ Sono state consegnate in Questura tessere annonarie appartenenti a Ida Mazzoni, dimorante in via delle Ruote, e Maria Masotti, abitante in via dei Sette Santi.

★ Il Commissariato di Rifredi ha proceduto presso il colono Cipriani Raffaele, in Via Taddeo Alderotti 68, al sequestro di diversi oggetti di proprietà dell'Amministrazione militare, fra cui un camion e alcuni fusti di benzina, per un valore di oltre un milione e mezzo, ben celati fra un'enorme quantità di paglia.

★ Mentre si trovava nella propria abitazione, posta alla Rufina, Angelo Angeloni, di anni 60, veniva travolto dalle macerie del tetto, crollato improvvisamente il poveretto è deceduto all'ospedale.

★ Nei pressi di Rovezzano, Enzo Benedetti, fu Pasquale, di anni 49, veniva investito da un autocarro. All'ospedale gli furono state riscontrate ferite alla testa e alla bocca, stato di commozione cerebrale e giudicato guaribile in 30 giorni.

★ Nel laboratorio Ballerini, in via delle Conce 18, è stato rinvenuto il cadavere di Biagazzi Rodolfo, abitante in via de' Macci, esercente. Egli era ricercato dall'ufficio politico della Questura, perchè ritenuto spia dei repubblicani e collaboratore delle «S.S.» tedesche. Il Biagazzi è stato trovato impiccato.

NAZIONALI. — Calamai Antonio e Mannini Terenzio a. e., operaio e Tarrini Mazzei Andrea, impiegato e F.
PUBBLICAZIONI DI M... Cetilli Domenico, vetraio e ... a. e.; Menzini Giuseppe, ... na a. e.; Pieri Mario, ... Nella a. e.; Pessi Livio, ... roni Edmeina; impiegata; G... lo, commesso e Marchi Ne... centi Giuliano, elettricista ... a. e. Vezzi Ferdinando, ... zini Claudia a. e.; Marra... mento e Borelli Lorena a. ... ma agente beni a Galassi Id... dello mercatino e Dei Roma...
MORTI. — Abbiatoni privat... ribaldi fu Tesia a. 32; Sbrocc... Gaetano a. 70; Lenzi Ernesto... Bicchierai Maria nata Cellesi... Alessandro di Marcello 2; Tir... di Antonio a. 32; Conti Italo ... Chelli Massolfati Igino a. ... nata Brugnoni a. 31; Spinet... e Weber a. 68; Ferroli Lo... a. 83; Pinna Fernando di Ra... Galardi Concetta di Remano m... Vasi di Ugo a. 32; Dragoni ... dino a. 71; Arimi Amalia a. ... Cignoni Ferruccio fu Camill... Rodinella fu Raffaello a. 80; ... nardo fu Domenico a. 56; ... fu Antonio a. 77; Casini Fo... miano a. 74; Montelatici B... a. 52; Rossetti Luisa fu ... stellucci Paolo di Enzo m. 2... nata Mugnaini; Liverani ... sano Chiriei a. 88. — Fia C... Giannini Clementina nata T... Ferdinandi S. Maria Nuova; B... Ugolini a. 21; Simoni Leda ... Cammidi Armando di Angiolo ... sesto di Raimondo a. 80; ... Terzo Vincenzo a. 50; De P... fu Francesco a. 46; Virali Alf... ti a. 74; Sassi Eugenio fu ... Bertini Augusto di Alessa... Nello a. 52; Ferrucci Iano di ... Pacinotti Amalia di Orazio a. ... fiaschi di Umberto anni 35. ... chini Vito di S. Lelli Tarsi... a. — Manfredini Capodi... fu Alberto a. 49; Giraldi Ra... a. 18; Lastrucci Emilia di ... Careggi; Pancioni Filippo fu ... Anna Ugo di Gaetano a. 12; ... pinelli Giovanni a. 71; Mic... Ezio m. 9; Pistoni Pasquale ... — Matrimoni: Calonaci Edoar... ali: Pestani Francesco a. 40 ... dia di Alfredo a. 19.

Pubblicazione autorizzata
Direttore-respons.: Pier...
Tip. E. Ariani - ...

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Gli avvisi economici, a... pubblicità in genere per... si ricevono esclusivamen... uffici di Via San Gallo 3...

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0494

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Palmiro Togliatti
...ità » dell'11-10-1944).

...contro esercenti
...anti clandestini

...del Sindaco comunica che ...ionati esercenti e trafi... sono stati adottati i se...menti:

...mco, di America, autista, ...ggio a Ripoli, Via Bellosguardo per avere acquistato 13 ...tiva al mercato nero.

...andro, residente in via ...egato privato, denunziato ...tato 7 Kg. di olio di oliva

...i, fu Domenico, residente ...o, 29, venditore ambulan... per avere venduta frutta a ...il listino.

...ro, Bernocchi Arturo, Be..., residenti a Jolo, Com...ci, denunziati per traffico ...tolle. Sequestrati m. 178

...glio, residente in via San ...ditrice ambulante, denun...venduto pesche a lire 20 al ...3.

...olo, residente a Santa Cro... commerciante, denunziato ...in possesso di 8 chili di

...lores, residente a Santa ..., commessa di calzoleria, ...che trovata in possesso di ...o.

...Roberto, fu Giuseppe, resi...anni, 1, denunziato perchè ...esso di chili 15,500 di cuoio ...di scarpe confezionate in

..., residente a Santa Croce ...nziata perchè trovata in ...chili ...to di cuoio.

...rgione di Ferdinando, re... Croce sull'Arno, commes... perchè trovato in possesso ...cuoio.

...rgio, di Ruggero, residente ...45, lavorante operaio, de...ttrafico clandestino di olio ...tati sequestrati kg. 17 di

...o d'Francesco, lavorante ...sidente in Via Pacinotti ...per traffico clandestino di ... di kg. 7,500 di olio.

...ore fu Costantino, artigiano ...a Quintino Sella denuncia...ta in possesso di m. 107 ...denunziate. Denunziata al...utoria.

...lo fu Angiolo, residente in ...Fanti 179, rappresentante, ...che trovato in possesso di ...di stoffe che non erano ...ate

...ro, residente in Via Senese ...Chiusura del negozio per ...nunzia per avere venduto ...il chilo anzichè a L. 15, ...o dal listino.

...esercente di generi alimen...dorna a, chiusura dell'eser...il 30 e denuncia per avere ...a L. 80 al fiasco anzichè a ...stabilito dal listino.

...ietro, trippaio, Mercato Cen...ato per avere venduti kg. 25 ...di equino proveniente da ...clandestina Chiusura del...r giorni 10.

...enzo, macellaio, mercato cen...ato per avere venduto kg. ...equino a L. 300 al chilo, ...iente da macellazione clan...ura dell'esercizio per gior

...gestore della macelleria po...omana 46, di cui è titolare ...nerra, ritiro della licenza di ...usura immediata del nego...venduto carne in scatola a ...are a quello stabilito dalle ...enti.

...no, titolare del negozio ci...to in Via Ghibellina 56, de...tato di arresto, ritiro della ...ercizio e chiusura immediata ...essendo stati rinvenuti nel ...o, chili 397 di farina di fru...

...sta degli artisti

...16, in occasione della festa ...Evangelista, che la tradi...ne come patrono dei pit...celebrata, alle ore 10, una ...ne solenne nella storica ...degli Artisti dell'Accademia ...del disegno, ebbero grande ...ca della SS. Annunziata.

...a presidenza è stata assunta, per unanime deliberazione dell'assemblea, dal sen. Di Lella.

L'avv. Artom ha preso per primo la parola, ricordando con accenti commossi le nobili figure di coloro che solo in spirito erano presenti nel cuore di ognuno, caduti nella lotta, combattendo la buona battaglia: il gen. Salvino Gritti, il patriotta Franco Bracci, il prof. Giovanni Lorenzoni e la figlia Laura, Vice Ettore Gamondi e il col. Andrea [illegible]

Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci, che con l'autorità che gli derivava dall'azione ha presieduto il Comitato provvisorio del Partito nel periodo cospiratorio e clandestino, ha letto quindi la sua relazione sull'attività svolta nei mesi della preparazione, da quando nel novembre del '42, alcuni amici di sentimenti liberali cominciarono a riunirsi periodicamente per studiare l'organizzazione di una

Santoli, il dott. Pavolini ed il signor Terzani. Ha loro risposto per il Comitato provvisorio l'avv. Artom ed è stato quindi votato per acclamazione un ordine del giorno riaffermante il carattere progressista del Partito rinnovato nel suo risorgere dopo l'oppressione.

Si è poi svolta la votazione segreta per la nomina del Comitato direttivo della Sezione di Firenze del Partito Liberale. Sono risultati eletti: Artom avv. Eugenio, Ciruzzi dott. Corrado, Ciuti dott. Corrado, Devoto prof. Giacomo, Fossombroni avv. Vittorio, Greppi prof. Enrico, Lerin dott. Cesare, Medici Tornaquinci Aldobrando, Santoli prof. Vittorio, Zaccaro avv. Renato.

Nella riunione tenuta dal Comitato direttivo sono stati nominati: presidente Aldobrando Medici Tornaquinci, vicepresidente l'avv. Eugenio Artom, segretario provinciale il dott. Corrado Ciruzzi.

L'affluenza dei viveri

Le cifre ufficiali riguardanti l'affluenza dei viveri ai mercati fiorentini nel giorno 15 ottobre sono le seguenti: 1207,83 quintali di frutta e verdura, 174 quintali di vino, 400 quintali di grano, 27 di latte. Sono stati inoltre trasportati 350 quintali di legna e carbone vegetale.

Insulina per diabetici

Il Governo Alleato ha rifornito Firenze di un grosso quantitativo d'insulina americana. Per iniziativa del medico provinciale la vendita di tale farmaco avverrà esclusivamente attraverso il dispensario comunale per diabetici annesso alla Clinica Medica Universitaria e che ha la sua sede in piazza Santa Maria Nuova.

L'insulina verrà data esclusivamente a diabetici forniti di certificato medico, da cui risulti l'assoluta necessità del prezioso farmaco.

Mentre per i pazienti forniti di Tessera di povertà la distribuzione d'insulina è gratuita, il prezzo per il pubblico rimane da oggi stabilito in lire 21 e lire 34 rispettivamente per il decennio da 200 e 400 unità.

Il dispensario comunale è aperto tutti i giorni, esclusa la domenica, dalle ore 9 alle 12; al difuori del predetto orario ed esclusivamente per i casi urgenti rivolgersi al pronto soccorso presso l'Ospedale di Santa Maria Nuova.

La trasmissione di dilettanti
"Un'ora col pubblico"

Nel pomeriggio di domenica Radio Firenze ha « messo in onda » dal teatro dell'Accademia dei Fidenti, in via Laura, una esibizione di dilettanti che, per la felice scelta artistica, hanno vivamente divertito il pubblico presente e certamente anche l'uditorio invisibile degli ascoltatori. Ha egregiamente presentato i dilettanti Silvio Gigli, e l'orchestra del maestro Ferrari ha dato un piacevole fondo sonoro alle voci, alcune delle quali veramente pregevoli.

Si sono succedute al microfono Vittorio Benucci (canto) Carlo Voltolini (fisarmonica), Franco Bonetti (canto), Elvira Mazzarelli (canto), Cipolleschi Ugo (imitatore), Anna Maria Di Carlo (pianista), Tarchiani Franco (canto), Enrico Barrilan piccolo fisarmonicista, il cav. Bracciolini, che con i nuovi applausi ha rinverdito gli allori lirici di un tempo lontano, il quintetto millepiedi, Harry Stuart che ha suonato al piano un pezzo di bravura, Laura Gandi (canto) Silvano Bodi (fisarmonica).

Con questa trasmissione, Radio Firenze, che intende essere intimamente vicina al sentimento popolare, ha preso il primo diretto contatto con la cittadinanza fiorentina, rappresentata dai virtuosi che si sono presentati al microfono, e dal folto pubblico che gremiva la sala, il quale ha salutato l'iniziativa con la più schietta simpatia.

Movimentato arresto di un ladro

L'altra sera l'ingegner Marcello Sirovic, dimorante in Via Lamarmora 27, udì un rumore sospetto provenire dal giardino. Affacciatosi alla finestra, l'ing. Sirovic scorse un individuo che stava scavalcando il muro di cinta. Alla vista dell'ingegnere, lo sconosciuto si gettò in strada e si diede a fuga precipitosa, inseguito da un ciclista, la cui attenzione era stata richiamata dal grido di allarme dato dal Sirovic.

Più tardi, all'inseguimento dello sconosciuto partecipò anche l'agente Gaetano Vitale, del Commissariato di Rifredi, che in Via Paoletti riuscì a raggiungere il malvivente. Vistosi preso, il giovane ottenne di fare una rivoltella che puntò contro l'agente. Con gesto energico il Vitale riuscì a disarmarlo e a tradurlo poi alla Sezione, dove venne identificato per Marco Ugolini, di Ugo, abitante in Piazza dei Nelli 9.

L'Ugolini, che ha ammesso di essersi introdotto nel giardino del Sirovic a scopo di furto, è stato tratto in arresto.

Cronaca in breve

★ All'ospedale di Careggi sono state ricoverate Norma Benassai, di anni 21, in stato comatoso per la frattura della base cranica, e Marianna Benassai, di anni 54, con commozione cerebrale. Ambedue sono rimaste investite da un camion davanti alla propria abitazione in Via S. Domenico.

★ Il ragazzo Piero Lucarelli, di anni 13, abitante in via del Canuccio 17, mentre con dei compagni confezionava dei razzi, è rimasto investito dalla fiammata di uno di questi e ha riportato delle ustioni guaribili in 20 giorni.

★ Lo stagnino Omero Lasagni, di anni 44, mentre nella propria bottega in Via Pisana 135, limava un cannellino di rame, datogli da una cliente per montare su un lume a petrolio, rimaneva investito dallo scoppio di questi e riportava ferme guaribili in 30 giorni.

★ Luciano Lazzi ha denunziato in Questura di aver smarrito per le vie del centro cedole di titoli di Stato. Sul fatto stesso è stato posto il fermo.

★ Sono state consegnate in Questura tessere annonarie appartenenti a Ida Masoni, dimorante in via delle Ruote, e Maria Masotti, abitante in via dei Sette Santi.

★ Il Commissariato di Rifredi ha proceduto presso il colono Cipriani Raffaele, in Via Taddeo Alderotti 68, al sequestro di diversi oggetti di proprietà dell'Amministrazione militare, tra cui un camion e alcuni fusti di benzina, per un valore di oltre un milione e mezzo, ben celati tra un'enorme quantità di paglia.

★ Mentre si trovava nella propria abitazione, posta alla Rufina, Angelo Angeli, di anni 66, veniva travolto dalle macerie del tetto, crollato improvvisamente. Il poveretto è deceduto all'ospedale.

★ Nei pressi di Rovezzano, Enzo Benedetti, fu Pasquale, di anni 19, veniva investito da un autocarro. All'ospedale gli sono state riscontrate ferite alla testa e alla bocca, stato di commozione cerebrale e giudicato guaribile in 50 giorni.

★ Nel laboratorio Ballerini, in via delle Conce 10, è stato rinvenuto il cadavere di Bigazzi Rodolfo, abitante in via dei Macci, fascicente. Egli era ricercato dall'ufficio politico della Questura, perchè ritenuto spia dei repubblicani e collaboratore delle « S.S. » tedesche. Il Bigazzi è stato trovato impiccato.

MATRIMONI. — Calosgini Ugo, meccanico e Mannini Teresina a. c.; Giannoni Vittorio, operaio e Torrini Maria a. c.; Mannini Andrea, impiegato e Bardi Lida a. c.

PUBBLICAZIONI DI MATRIMONIO. — Sottili Domenico, vetraio e Nenci Giuliana a. c.; Mazzini Giuseppe, ottico e Grossi Adriana a. c.; Pieti Mario, meccanico e Ibrei Nella a. c.; Pesci Livio, impiegato e Cerroni Edvina; impiegata; Generini Emanuele, commesso e Marchi Nella a. c.; Innocenti Giuliano, elettricista e Ciulli Rosa a. c. Vanni Ferdinando, carrettiere e Graziani Libertà a. c.; Matteini Bruno, esercente e Lordgli Lorena a. c.; Gloni Giacomo agente ferroviario e Gatassi Ida a. c.; Neri Attilio meccanico e Dei Romana a. c.

MORTI. — **Abitazioni private**: Giachetti Garibaldi fu Isaia a. 52; Sarocchi Artemisio fu Gaetano a. 76; Lapini Ginevra fu Angelo a. 71; Bicchierai Maria anni Calonaci a. 69; Diana Alessandro di Mario m. 2; Tirinnanzi Raffaello fu Antonio a. 68; Chiti Italo fu Tommaso 81; Chelli Marcello di Igino a. 5; Musi Amabile nata Brighenti a. 91; Spencer Stanhope Mary fu Walter a. 89; Ferrali Raffaello fu Michele a. 81; [illegible] fu Pietro a. 77; Galardi Cosetta di Romano m. 10; Piazzesi Vera di Ugo a. 52; Biagioni Eugenia di Faustino a. 71; Arnini Annita nata Vaggelli a. 46; Bigucci Formentina fu Camillo a. 81; Brigadi Raffaello fu Raffaello a. 80; Cesarini Ferdinando fu Domenico a. 56; Salvini Assunta fu Antonio a. 77; Casini Fortunato fu Damiano a. 74; Mantellassi Bruna fu Enrico a. 23; Rossetti Luisa fu Paolo a. 81; Castellacci Paola di Enzo m. 3; Faroni Giulia nata Mastrini a. ; Liverani Cecilia fu Giovanni Battista a. 88. — **Via Case del Lavoro**: Giannini Clementina nata Tantardi a. 77. — **Ospedali**: S. Maria Nuova: Bandieri Aligi di Emilio a. 31; Sistemi Leda di Carlo a. 18; Vannini Armida di Angiolo a. 80; Coppini Ernesto di Romualdo a. 66; Olmchetti Otello; Forzi Vincenzo a. 43; De Francisis Nunzia fu Francesco a. 46; Vitali Affortunato fu Santi a. 74; Sassi Eugenio fu Giovanni a. 62; Bert ni Augusto di Alessandro a. 75; Dini Nello a. 52; Ferrucci Ione di Augusto a. 1; Faggioli Amalia di Oreste a. 20; Galli Raffaele di Umberto anni 35. — **Mayer**: Imbriglioli Vito m. 2; Lelli Loredana di Alfredo a. 3. — **Manicomio**: Cappelletti Maria Luisa fu Alfonso a. 49; Giromi Rodolfo di Remo a. 18; Lastrucci Emilia di Angiolo a. 25. — **Careggi**: Pacciani Filippo fu Ferdinando a. 40; Amata Ugo di Gaetano a. 12; Giarli Giuseppina fu Giovanni a. 74; Michelozzi Mauro di Remo m. 9; Pettini Pasquale di Angiolo a. 46. — **Maternità**: Calosini Edoardo g. 1. — **Giusti**: Pepponi Francesco a. 80; Nannetti Egidio di Alfredo a. 19.

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Tribunale di Firenze

Il Tribunale di Firenze con sentenza 19 Maggio 1944 pronunciata a carico di: Pescinlli Guido fu Giuseppe, Guerrini Giulio di Antonio, Pratesi Pietro fu Orlando, Perissi Bruno fu Pietro, Mascardi Pierino fu Giovanni, Falorni Ugo fu Raffaello, Morali Giovanni fu Abele, Gargiulo Armando di Salvatore, Ulivelli Leone fu Giuseppe, Petroni Luigi fu Gennaro, Bugliese Salvatore fu Giovanni, Luciani Giovanni fu Domenico, Pelosi Ugo fu Pilade, Bugliese Antonio fu Giovanni, Frittelli Giovanni fu Modesto, Alinari Filiberto fu Almino, Bianchi Otello di Guido, Zoppi Giovanni fu Attilio, Carotti Bruno fu Silvio, Pecchioli Alfonso fu Vincenzo, Giannini Bengasi di Antonio, Camiciottoli Giulio fu Ottavio, Giorgi Federigo Carlo fu Ferdinando, Casini Giacomo fu Giovanni, Braschi Parigi fu Rodolfo, Crappi Edoardo di Vittorio, Landi Vinicio di Ferruccio, Borgioli Napolino di Alfredo, Falsini Antonio-Lorenzo di Adolfo e Lippi Fernando fu Santi

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Veniva altresì ordinata la pubblicazione della sentenza per estratto nel giornale « La Nazione del Popolo » di Firenze per una volta a spese in solido dei condannati.

Per estratto conforme, per uso di pubblicazione.

Firenze 14 Ottobre 1944.

Il Cancelliere *Bessetti.*

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LA NAZIONE DEL PO

ORGANO DEL COMITATO TOSCANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIO

Decentramento

Il problema dell'amministrazione pubblica in Italia, è stato sempre un problema scottante, specialmente nel campo locale.

Proposto e riproposto per una adeguata soluzione, il problema si è trascinato fra discussioni interminabili, più o meno interessate, fino alla legge Acerbo del 1925, che pose fine a tali polemiche non tanto perchè portasse un contributo conclusivo, quanto perchè da allora, nessuno ebbe più la possibilità di elevare critiche al governo.

Le cose rimasero com'erano, aggravate dal malcostume fascista.

Se pensiamo che Orlando nel suoi ai suoi lettori di Carini, a proposito della necessità di decentramento amministrativo, voleva dire che è dal 1890 ad oggi abbiamo seguito una politica amministrativa sconsiderata: peggio che dare la testa contro un muro, noi abbiamo costruito ipnotizzatamente il muro, per poi romperci la testa contro di esso e, ora dovremmo dire noi, oggi?

Tutti i partiti sono oggi d'accordo che una soluzione adeguata del problema amministrativo, può aversi solo adottando un sano decentramento. Decentramento che, risolutamente viene posto su di un piano concreto di realizzazione, auspicando la istituzione di un nuovo ente pubblico: la regione. Il problema è grave e non ammette soluzioni frutto di affrettate e superficiali considerazioni, frutto solo del desiderio di innovare. Il problema è vecchio. Cominciò ad agitarsi al tempo del Risorgimento, appena sparirono all'angolo della strada le baionette austriache e comparvero le piume dei bersaglieri, e si andò aggravando, quando tutta la vita amministrativa ebbe un solo nome: Roma; tanto da far meravigliare come mai non si fosse ancora pensato di trasportare nella capitale il campanile di Giotto e il Duomo di Monreale.

Quando il giovane regno d'Italia si trovò senza ossatura amministrativa e volle formarsi la sua amministrazione, si trovò a risolvere tutt'insieme problemi ed esigenze che in altri Stati avevano avuto soluzioni, frutto di secolari esperienze.

Ci si trovò dinanzi a due modelli: quello inglese e quello francese. Parlo soprattutto per quel che riguarda il sistema di amministrazione locale.

Il sistema inglese era tutto incentrato sugli istituti del *self-gov*

Bastioni sulla via di Bologna superati dalla quinta armata

Progressi delle truppe di Leese nel settore adriatico

Livergnano, sulla rotabile Firenze-Bologna, contesa accanitamente per oltre quattro giorni, è stata espugnata dalle truppe della quinta armata che nella giornata dell'altro ieri, dopo aver migliorato le loro posizioni, avevano sferrato un poderoso attacco contro le linee tedesche. Il settore rappresenta il fulcro concentrato delle truppe alleate, cercando disperatamente di mantenere la posizione, importantissima ai fini dell'avanzata in tutto il settore, e riuscirà a contenere la pressione per quasi tutta la giornata; ma dinanzi ai colpi più duri che gli venivano inferti, era costretto infine a cedere. Le fanterie avversarie sono entrate nel villaggio nelle prime ore di ieri l'altro mattino, dopo essere state sostenute negli ultimi violenti attacchi da formazioni di carri armati. Livergnano è situato a circa 17 km. da Bologna e costituiva il perno di una fortissima linea di difesa che si distendeva per circa 7 km attraverso una ripida scarpata, riallacciandosi al più vasto schieramento creato per difendere gli accessi alla pianura.

Più a ovest forze britanniche e sud africane hanno liberato tre importanti villaggi e proseguono in avanti. Molti tedeschi sono stati fatti prigionieri, in particolare dopo i combattimenti per la conquista di Monte Stanco e di Grizzana. Lo schieramento alleato si muove qui su un fronte ampio trenta km, superando l'opposizione nemica. Rinforzi sono stati nuovamente inviati da Kesselring, preoccupato di mantenere al più a lungo possibile il proprio schieramento nel settore montano.

Elementi avanzati procedono a est verso Castel del Rio e Castel San Pietro, dopo aver tagliato la strada tra le due località.

Nel settore adriatico le truppe dell'ottava armata hanno espugnato la località di Gambettola, dopo aver varcato di forza il canale di scolo Rigosso. Altre truppe della stessa armata, operando a sud della strada Rimini-Bo

Val Tidone, che era stata occupata dai tedeschi, è stata di nuovo ripresa dai patrioti dopo un vittorioso contrattacco. Veicoli motorizzati e autocisterne cariche di benzina sono stati catturati dai patrioti lungo la via Emilia. Parecchie decine di tedeschi sono rimasti uccisi.

A Bologna una pattuglia di fascisti in servizio di perlustrazione, è stata attaccata con scariche di mitragliatrice e bombe a mano. Anche nella zona di Imola, ove i tedeschi hanno incendiato varie case di contadini, pattuglie nazi-fasciste sono state fatte segno a scariche di fucileria. Numerosi violenti scontri sono pure scoppiati in altre zone del bolognese e della Romagna.

Nella regione a nord di Novara violenti combattimenti si sono svolti tra patrioti e nazi-fascisti con notevoli perdite da entrambe le parti. I patrioti hanno compiuto riusciti attacchi di sorpresa contro il nemico presso Soudrio e presso Fontane di Treviso. Un convoglio è stato assalito e disperso sulla linea Brescia-Dolo. Sono state distrutte, inoltre, opere di fortificazioni nelle prealpi della Lombardia. In Piemonte, durante otto giorni di accaniti combattimenti nel Canavese, 500 fascisti e 30 tedeschi sono stati messi fuori combattimento.

Patrioti Italiani hanno combattuto a Parigi

Roma, 17.

Il Comitato di liberazione di Parigi ha elogiato gli eroici patrioti italiani che nella capitale della Francia hanno combattuto al posto d'onore, fianco a fianco con i loro fratelli francesi, contro gli odiati tedeschi. È un gran titolo di onore, per noi, che sangue italiano sia stato versato insieme a quello francese per la liberazione di Parigi. In molte strade, su numerose barricate, mentre la ribellione contro gli invasori scoppiava nella città, patrioti italiani si sono battuti audacemente, nei ranghi dell'esercito francese dell'interno.

Un altro lungo colloquio tra Stalin e Churchill

Mosca, 17.

Sabato notte, Stalin e Churchill hanno avuto un colloquio di tre ore. Al colloquio hanno assistito Molotov, l'ambasciatore americano Harriman e personalità militari americane. Sempre sabato notte il Primo Ministro polacco si è intrattenuto nuovamente per tre ore col Ministro Eden. Era presente il Ministro polacco per gli affari esteri.

Domenica mattina Churchill si è incontrato col Primo Ministro polacco.

È giunta a Mosca la delegazione bulgara per le trattative di armistizio con l'U. R. S. S., la Gran Bretagna e gli Stati Uniti.

Sovieti raggiungo

I russi verso l

Sulle operazioni c all'estremità settentri te, si apprende ch stata iniziata da pote di fanteria appoggia e centinaia di canno hanno conquistato località e stanno or tedeschi che tentano Norvegia. Ultime no che le forze sovieti liberato Petsamo si 7 km. dalla frontier sud di Petsamo repe rossa si sono spinti sempre nel tentativo le truppe tedesche settentrionale. Vicin battaglione germani turato.

L'esercito sovietico la sua avanzata nuc di Riga occupando

Nella Transilvania reparti sovietici che no con truppe roma quistato la città di nodo ferroviario, la zione ferroviaria di altre 50 località mi

In Jugoslavia, co dentro Belgrado. È

L'accerchiamento di Aquisgra completato dalle truppe alle

Combattimenti accaniti tra le rovine della città - Lo sviluppo zioni nel settore settentrionale - La lotta nella zona di Metz

Londra, 17.

L'asprezza della lotta sul fronte occidentale continua immutata. Secondo la radio tedesca le truppe germaniche combatterebbero per ogni all'isola di Walcheren. Nessun varco è stato aperto dai tedeschi nelle file canadesi. Un importante villaggio è stato conquistato a nord di Anversa. Unità britanniche avanza

la lotta, grossi rep angherese, come an da Zurigo, hanno

Secondo notizie r rie capitali neutrali

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

Martedì 17 Ottobre 1944

AZIONE DEL POPOLO

ANO DEL COMITATO TOSCANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

ioni sulla via di Bologna rati dalla quinta armata

delle truppe di Leese ettore adriatico

sulla rotabile Firenze- ...ccupata per oltre ..., è stata espugnata dalle ...quinta armata che nella ...altre ore, dopo aver mi... posizioni, cercano sfer... ...sco urto contro le li... Il grosso rimane al fian... delle truppe alleate, cer... ...ano di mantenere la ...orzantissima ai fini del... tutto il settore, e riusci... ...e pressione per quasi ...; ma dinanzi ai col... ...che gli vengono inferti, ...gue e cede. La fanteria ...entrata nel villaggio nella ...tre l'altro martirizzato, dopo ...duto negli ultimi gio... ...da formazioni di carri ...quano è situato a circa ...logna e costituisce il pri... ...ssima linea di difesa ...so per circa 7 km. at... ...ripida scarpata, riallac... ...esto schieramento crea... ...re gli accessi alla pia...

forze britanniche e sud... ...o liberato tre importanti ...gono in avanti. Molti ...tati fatti prigionieri, in... ...i combattimenti per la ...dente Stanco e di Gri... ...amento allento si mue... ...fronte ampio circa km. ...sizione nemica. Rin... ...mamente inviati da ...ecompiuto di mantenere ...o possibile il proprio ...l settore montano.

...anti procedono a cat... ...Rio e Castel San Pie... ...taglia la strada tra le ...

...driatico le truppe del... ...hanno espugnato la lo... ...ità, dopo aver cat... ...mato di vento Rigano. ...la alla strada, ope... ...la strada Rimini-Bo...

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Sovietici e partigiani raggiungono il centro di Belgrado

I russi verso la Norvegia

Mosca, 17

Sulle operazioni che si svolgono all'estremità settentrionale del fronte, si apprende che l'offensiva è stata iniziata da potenti formazioni di fanteria appoggiate da centinaia e centinaia di cannoni. I sovietici hanno conquistato altre numerose località e stanno ora annientando i tedeschi che tentano di fuggire in Norvegia. Ultime notizie informano che le forze sovietiche che hanno liberato Petsamo si trovano a circa 7 km. dalla frontiera norvegese. A sud di Petsamo reparti dell'armata rossa si sono spinti a oltre 24 km. sempre nel tentativo di tagliar fuori le truppe tedesche nella Finlandia settentrionale. Vicino a Petsamo un battaglione germanico è stato catturato.

L'esercito sovietico ha proseguito la sua avanzata anche a sud ovest di Riga occupando molte località.

Nella Transilvania settentrionale reparti sovietici che operano insieme con truppe romene hanno conquistato la città di Dej, importante nodo ferroviario, la città e la stazione ferroviaria di Nasynad nonchè altre 50 località minori.

In Jugoslavia, continua la lotta dentro Belgrado. È stato occupato il sobborgo di Banjica e si combatte ora nel quartiere di Terasjie. I russi e gli jugoslavi sono così nel cuore della città. La lotta si svolge casa per casa e i sovietici e i partigiani hanno raggiunto, secondo quanto affermano ultime notizie, la piazza principale della capitale. Nonostante che i combattimenti siano violenti la popolazione tributa calorose accoglienze alle truppe liberatrici. Gli stessi tedeschi ammettono, come annuncia l'agenzia D. N. B. che carri armati sovietici hanno fatto il loro ingresso in Belgrado. Si apprende che i sovietici hanno forzato il passaggio della Morava ed hanno occupato numerose località.

Avanzando verso nord, nella Serbia centrale, le truppe bulgare hanno cacciato il nemico dalla vallata della Morava fino a nord di Vladicki Han, 70 chilometri a sud di Nisc, spingendosi in avanti di altri 35 chilometri attraverso il fiume Morava, per liberare la città di Lebane, 45 chilometri a sud di Nisc. Ciò è stato il risultato di sette giorni di lotta, in cooperazione con l'esercito di Tito, e l'aviazione sovietica. Al termine dei combattimenti, il nemico ha cercato di salvarsi fuggendo tra le alture a nord ovest della Morava, lasciando sul terreno oltre 5.000 fra morti e feriti. Quasi 4.000 fra ufficiali e soldati sono stati fatti prigionieri, è stato catturato ingente bottino, tra cui altre 1.000 automezzi, 22 cannoni, 45 cannoni antiaerei pesanti e 420 mitragliatrici. Le truppe bulgare hanno liberato, nei sette giorni di lotta, 6 mila 900 chilometri quadrati di terreno, otto città e ottocento villaggi.

Notizie della radio delle Nazioni Unite riferiscono da Londra che l'odierno comunicato tedesco dà notizia al popolo germanico dei rovesci subiti sul fronte balcanico. Il comunicato dice testualmente: «A causa del tradimento della Romania e della Bulgaria ai danni della Germania, le nostre posizioni nei Balcani sono minacciate alle spalle. Perciò si è reso necessario evacuare

L'accerchiamento di Aquisgrana completato dalle truppe alleate

Combattimenti accaniti tra le rovine della città - Lo sviluppo delle operazioni nel settore settentrionale - La lotta nella zona di Metz e dei Volsgi

Londra, 17.

L'asprezza della lotta sul fronte occidentale continua immutata. Secondo la radio tedesca le truppe germaniche combatterebbero per ogni

all'isola di Walcheren. Nessun varco è stato aperto dai tedeschi nelle dighe canadesi. Un importante villaggio è stato conquistato a nord di Anversa. Unità britanniche avanza-

la lotta, grossi reparti dell'esercito ungherese, come affermano dispacci da Zurigo, hanno deposto le armi.

Secondo notizie pervenute da varie capitali neutrali la situazione a

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...articolo della ... austriache e comparvero le piume del bersaglieri; e si andò aggravando, quando tutta la vita amministrativa ebbe un solo nome: Roma: tanto da far meravigliare come mai non si fosse ancora pensato di trasportare nella capitale il campanile di Giotto e il Duomo di Monreale.

Quando il giovane regno d'Italia si trovò senza ossatura amministrativa e volle formarsi la sua amministrazione, si trovò a risolvere tutt'insieme problemi ed esigenze che in altri Stati avevano avuto soluzioni, frutto di secolari esperienze.

Ci si trovò dinanzi a due modelli: quello inglese e quello francese. Parlo soprattutto per quel che riguarda il sistema di amministrazione locale.

Il sistema inglese era tutto imperniato sugli interessi dei singoli governati, per mezzo dei quali singoli cittadini in quanto partecipano ad una associazione a cui corrisponda un particolare centro di coscienza collettiva, collaborano in veste di organi dello Stato, al perseguimento del pubblico interesse.

Sistema ottimo. Nulla di meglio che affidare la tutela di interessi collettivi, propri quindi anche dello Stato, ad associazioni che hanno in tali interessi la loro ragione di esistere e che quindi saranno le più indicate a porre in essere i migliori sistemi di tutela amministrativa.

Ma in Italia sono scarsissime le tradizioni, in coteste sense.

Il regime assoluto di tanti anni aveva spento la tradizione gloriosa delle nostre associazioni medievali. Quelle rimaste erano poche e di scarsa importanza e limitate come sviluppo e come vita.

Il comune stesso sembrava soccombere sotto la sua tradizione autocratica, ridotto ad un posto di polizia, senza più riscuotere alcuna attenzione da parte degli amministrati.

Questo, si capisce, salvo le eccezioni. Eccezioni che erano forse più di ostacolo che di vantaggio ad una soluzione unitaria del problema.

Erano, infatti, organismi già esistenti che potevano essere, benevolmente modificati nel funzionamento e nella partecipazione al governo, la base dell'ossatura amministrativa del nuovo regno: le regioni, o meglio gli stessi antichi Stati unificati dal Piemonte.

Ma il geloso governo regio aveva troppo terrore di riaccendere ardori che andavano spegnendosi; ed i particolarismi regionali erano già abbastanza forti senza bisogno di rinfocolarli con la concessione di certe autonomie amministrative.

Ci si orientò, così, verso il sistema francese. E la Francia ci fornì il modello della Prefettura e, purtroppo, dei Prefetti.

Le prefetture, creazione napoleonica, avevano dato un buon risultato, finchè il governo centrale aveva dato loro linfa infiorata di vita amministrativa.

Passato il periodo napoleonico le prefetture rimasero, ma inerti: soprastrutture su una vita intente autonoma che cercava di riprendere il sopravvento. Ciò essenzialmente perchè con la rivoluzione si erano affermati solo i due termini estremi della vita sociale: individuo e Stato, con la negazione di tutte le forme intermedie istituzionali, sentite come privilegi e come abusi.

Anche la Francia perciò cercava in quel periodo una nuova soluzione, perchè anche essa soffriva, per usare l'espressione di Lammenais, di apoplessia al centro e di paralisi alle estremità.

Ma il nuovo regno italiano, entusiasmato dalle prospettive di un tale sistema accentratore, accolse il sistema francese, e neanche al comune (che non potè negare ma che sciupò, creandolo artificiosamente, senza rispetti di tradizioni e di sentimenti popolari) creò in provincia: ente assolutamente nuovo senza nessun precedente nè storico nè istituzionale.

Comune e provincia comunicarono, così, la loro magra vita. La provincia in particolar modo, ridotta quasi esclusivamente ad amministrare la manutenzione delle strade e dei manicomi, tanto da far pensare che forse, come ebbe a dire l'Orlando, il manicomio era l'unico luogo dove il nuovo ente poteva essere collocato con onore.

Magra vita, non tanto perchè, specie per il comune, i due enti non fossero suscettibili di vita meno grama e più aperta al soffio vivificatore degli interessi dei loro consociati, specialmente dopo le leggi sull'elettorato locale, quanto per l'azione deleteria di leggi e regolamenti che a poco a poco trasformarono l'auspicata libertà di autoamministrazione nell'obbligo di assumere gli incarichi più svariati dalla autorità centrale senza nessuna possibilità di reclamo. Qui fu l'errore fondamentale.

Non solo. Controlli sopra controlli, specie i controlli preventivi, impedivano in tutti i modi il libero svolgimento della vita amministrativa. Nessuna, o quasi, possibilità di ricorso agli organi della giustizia sia pure amministrativa, dato che nessun diritto veniva riconosciuto in pieno ai due enti.

La loro vita si svolgeva lontano dalla vita dei cittadini i quali nulla potevano contro abusi e illegittimità, salvo il ricorrere a Roma.

Tutto ciò formava la storia di ieri. Ed è la storia di oggi.

Così si invocò e si invoca un vero decentramento, una nuova radicale riforma, che è assolutamente necessaria e improrogabile.

Gian Paolo Meucci.

tedeschi sono stati fatti prigionieri, in particolare dopo i combattimenti per la conquista di Monte Stanco e di Grizzana. Lo schieramento alleato si muove qui su un fronte ampio trenta km. superando l'opposizione nemica. Rinforzi sono stati nuovamente inviati da Kesselring, preoccupato di mantenere al più a lungo possibile il proprio schieramento nel settore montano.

Elementi avanzati procedono a est verso Castel del Rio e Castel San Pietro dopo aver tagliato la strada tra le due località.

Nel settore adriatico le truppe dell'ottava armata hanno espugnato la località di Gambettola, dopo aver varcato di forza il canale di scolo Rigosso. Altre truppe della stessa armata, operando a sud della strada Rimini-Forlì, hanno avanzato in terreno aperto di oltre un chilometro, attraverso una zona irta di ostacoli posti dai tedeschi: fossi anticarro, campi di mine, canali ecc. I progressi, si precisa, sono stati ottenuti su un fronte di circa 11 km a est di Cesena. Reparti britannici sono a meno di 5 km dalla città; la distanza è ancor più ridotta per le truppe canadesi che operano in un altro settore.

Combattimenti tra forze corazzate sono occorsi l'altro giorno a sud ovest di Cesena. Numerose località sono state occupate nel settore dalle truppe anglo-indiane nei giorni scorsi. I tedeschi hanno sferrato numerosi contrattacchi e hanno stabilito un forte nucleo di resistenza in Ardiano, contro il quale è in corso una notevole pressione alleata. Posizioni importanti nella zona del Savio sono state prese dalle truppe alleate, che ora sono in possesso di alture dominanti.

Tra le località occupate nel settore adriatico sono il villaggio di Sant'Angelo in Salute, il villaggio di Bulgaria e Bulagnardia.

Oltre diecimila prigionieri sono stati catturati dall'ottava armata dal 26 agosto ad oggi; circa ottomila dalla quinta armata nel settore appenninico.

La lotta di liberazione

Vittoriose azioni dei reparti partigiani

In parecchi settori dell'Italia settentrionale prosegue con vigore e tenacia l'offensiva dei patrioti, alle spalle dello schieramento nemico. Ripetuti scontri sono avvenuti in Val di Trebbia. Negli Appennini a sud di Piacenza, attacchi tedeschi contro le posizioni occupate dai patrioti, sono stati respinti con gravi perdite per gli aggressori. Pianello

L'accerchiamento di Aquisgra completato dalle truppe allea

Combattimenti accaniti tra le rovine della città - Lo sviluppo d zioni nel settore settentrionale - La lotta nella zona di Metz e

Londra, 17.

L'asprezza della lotta sul fronte occidentale continua immutata. Secondo la radio tedesca le truppe germaniche «cercano di guadagnare tempo»: Tempo — ha detto un alto ufficiale tedesco — necessario perchè durante questo sesto inverno di guerra venga attuato il programma di mobilitazione totale e possa venir preparata l'offensiva di primavera». In Olanda migliaia di civili sono stati catturati e costretti a lavorare al opere di fortificazioni. Una vera e propria caccia all'uomo è in corso in Olanda, come già lo fu in altre zone occupate dai tedeschi, per avere mano d'opera. Tutto quello che mente umana può escogitare per allontanare da sè la catastrofe incombente e messo in atto dalla cricca criminale nazista, che si sostiene nello stesso territorio tedesco col terrore. Almeno, questa cricca, ed esaspera una lotta per una partita che sa perduta, soffocando nel sangue anche le aspirazioni di pace del popolo di cui dice di essere l'interprete autorizzata.

Lentamente, ma sicuramente, le truppe alleate spezzano la fanatica resistenza delle truppe fedelissime di Hitler, e premono sempre più forte contro le barriere naturali ed artificiali che impediscono l'irrompere delle forze della libertà nei territori tedeschi.

Nel settore settentrionale del fronte, puntando da nord a sud, truppe alleate della I armata, attraversato il canale Leopoldo, hanno operato il congiungimento con quelle che combattevano lungo la spiaggia occidentale di Savojaard e con queste hanno avanzato in direzione della testa di ponte di Watervliet.

Da 12 a 20 mila tedeschi sono stati isolati nella zona dell'estuario della Schelda. Le truppe canadesi hanno vigorosamente respinto i contrattacchi nemici miranti a respingerle dalla stretta lingua di terra che unisce la penisola di Beveland all'isola di Walcheren. Nessun varco è stato aperto dai tedeschi nelle file canadesi. Un importante villaggio è stato conquistato a nord di Anversa. Unità britanniche avanzano conquistando terreno metro per metro nella zona di Overloon.

Una breccia è stata aperta dagli aerei alleati nella diga di Sarpe, a sud est di Dortmund; essa ha provocato un'inondazione che, si dice, accoppiata alle incursioni distruttive contro Duisburg e Colonia disorganizzerà la difesa tedesca della Ruhr.

Ad Aquisgrana le residue forze tedesche continuano ad opporre resistenza annidate tra le rovine degli edifici. Casa per casa le truppe di Hodge snidano i nuclei tedeschi, riforniti per via aerea, che si oppongono alla loro avanzata con un largo impiego di armi leggere, mentre fuori della città, a nord, la resistenza è sostenuta da mortai e carri armati.

Un dispaccio «Associated Press» ha informato ieri sera che Aquisgrana è stata completamente accerchiata in seguito al congiungimento delle unità provenienti dal nord con quelle che avevano oltrepassato la città dal sud.

Gli alleati puntano ora su Wurselen e contro le posizioni fortificate a sud est che sono state bombardate e mitragliate da formazioni di caccia bombardieri. Un contrattacco di fanteria tedesche appoggiato da carri armati è stato nettamente fermato.

Più a sud, dopo il rastrellamento della foresta di Larrey, le forze della terza armata americana hanno proseguito ad avanzare e hanno superato la frontiera di un chilometro e mezzo, mentre nella zona di Metz si continua a combattere con accanimento. La lotta è aspra in particolare fra le rovine di Mazieres les Metz. A Metz la situazione è immutata; le fortificazioni della città sono descritte intatte ed efficienti.

Nei Volegi località importanti sono state raggiunte dalle truppe avanzanti. Le posizioni alleate nel settore meridionale, dopo gli ultimi combattimenti di cui si ha notizia, sono in prossimità di Fremifontaine, da dove il nemico è stato cacciato, in prossimità di La Bresse e oltre Glenville e Fontenoy, liberate.

Colpo di mano nazista nella capitale ungherese

Roma, 17.

Sulla situazione creatasi in Ungheria dopo che è stato chiesto l'armistizio si apprendono i seguenti particolari. Il reggente Horthy ha motivato il suo ordine alle truppe di deporre le armi col fatto che la Germania non ha dato l'aiuto militare che aveva promesso, che è voluta intervenire negli affari interni del paese e che aveva progettato di assumere tutti i poteri del governo magiaro. Nonostante che il capo di Stato Maggiore generale abbia invitato le truppe a continuare ancora la lotta, grossi repa... ungheresi, come alle... da Zurigo, hanno de...

Secondo notizie pe... rie capitali neutrali, ... Budapest sarebbe qu... fusa. Le comunicazio... tale magiara sono in... do voci non confer... quindici funzionari de... rebbero arrivati a Bu... tedeschi che si trovav... sono stati trasferiti d'... gheria.

Altri dispacci giun... formano che carri ar... contingenti dello S. S... bero le strade della c... tito nazista ungheres... ciata) ed è con la for... del potere. Il capo d... tito ha minacciato la... in una dichiarazione... dio Budapest, la for... a tutti gli ungheresi... di cooperare con il r... filo-nazista. «Lasciar... la dichiarazione — a... gono meno ai propr... una concessione trop... loro che non sono o... nostra nazione, sono... e dovranno perire»... zione continua: «So... basteranno, noi dare... e se anche questi u... noi impiccheremo qu... che riterremo opportuno... gere a compiere il p... ogni uomo che sia in... lo». Tutavia grosso... movimento antitedes... cano le dimostrazion... diffuse nella capita... manifestini contro i ... schi...

Nasso lib...

Nasso, una delle p... del gruppo delle Cic... liberata. L'isola si tr... a circa 200 chilomet... Atene.

Radio Cairo ha ine... è arrivato in Grecia ... di rappresentanti del... radio aggiunge che gl... problemi verranno tra... mento, dall'autorità d... litare alleato in coop... Governo greco.

Le cause del... del maresciallo...

La Reuter informa... del maresciallo Erwin... annunciata l'altra sera... notizie tedesca, viene... gravi ferita da lui rip... glio sul fronte dell... quando l'auto sulla q... venne attaccata da ... bardiere alleato. Le ... sarebbero state aggr... infezione malarica co... trica del Nord.

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...fatti prigionieri, in ...combattimenti per la ... Stanco e di Grizzano alleato si muove ...ne ampio fronte km. ...sione nemica. Rinforzamenti inviati da ...ppata di mantenere ...possibile il proprio ...settore montano.

...tti proseguono a est ...lo e Castel San Pietro. ...Molto lo sfondo tra le ...

...ntico le truppe del... ...hanno espugnato la lo... ..., dopo aver cat... ...nale di nodo Rigoso. ...la zona armata, ope... ...ando in terreno aperto ...ntro, attraverso una ...oli posti dai tedeschi: ...campi di mine, cana... ...si, si precisa, sono ...a fronte di circa 11 km. ...reparti britannici sono ...dalla città; la a... ...ridotta per le truppe ...rano in un altro set...

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...liberazione

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...non potè negare una ...rcambio artiglieresa... ...rispetti di tradizioni ...ti popolari) creò in ...e assolutamente impe... ...un presentarsi in sta... ...donale.

...precinta cominciare... ...o magra vita. La pre... ...chiedar modo, ridotta ...mente al mantenimento ...ttenzione delle strade ...ni, tanto da far pen... ..., come ebbe a dire ...mabeomio era l'unico ...nnova cui poteva es... ...con onore.

...una tanta perdi... ...nume, i due cui non ...ttibili di vita meno ...peria al soffio vivifi... ...interessi del loro con... ...mente dopo le leggi ...locale, quanto per ...ch di leggi e regola... ...o a poco trasforma...

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Sulla situazione creatasi in Ungheria dopo che è stato chiesto l'armistizio si apprendono i seguenti particolari. Il reggente Horthy ha motivato il suo ordine alle truppe di deporre le armi col fatto che la Germania non ha dato l'aiuto militare che aveva promesso, che è voluta intervenire negli affari interni del paese e che aveva progettato di assumere tutti i poteri del governo magiaro. Nonostante che il capo di Stato Maggiore generale abbia invitato le truppe a continuare ancora la lotta, grossi reparti dell'esercito ungherese, come affermano dispacci da Zurigo, hanno deposto le armi.

Secondo notizie pervenute da varie capitali neutrali la situazione a Budapest sarebbe quanto mai confusa. Le comunicazioni con la capitale magiara sono interrotte. Secondo voci non confermate Himmler e quindici funzionari della Gestapo sarebbero arrivati a Budapest. Presidi tedeschi che si trovavano in Austria sono stati trasferiti d'urgenza in Ungheria.

Altri dispacci giunti da Zurigo informano che carri armati tedeschi e contingenti delle S. S. pattuglierebbero le strade della capitale. Il partito nazista ungherese (Freccia crociata) si è con la forza impadronito del potere. Il capo di questo partito ha minacciato la scorsa notte, in una dichiarazione diffusa da Radio Budapest, la tortura e la morte a tutti gli ungheresi che si rifiutino di cooperare con il regime fantoccio filo-nazista. «Lasciare la vita — dice la dichiarazione — a coloro che vengono meno ai propri doveri, è già una concessione troppo grande. Coloro che non sono con noi, con la nostra nazione, sono contro di noi e dovranno perire». La dichiarazione continua: «Se gli appelli non basteranno, noi daremo degli ordini, e se anche questi non serviranno, noi impiegheremo qualsiasi mezzo che riterremo opportuno per costringere a compiere il proprio dovere ogni uomo che sia in grado di farlo». Tuttavia cresce nel popolo il movimento antitedesco, si intensificano le dimostrazioni e sono state diffuse nella capitale migliaia di manifestini contro i nazisti e i loro echi ani.

Nasso liberata

Il Cairo, 17.

Nasso, una delle più grandi isole del gruppo delle Cicladi, è stata liberata. L'isola si trova nell'Egeo, a circa 200 chilometri a sud-est di Atene.

Radio Cairo ha inoltre riferito che è arrivato in Grecia il primo gruppo di rappresentanti dell'UNRRA. La radio aggiunge che gli «immediati» problemi verranno trattati per il momento, dall'autorità del Governo militare alleato in cooperazione con il Governo greco.

Le cause della morte del maresciallo Rommel

La Reuter informa che la morte del maresciallo Erwin Rommel, annunciata l'altra sera dall'agenzia di notizie tedesca, viene attribuita alle gravi ferite da lui riportate il 17 luglio sul fronte della Normandia, quando l'auto sulla quale si trovava venne attaccata da un caccia-bombardiere alleato. Le sue condizioni sarebbero state aggravate da una infezione malarica contratta nell'Africa del Nord.

...ti fatti prigionieri, è stato catturato ingente bottino, tra cui oltre 1.000 automezzi, 22 cannoni, 45 cannoni antiaerei pesanti e 420 mitragliatrici. Le truppe bulgare hanno liberato, nei sette giorni di lotta, 6 mila 900 chilometri quadrati di territorio, otto città e ottocento villaggi.

Notizie della radio delle Nazioni Unite riferiscono da Londra che l'odierno comunicato tedesco dà notizia al popolo germanico dei rovesci subiti sul fronte balcanico. Il comunicato dice testualmente: «A causa del tradimento della Romania e della Bulgaria ai danni della Germania, le nostre posizioni nei Balcani sono minacciate alle spalle. Perciò si è reso necessario evacuare la Grecia meridionale. Questi movimenti, iniziatisi nelle isole dell'Egeo e nel Peloponneso, si sono svolti nelle ultime settimane».

La indennità di carovita

Precisazioni della Confederazione del Lavoro circa l'applicazione

Roma, 17.

La Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro ha diramato un comunicato contenente alcune precisazioni in merito alla concessione dell'indennità di carovita: l'indennità di L. 35 per le città di Roma, Napoli e Firenze e di L. 30 per le altre provincie, è concessa a tutti i lavoratori di età superiore ai 18 anni, anche non capi famiglia, ed a le donne capi di famiglia.

È bene ritenere che, per la prima volta in Italia, si è voluto parificare la donna capo famiglia all'uomo.

L'indennità di carovita deve essere applicata sulle attuali paghe di fatto, cioè sulle paghe globali percepite dai lavoratori, ivi compresi i vari aumenti concessi fino al 31 luglio 1944; saranno assorbiti dall'indennità i soli anticipi pagati e nettamente indicati come tali negli accordi; i diritti alle mensa, l'indennità vestiario e presenze e le altre concessioni del genere, rimangono in pieno vigore.

È da escludersi, quindi, che i datori di lavoro possano effettuare una compensazione tra queste concessioni e l'indennità di carovita.

Per quanto concerne l'aumento del 50% sugli assegni familiari, saranno compilate dall'istituto della previdenza sociale nuove tabelle, che stabiliranno un importo unico di assegno per ogni figlio (qualunque sia il numero dei figli a carico), mentre resterà distinto l'importo dell'assegno dovuto alla moglie e genitori a carico. Per gli stipendiati, si precisa che l'indennità di carovita dovrà essere calcolata sulle mensilità, e cioè sui trenta giorni.

I nomi dei componenti la Commissione centrale di epurazione

Roma, 17.

La Commissione centrale di epurazione costituita con decreto del Presidente del Consiglio in data 3 ottobre è formata nel modo seguente: Bocconi Alessandro, presidente; Miliani Pescelli, Martino Enrico, Petrozziello Modestino, De Micheli Giovanni, componenti.

Il prossimo Consiglio dei Ministri

Roma, 17.

Il Consiglio dei Ministri tornerà a riunirsi venerdì mattina 20 corrente.

3861

(From"La Nazione del Popolo" 19 Oct. 1944)

TRANSLATION NO. 378

The Judgment of a Minister

In reporting part of an article by Minister Togliatti in our Tuesday issue, we omitted three lines through a typographical error (but even errors, according to Freud,have a deep significance). Out of love of precision we now give the complete extract:

"The present Prefect of Florence", one of the members of the C.d.L. told me, while speaking of these problems, "may be an intelligent person, but he hasn't the slightest understanding of our present critical situation, for the solution of which all the old routine schemes and beaurocratic pedantry are inadequate. And the appraisal is probably a correct one. To head our administrations we need men who are not bound to the past by ties of any kind, who understand what the wishes of the people are, and who are capable of working in the closest cooperation with those political organs created by the people themselves, in order to satisfy those desires. And let us bear in mind that from Florence up this need will be more strongly felt."

From the complete text, therefore, it follows that the judgment referred to above not only reflects the personal opinion of Togliatti, but that of some members of the C.d.L., and perhaps also that, even if subconscious, of the printer.

492

Pfc. V. Bonanni

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788221

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492

Pfc. V. Bonanni
Translator

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. NR 0021

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

3848

472

HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

2 OCT 1944

21st October 1944.

203/10

SUBJECT: Florence Evening Paper.

TO : H.Q., A.C.C. - Local Government Sub-Commission.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Florence Evening Paper for October 19th, containing on the back page yet another attack on the Prefecture. The paper for last Tuesday, referred to in this article, has already been sent to H.Q., A.C.C. by Brigadier General Hume.

For the Commanding General:

E.B. MAYNE,
Colonel, U.D.F.,
Chief of Staff,
A.M.G. Fifth Army.

/bdp

3883

47

(19)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
APO 394

21 Oct '44

28 OCT 1944

Ref: 9/5.B/CA

SUBJECT:- Treatment of Comitati di Liberazione

TO:-(See Distribution below).

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitati di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by AMG officers in their dealings with these bodies.

2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.

3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.

4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAO, AMG Army to have him removed, in consultation with HQ ACC, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.

5. The local Comitato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissaries or managers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissaries or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberazione must be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected. If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions that effect are not followed by the Comitato then the Provincial Commissioner

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759021

TO:-(See Distribution below).

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitati di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by AMG officers in their dealings with these bodies.

2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.

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4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect, it is his duty to ask his Regional Commissioner or the SCAO, AMG Army to have him removed, in consultation with HQ ACC, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.

5. The local Comitato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissaries or rangers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or to do any executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissaries or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberazione must be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner, after consultation with the Prefect, to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected. If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be stopped at once. If instructions to that effect are not followed by the Comitato then the Provincial Commissioner will take steps to ensure that his orders are carried out, and as a last resort, dissolve the Comitato. If necessary the Provincial Commissioner, subject to the concurrence of the Regional Commissioner or SCAO Army concerned will ask the local Military Commander to assist him for this purpose.

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G.R. UPJOHN. Brigadier.
VP CA Sec.
Dep. C of S.

DISTRIBUTION:- Group I B(less series I, 33-50).
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Group III A(less series 80 & 88).

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3812

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HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

Local Govt 1015 (18)

21 OCT 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

18th October 1944.

113/1

SUBJECT: Political Report on Florence.

TO : H.Q., A.C.C., Local Government Sub- Commission.

In view of Colonel Spicer's recent visit to Florence, it is thought that the following extract from the S.C.A.O. Florence City's report for the week ending 14th October may be of interest.

For the Commanding General:

Jacob W. Lee Capt.

E.B. MAYNE.
Colonel, U.D.F.,
Chief of Staff,
A.M.G. Fifth Army.

/hdp

HEADQUARTERS 21 OCT 1944 A.C.C.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

18A

15 Oct. 44

Subject: Political Report Florence City.
Week ending 14 Oct. 44.

To: S.C.A.O.

C.T.N.L.

The open conflict between the Prefect and the C.T.N.L. resulted in the Prefect and members of the C.T.N.L. visiting Rome to set their grievances with the competent authorities.
Marchese Medici-Tornaquinci, leader of the Liberal Party in Florence and vice-president of the C.T.N.L. had an interview with the Italian Prime Minister and reported to the writer as follows.

"I visited Rome to air the grievances of the C.T.N.L. in regard to the Prefect's unhelpful and autocratic attitude towards members of the C.T.N.L. On the road I passed the Prefect's car as apparently he was on a similar mission On arrival in Rome I visited the Prime Minister's Capo Gabinetto and was met with the words "I know what you have come for, but the government is backing the Prefect". I was taken aback at this but insisted that I should make an expose to the Capo Gabinetto first and then obtain an interview with the Prime Minister. This I did, and the Capo Gabinetto admitted that he wasn't aware of the complete details of the story and would refer to the P.M. who would undoubtedly grant an interview. I had my interview which lasted about 40 minutes but did not get any definite ruling. On the following day I again saw the Capo Gabinetto, but he could not tell me what decision had been arrived at by the P.M. He did, however remark that he did not think that the Prefect would last more than another three weeks"

If the text of the above report is exact, the Capo Gabinetto's final remark is significant, as it might indicate the government's interest in the local squabble, or on the other hand, cause a precedent as to the degree of importance "Comitatos di Liberazione" will have in Northern Italy, in administrating the large towns and Provinces.

During my interview with Medici, I received the impression he stated that Colonel SPICER would be visiting Florence to decide about the Prefect and that this information had been given him by the Capo Gabinetto. If my impression was correct, and there is every reason to believe that it is in view of Colonel SPICER'S visit to Florence the day after MEDICI'S , interview with me, this would probably point to the Prime Minister's immediate reaction in approaching Colonel SPICER on the subject.

MEDICI seemed rather sure of his ground when he mentioned that the Prefect would soon be going and introduced Count FOSSOMBRONI, as a prospective candidate for Prefect of Florence. He said that the C.T.N.L. during a meeting held to discuss the Prefect, had proposed that if a change occurred a member of the C.T.N.L. would be the ideal choice, the motion was put to vote and the following members were proposed as prospective candidates. Prof, RAGGHIANTI, President of the C.T.N.L., Marchese MEDICI, vice president of the C.T.N.L. and the On. MARTONI ex, Undersecretary of State for Public Works in a Pre Fascist Govt. (The reason for this meeting to propose a candidate, according to MEDICI, was that in the first days of the occupation by the Allied Forces, the Committee was approached and the job of Prefect was offered to RAGGHIANTI or some other member the Committee designated; at the time, the C.T.N.L. felt that they would be of more use as a Committee and declined to accept the post). MEDICI immediately refused and the others thought that MARTINI would be an admirable choice. MEDICI [illegible] FOSSOMBRONI, a member of the Liberal Party and the Committee

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468

The fact that MARTINI also visited Rome, and no information has leaked out as to the reason of his visit, is sufficiently suggestive to consider that the reason for his visit was in conjunction with the possibility of his nomination as Prefect or to get a decision, from the Italian Government, made public as to the official recognition of the C.T.N.L. in the part to be played by them in Administration. MARTINI is well known to all the members of the Cabinet, many of

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(18B)

them having been deputies in Pre-Fascist Governments. As already mentioned in past reports, MARTINI is always sought out by visiting members of the Government.
The following members of the Cabinet visited Firoence recently. Lieut. General PIACENTI, Minister for Air, Signor GRONCHI, Minister for Public Works. Both interviewed members of the C.T.N.L.

FOOTNOTE.

A Soccer match was recently played between an Army unit and the local football team. The Army team was very weak and no match for the locals. After the local team had scored about 5 goals to nil, a wag in the crowd yelled "Let them score a couple of goals as this might influence them to give us better Armistice terms."

/s/ E.T. Lonmon

/t/ E.T. LOMMON
Capt. Int. Corps.

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us better Armistice terms."

/s/ E.T. Lonmon

/t/ E.T. LONMON
Capt. Int. Corps.

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(17)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/47/LG 17 October 1944

SUBJECT: Comitato di Liberazione.

TO : VP, Civil Affairs Section.

1. Subsequent to the Siena conference, I met General Hume. I informed him that Brigadier Lush had instructed me to proceed to Florence and hold an inquiry into the whole position of the Comitato. I suggested to General Hume that if I did this on the Friday I hoped he would take the chair at a more formal meeting on Saturday. This I understood him to agree to, but as he had not returned by Monday morning, I felt it my duty to return from Florence, having done everything possible that I could. I interviewed the following officials, in the following order:

Lt. Col. ROLPH	PC, Florence
Lt. Col. MICHIE	SCAO, Florence
S. E. Giulio PATERNO	Prefect, Florence
Col. MAIN	Chief of Staff to AMG 5 Army
Avv. RAGGIANTI	President, Comitato di Liberazione
Avv. MEDICI	Member, Comitato di Liberazione
H. E. CORA	Leading citizen of Florence (and Ambassador Designate to Turkey)

2. In brief, the object of my inquiries, conversations and explorations was to persuade the Comitato di Liberazione to adopt a helpful and advisory attitude, rather than to insist that unless they possessed executive and administive powers that they would not cooperate with the Prefect and the present constitutional Goverrment at all. Lt. Col. Rolph, Lt. Col. Michie and Col. Main definitely adopted the standpoint that the Comitato were a good body of men who were not to be regarded lightly. I made it quite clear that we had no doubt that the Comitato were indeed an intelligent body of men, but they must not assume to themselves administrative and executive functions, and that we might want their good advice and counsel.

3. I spent three and a half hours in conference with the members of the Comitato di Liberazione as I wished to understand their mentality in the matter absolutely. Without going into undue detail, their attitude may be summed up as follows: "We consider the Prefect, S. E. PATERNO, an extremely efficient, energetic and intellectual individual. He is a little brusque in his manner, but we, as a Comitato, object to Prefects as a body. Prefects do not represent the 'spirito politico' of liberated Italy, and what is more will certainly not represent the 'spirito politico' of northern Italy." They stated that they looked to the Milano Comitato di Liberazione far more for their instructions than they did to the Central Government. I asked the Comitato (whom I met unofficially and not officially since Col. Main had particularly requested me in the name of General Hume not to do so) if they could give me any instances of discourtesy on the part of Prefect PATERNO. Their reply was no, but that he has not passed 236 ordinances (sic). At this

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17A

point, Lt. Col. Rolph interjected and asked how they could humanly expect the Prefect to do this, and their reply, which I think sums up the whole situation, was that their legal branch had prepared these ordinances and that all the Prefect had to do was to sign them. I then asked them if they seriously regarded the Prefect as a rubber stamp, to which in fact they did not reply. They further stated that their Comitato should receive legal status as an advisory body, but that they did not ask for executive or administrative powers. When I asked them why their members did not take part by joining the executive bodies such as the "Giunta Municipale", on which Col. Michie informed me they had refused to serve, they stated that this would rob them of their "spirito politico" and they considered themselves more or less as a House of Commons for Florence, whose duty it was to direct the official bureaucrat, e.g. the Prefect. They stated it was essential that they should remain as a political body and not as an executive or administrative one.

4. I think that I should make it quite clear in this report that since the Prefect has assumed office they have not given any direct executive orders, and in this degree, I think that the report which he, the Prefect, submitted was slightly misleading. What they are continuing to do until recently, however, is to flood him with a number of ordinances, in which they use the word "nomina" with sufficient space left for his signature. These he has so far, for the most part, not implemented, firstly because he has not had the time to deal with them, and secondly because he does not agree with them and is not prepared to recommend them to the AMG officer for concurrence and visto.

5. Both members whom I interviewed are extremely young men, and who, in my opinion, have tasted new power in the interim days before the appointment of a Prefect, and are most unwilling to give up that power. Their attitude is either one end of the bridge--control and domination--or the other end--no cooperation. The local AMG officials seem to share the view of the Comitato that the Prefect is too brusque. The Comitato--challenged--could not substantiate this, and I think it wrong to allow this unsubstantiated criticism to continue. Either PATERNO is an efficient and highly capable Prefect or he is not. In my considered judgment, even in the words of the Comitato themselves, he is, and to give way to this campaign for his removal would, I think, be weak and fatal. I must requote the words of the Comitato who say, "It is not PATERNO. It is all Prefects."

6. The Press attitude toward the Prefect is particularly noticeable on the side of the Comitato, particularly in the articles presumably sponsored by the PWB in the Corriere. No article that I have seen, and I follow the Press very closely, has given the other view. There are a great number of untruths or inaccuracies being spread about in Florence, one of the most important being that MEDICI, a member of the Comitato, who came down to Rome to see the Prime Minister, came back, as was reported to me, and informed a number of people (officials) that the Prefect would be removed in two or three weeks. As this had happened almost simultaneously with PATERNO's own visit with the Prime Minister, who according to PATERNO told him that he was enjoying his, BONOMI's, full confidence, and that he would be backed, insofar as he, BONOMI, was concerned, 100%, it seemed to me to ring queerly. I can only say that MEDICI's story is, to say the least of it, a distorted one. I did not show the draft document to anybody except to Lt. Col. Rolph and Col.

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Main. I informed the Prefect that I was under instructions to inform him that he would be backed 100%, and told him that since that was official, that I trusted he would be chivalrous in victory and show it by his courtesy and diplomatic treatment of the Comitato.

7. I regard this whole affair as one of extreme and vital importance politically, and I believe that decisions and attitude adopted by ACC-AMG in Florence will play an almost indescribably large part in deciding the Government in northern Italy as it is liberated. As for the Comitato's idea that all Prefects should be removed, I expressed to them the view that I trusted they would agree with me that to change horses in midstream was dangerous-- that what we had to do was to win the war, and I finally quoted General Maitland Wilson's remarks to us that what he wanted was straight administration and no politics.

8. I regret the length of this report. I could write much more and I have purposely left out a good deal of the conversations that have transpired, but I feel that if I make it longer nobody will ever read it. I wish to express my thanks to Col. Mair, Lt. Col. Rolph and Lt. Col. Michie for their great courtesy in helping me to arrange these conversations, but I cannot but feel that the directive, if and when issued, should be conclusive and that the Comitato should be informed clearly and emphatically of the contents of the document.

9. In conclusion it may be of interest to note that Pietro NENNI, whose permit to proceed to Florence was refused, had been billed all over the town to speak at two political meetings on Sunday. These were to follow his leader published in "Avarti" of 14 October and succeeded TOGLIATTI's article in "L'Unita" of 11 October, both of which have to be read to be appreciated, but both of which are, with the trappings removed, violent in tone.

R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

RGBS/pec

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

16

375-8

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
CMF
Office of the Chief of Staff

1 OCT 1944

Ref 210/10/COS.

16th October, 1944

CSO
16 OCT. 1944

SUBJECT: Chief of Staff's Conferences.

TO : Civil Affairs Section
Economic Section.

1. With reference to para 4 of the minutes of the Chief of Staff's meeting of the 14th October, would you please see that a directive issues to Regional Commissioners of Northern Regions as soon as possible, with sufficient copies for Provinces, and send 4 copies to Chief of Staff.

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

MINUTE To Local Government sub Comen
The following is para 4 referred to above -

"Relations Between Prefects and Comitati di Liberazione.

The Chief of Staff read a HQ directive dealing with the relationship between Prefects and the Comitato di Liberazione. It had been approved by AAI. Col Spicer elaborated, stressing that the Comitato had no executive powers whatsoever and that the Prefect must be upheld at all times. It was reported that Ministers were visiting forward areas not so much for administrative reasons as to convas for personal support. They spent more time with the Comitato than with the Prefect. Chief of Staff stressed that the Italian Government must comply with our policy in forward areas. The Prefect was the executive authority and must have the backing of both AMG and the Italian Government. SCAO's and R.C.'s were in agreement with the directive".

Please take action on this matter.

483

S.H. WHITE Lt Col,
for CSO CA Sec.

2680

CA SEC
16 Oct 44

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785121

(14)

HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION,
APO 394

Ref: ACC/4/4/60/INT.

11th October 1944.

Subject: Comitati di Liberazione.

To : HQ. Allied Armies in Italy.

1. The attitude of the Comitato di Liberazione in FLORENCE has recently caused difficulty in the administration and embarrassment to the Italian Prefect. The Comitato, while undoubtedly performing good work in the early stages of occupation, is reported to have exercised executive functions which conflict with the position and authority of the Prefect whom we must recognise as the sole official representing the local civil administration.

2. It is reported that the Comitato has ordered requisitions of various commissaries (or managers) of public concerns; that it has issued orders for epuration and suspension of appointment of employees in public offices; that it has ordered the arrest and supervision of various persons; that it has directed the transfer of persons to concentration camps and has almost entirely ignored (to his natural embarrassment) the Prefect of the Province, who was appointed by AMG in consultation with the Italian Government.

3. It is quite probable that we shall meet with similar difficulties from Comitati in other parts of Northern Italy where their position is already strong.

4. I have therefore prepared a directive for the use of AMG officers which, if it has your approval, will be used as a basis on which to deal with the difficulties in FLORENCE and with any similar situation which may be found further North.

MSL

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff,
for Acting Chief Commissioner.

MAL/JG.

462

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(13)

It is axiomatic that there cannot be two administrations, BUT - have the wider aspects been fully considered?

i. AMG (at a rough guess) appoint 80% CLN cadidates.

ii. PWB support ~~of~~ the CLN as a policy, in fact, as in ~~his~~ personal contacts. CLN is privileged.

iii. The Ministers of the Italian Government play up to the CLN.

iv. CLN in Northern Italy are recognised by the Government and, in fact, by AAI.

v. General Alexander's appeals to CLN in Northern Italy to take over and govern.

(12)

SUBJECT: Precis of interview with H. E. BERUTTI, Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Interior.

DATE : 14 October 1944

(Pursuant to telephone call from Captain Miner, AMG, 5 Army, who relayed a request of Col Spicer that I see H. E. BERUTTI or the Prime Minister immediately on the subject of the alleged statement of the Prime Minister to MEDICI, the following interview took place.)

1. I told His Excellency BERUTTI that MEDICI had stated that he was in Rome at the same time PATERNO was here. MEDICI, who is the representative of the Florence Committee of National Liberation, saw the Prime Miniter BONOMI and returned to Florence with the story that at the interview with the Prime Minister, the latter had told him to ignore PATERNO because PATERNO would be out of office soon.

2. Dr. BERUTTI informed me that MEDICI was received by the Prime Minister but that he, BERUTTI, was not present at the interview. However, he talked to BONOMI immediately thereafter. The Prime Minister told BERUTTI that MEDICI had asked that PATERNO be removed as soon as possible from Florence. The Prime Minister stated that he told MEDICI that nothing would be done until the situation was clarified in Florence.

3. BERUTTI then said that he did see the Prime Minister immediately and walked out of the room, returning several minutes later. He thereupon informed me that the Prime Minister denies having said what MEDICI alleged he had stated. The Prime Minister had said that when the situation--namely, the dispute concerning who was the proper authority in Florence--was clarified, it would then be possible to take into consideration the eventuality of carrying out the wish of the Prefect himself in agreement with ACC. The Prefect himself had theretofore expressed to BONOMI the desire to do anything the Government desired and to remain in Florence, but if it was against the wishes of the people, he did not want to be an obstacle and remain in the way, and that if he were transferred he would like to go to Catania, since he was a Sicilian. The Prime Minister also emphasized that he had told MEDICI that the Italian Government had no right to initiate any change in the Prefecture at Florence, because the territory was under AMG.

R. R. Temple

R. R. TEMPLE
Captain
Executive Officer
Local Government Sub Commission

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

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R. R. Temple

R. R. TEMPLE
Captain
Executive Officer
Local Government Sub Commission

480

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775027

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(10)

HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION,
APO 394

Ref: ACC/4/1/60/IMR.

11th October 1944.

Subject: Comitati di Liberazione.

To : HQ. Allied Armies in Italy.

1. The attitude of the Comitato di Liberazione in FLORENCE has recently caused difficulty in the administration and embarrassment to the Italian Prefect. The Comitato, while undoubtedly performing good work in the early stages of occupation, is reported to have exercised executive functions which conflict with the position and authority of the Prefect whom we must recognise as the sole official representing the local civil administration.

2. It is reported that the Comitato has ordered nominations of various commissaries (or managers) of public concerns; that it has issued orders for epuration and suspension of appointment of employees in public offices; that it has ordered the arrest and supervision of various persons; that it has directed the transfer of persons to concentration camps and has almost entirely ignored (to his natural embarrassment) the Prefect of the Province, who was appointed by AMG in consultation with the Italian Government.

3. It is quite probable that we shall meet with similar difficulties from Comitati in other parts of Northern Italy where their position is already strong.

4. I have therefore prepared a directive for the use of AMG officers which, if it has your approval, will be used as a basis on which to deal with the difficulties in FLORENCE and with any similar situation which may be found further North.

M. S. BUSH

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff,
for Acting Chief Commissioner

MSB/JG.

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(9)

TREATMENT OF COMITATI DI LIBERAZIONE

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitati di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by AMG officers in their dealings with these bodies.

2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner who is the local representative of the Military Governor is supreme in his province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs there.

3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner uses the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on his part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter are fully and properly carried out.

4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect it is his duty to ask HQ ACC, through the Regional Commissioner or SCAO Army concerned, to remove him, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.

5. The local Comitato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. Its members must not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commissaries or Managers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or do any other executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commissaries or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberazione can fulfill many useful functions in an advisory and consultative capacity. They must always be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner after consultation with the Prefect to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected. If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be informed courteously but firmly that their activities in this direction must immediately cease. If these instructions are not followed by the Comitato then it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to take steps to insist upon his orders being carried out and ultimately as a last resort to dissolve the Comitato. If necessary the Provincial Commissioner, subject to the concurrence of the Regional Commissioner or SCAO Army concerned, may ask the local military commander to assist him for this purpose.

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5. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect it is his duty to ask HQ AFC, through the Regional Commissioner or SCAO Army concerned, to remove him, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.

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(9A)

Berruti agreed with Col Spicer that if AMG had called a meeting of the C.L.N. immediately on the arrival of the Prefect and presented him to them as such, with the full authority of AMG behind him, many of the difficulties at present occuring might not have happened.

Berruti stated that the Prefect had offered to resign. This had been refused by the President. Col Spicer agreed.

4. COMITATO CENTRALE DI LIBERAZIONE

Col Spicer referred to previous enquiries regarding the existence of this Central body and stated that he had seen correspondence officially headed as such. Berruti stated that he had enquired of Bonomi who said that the central organization had ceased to exist as a political body since the formation of the present Government. It continues to exist, however, as an administrative body dealing exclusively with matters concerning Partigiani.

W. V. M. LEWIS
Captain
Staff Officer
Local Government S/C

WVML/jet

Extract of note of interview between Col R G B Spicer and M.E. Berruti on 10th October 1944.

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3687

4/1/60

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

10 OCT

Tel : 479708

AOC/14041/25/PS

9 October, 1944.

SUBJECT : Questura at Florence.

TO : Director Public Safety
A.M.G. 5 Army.

On the 7th instant, the Prefect of Florence called at this Headquarters (Local Government S/C) and requested strong support of A.C.C., in regard to the Questura at Florence.

He stated that he was having trouble with the Committee of Liberation, which is making appointments to office, informing the Prefect afterwards. Also that they had sent him a letter warning him that if he did not change his attitude that they would ignore him completely.

The Prefect feers that the situation will worsen, and spread if strong action is not taken. He requested the immediate assignment of 5 Questura Officials. The Director of Public Security, Ministry of Interior was consulted, and 6 Questura Officials were nominated at once, and special transport arranged and they left for Florence this day.

Cables were sent on the 8th instant to A.M.G. informing that the officials had been requested by the Prefect and that in view of the urgency they were being sent forward anticipating approval of A.M.G. 5 Army.

Would you please give your observations on the situation.

JOHN A. CHAPMAN
Colonel J.A.C.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Copy to Deputy Chief of Staff,
(attn. Brigadier Upjohn).

Local Government S/C.

EP/C.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

(6)

7 October 1944

SUBJECT: Interview between Col R.G.B. Spicer and Prefect Giulio PATERNO'
Prefect of Florence

7 October 1944, 10:45 AM, Local Government S/C office, HQ ACC

Mr Modiano - interpreter.

1. H.E. Paterno', who made a special journey to Rome to see the Ministry in order to place the difficult position of Florence before his government, called on me.

2. He stated that the Comitato di Liberaziore considered that they are the controlling body in Florence; that they have actually put their own Commissione Speciale in the Questura, and give orders in regard to appointments, requisitionings, and in many other things.

3. H.E. Paterno' stated that he has shown this Comitato every courtesy, but that they refuse to acknowledge his authority or indeed that of the Italian Government. He says that unless this matter is put right, that it is impossible for him (or for that matter, any other Prefect) to do his duty.

4. He states that the Sindaco of Florence, Pigrecini, (against whose appointment it will be remembered I strongly advised) has broken his leg, and is not actively in office at all. He is 82.

5. He states that he is quite certain that this attitude of the Comitato di Liberazione is dangerous, and will spread throughout the north unless the Comitato are officially informed that upon the arrival of AMG and indeed of a Ministerial Prefect, that their functions ceases. He says that his position is impossible, as in view of his inststence to disallow this enclave of agents within the Questura, the Comitato have now addressed him and have informed him that they are not prepared to collaborate with him at all. He has produced a letter which he had shown to me. He proposes to interview the Prime Minister today and to obtain further instructions.

6. He produced, as for example, orders which the Comitato di Liberazione he stated are issuing officially to the Publica Sicurezza. It is obvious this must be cleared up at once - as to who is in control in Florence, the Prefect and the AMG or the Comitato. I consider this to be a very serious state of affairs.

7. The Prefect receives communications from the Comitato to the effect that they have appointed an individual - the point of this is that they do not writing suggesting an individual, but in fact appointing one, and informing the Prefect of that fact.

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(6A)

8. I can only comment that when I visited Florence some 6 weeks ago, that I then formed the opinion that the Comitato di Liberazione was being allowed to assume far too much power and I had hoped that with the posting of a competent and strong Prefect that the matter would be rectified. It is obvious from the report of Prefect Paterno' that this is not so.

9. I regard the entire matter as one of grave importance and insofar as I can judge, this is a matter the be cleared up as soon as possible, since it appears we have not a sufficiently strong arm in AMG.

R. G. B. SPICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government S/C

/jgt

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780021

3764

4/1/60

(68)

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464

10 October 1944.

R 8 OCT 1944

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Allied Control Commission
(Attention: Interior Sub-Commission)

1. Enclosed herewith are copies of two reports from the headquarters of Allied Military Government Province of Florence. They tell their own story.

2. We take a rather serious view of the discontent these manifest concerning the inadequate amount of food available. While it is realized that there are many difficulties both as to transportation and to availability of stocks of food, the prospect of serious food riots in this turbulent city must be realized. If they cannot be avoided our military situation will be jeopardized.

3. Regarding relations between the Prefect of Florence and the representatives of the Committee of National Liberation, the facts are set forth in the report. In the opinion of the writer, there has been a certain lack of harmony between encouragement given to the Committees of National Liberation and, at the same time, the assurance made to the Prefect that he will be supported. We must obviously support the Prefect whom we put in power so long as he retains the office, though no Prefect obviously can carry on in exactly the same way that the office was administered before the present war.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Brigadier General, GSC
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

EEH:seb
Enclosures (½) — Report on relations between Prefect and CTLN already submitted with this H.Q. letter 225/1 of 8th October.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

BSA

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464

10 October 1944.

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TO : Allied Control Commission
(Attention: Interior Sub-Commission)

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EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Brigadier General, GSC
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

EEH:seb
Enclosures (2)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

685
4C

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FLORENCE PROVINCE

7th October 1944.

Ref. No.: FG/86

SUBJECT : Demonstrations.

TO : A.M.G. 5 Army A.P.O. 464.

Details of a demonstration which took place outside the Prefettura Florence on the 6th October are as follows:

1. I was first informed that a mob had assembled outside the Prefettura and were creating a noisy scene at about 1150 hrs. It was, I was told, a demonstration demanding more food for the citizens.

2. I telephoned S.C.A.O. City informing him of the demonstration, suggested he send a few Carabinieri along and went out to see what the trouble was.

3. The demonstrators were almost entirely women. They with the silent males present must have numbered about 300. I took aside three women who appeared to be most vociferous and asked if they were the representatives of the demonstration. It appeared that they were. One wore a red blouse and that colour was more discreetly worn by the other two. I told them that I would speak with them only when the crowd had dispersed. They straightaway urged the demonstrators to go away. This was gradually being done when Lt. Col. Michie arrived with some Carabinieri. The demonstrators were gently and without much difficulty dispersed.

4. Col. Michie, myself and the representatives then proceeded to my office. The representatives spoke bitterly about the present food situation, stating that 200 grammes of bread without any other flour item was utterly inadequate. They said the special items such as sugar, salt, etc, were so small in quantity as to be negligeable. They said they could not get much of a supply of fruit and vegetables. Complaints were made against the black market, which they said did exist, but a prices quite impossible to them.

5. Col. Michie and myself took turns in replying and pointed out that we were doing all possible to alleviate the position. We indicated to them how the war affected the position. The position was discussed quite frankly and the representatives left apparently happy in their enlightenment.

6. By 1300 the demonstration, which at no time had looked too serious, although it might have become so had it been allowed to d evelope, had completely dispersed.

There was no evidence that it was organised, but my suspicions tend that way.

/S/ Ralph L. ROLPH
Lt. Col.,
Provincial Commissioner.

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HEADQUARTERS
AMG FIFTH ARMY
A.P.O. 464 U.S. ARMY

Read 12 OCT 1944
1/1/60
62
4D

8th October 1944.

225/1

Subject: Prefectof Florence.

To : H.Q., A.C.C.
Interior Subcommission.

Reference telephone conversation Colonel Spicer-Capt. Mynors of 7th October, herewith copy of a report by P.C. Florence on the present relations between the Prefect and C.T.L.N. It is thought that this report will be of interest to fill in the background of the present conflict.

For the Commanding General:

E.B.MAYNE,
Colonel,U.D.F.,
Chief of Staff.
AMG FIFTH ARMY.

Copy to: Political Section.

:kr

HEADQUARTERS
12 OCT 1944
A. C. C.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
FLORENCE PROVINCE

Ref.No.:- FG/99 7th October 1944
Subject:- Relationship between the Prefect and the Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione.
To :- S.C.A.C. A.M.G. 5 ARMY A.P.O. 464

The apparent strength of the Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione in this Province, encouraged as it appears to be at least by some members of the Central Italian Government, and its completely unconstitutional status necessitate that I should place before you the situation as it now exists.

In the Province of Florence the C.T.L.N. (T stands for Toscana) is a well formed body of intelligent and well meaning men who represent the various political parties prominent in the Province.

When the Allies arrived in the city at the beginning of August last, the Comitato were found, as in fact they themselves had told us, some days before we arrived, without any discouragement on our part, to be administering the city and, so far as means of travel were possible, the Province.

On contacting them I reminded them of their unconstitutional status, but informed them that I should be pleased to consult them from time to time qualifying this by making it clear that I was at liberty to accept or reject their advice as I found fit. This they assured me they fully understood.

I further informed them that the administration by the Prefettura with its various officials would be resumed forthwith and that the relationship between themselves and the Prefect would be the same as that between themselves and myself. This the Comitato also appeared to appreciate.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763021

To :- Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione.
C.C.A.O. A.M.G. 5 ARMY A.P.O. 464

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I further informed them that the administration by the Prefettura with its various officials would be resumed forthwith and that the relationship between themselves and the Prefect would be the same as that between themselves and myself. This the Comitato also appeared to appreciate.

I have frequently repeated the substance of the previous two paragraphs to the Comitato.

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Functioning within the bounds that I had outlined to them, the Comitato served an exceedingly useful purpose. Much of their advice, nominees for appointments etc., were very helpful. Further they were very valuable

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 788021

in that they brought all political parties together and established a common plan of conduct for the duration of the war.

I must say that if ever I had occasion to call the attention of the Comitato to anything I objected to, they took prompt steps to adjust the matter and up to now good relations have been maintained.

The attitude of Dott. Paternò, who took up office as Prefect on the I5 September I944, has however somewhat complicated the understanding which had previously existed.

Dott. Paternò had, obviously, the idea of suppressing the Comitato as quickly as discretion allowed. I have never found out whether this was entirely his own idea or that of the body which sent him here and which, surely, must have given him some kind of briefing before he left Rome; I have always suspected the latter. Anyhow my opinion is that he leapt in with his ideas of suppression much more quickly than he should have and quickly antagonised a body of men who,I still believe, if treated diplomatically would serve a very useful purpose in these troubled times, times which, in fact, need more than the brains of a few Allied Officers and an administrative machine obsolescent, and badly lacking the confidence of the peop

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A few days ago a situation arose as if designed to test the respective powers of the two parties. The C.T.L.N. had had for some time in the Questura a Commission which served the role of documenting the records of enthusiastic fascists and enemy sympathisers. This Commission had been most useful to F.S.S., the Questore had assured me that he had found them very.

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helpful, and neither I nor my Police Officer had, up to then, considered their removal necessary.

The Prefect informed me that he found that the Commission was interfering with his Police Department and specifically requested that I should allow him to ask the Commission to leave. I saw no objection to this and the Prefect gave the necessary instructions.

The reaction was that a verbal message was passed to me sgging that 'if the Commission left the Questura the C.T.L.N. would resign and would not be responsible for any disorders which might result from this action.' Whether disorders might have resulted is debatable, but the support which the Comitato appeared to be receiving from the Italian Government indicated that some care was necessary to ensure that the policy of higher authority was followed in this matter and thus it was referred to you.

On seeing that the Prefect was being superseed by ourselves, the Comitato passed a resolution, appendix 'A' herewith, which says in effect that, since the Prefect has constantly opposed the C.T.L.N. and has refused to collaborate with them, he no longer receives their support and that their Commission in the Questura is withdrawn, leaving the full responsibility for the Police to the Prefect. This was rather a tame finish to this particular incident, but it is felt that there was in fact no real weakening on the part of the Comitato who are quite ready to join combat again over the question of unrepresentative government as exemplified by the all powerful (that is if the Prefect wishes to use his powers) Prefect systems.

My opinion is that the present period calls for Prefects who are competant administrators and who are clever enough to govern in the spirit of the times. Dott. Paternò may yet fill the bill, but I must register just a little doubt.

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My opinion is that the present period calls for Prefects who are competant administrators and who are clever enough to govern in the spirit of the times. Dott. Paternò may yet fill the bill, but I must register just a little doubt.

It is perhaps significant that the incident referred to above took place over the days when Minister Togliatti was visiting Florence. Cuttings from the newspapers quoting him at that time are appended herewith.

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RLR/ag

Ralph L. Rolph
Lieut. Col.,
Provincial Commissioner.

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COPIA

APPENDIX 'A'

COMITATO TOSCANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

C.T.L.N.
Presidenza
Prot. 1608 .

Firenze, 2 Ottobre 1944.

Il C.T.L.N.

constatato che ogni sforzo di collaborazione da esso compiuto si è urtato contro la sistematica opposizione da parte dell'attuale Prefetto di Firenze e che quindi ogni forma di collaborazione con esso si è dimostrata impossibile:

nella consapevolezza meditata della propria responsabilità verso il popolo fiorentino di cui è il solo legittimo rappresentante:

prende atto:

della rottura dei rapporti con l'attuale Prefetto di Firenze così determinatasi e conseguentemente dispone:

che la Commissione di Controllo P.S. nominata dal C.T.L.N. interrompa la collaborazione portata fino a questo momento con così fervida efficacia alla Questura fiorentina per lasciare al Prefetto la responsabilità della Polizia.

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'La Nazione del Popolo'
2.10.44

DEL
NO DI LIBERAZION

Il programma di epurazione
in un discorso di Togliatti

Roma, 2.

Nel suo discorso alla Conferenza provinciale del P. C. I. il ministro Palmiro Togliatti ha accennato alla necessità di non rallentare la lotta contro le forze reazionarie che stanno manovrando, ed ha parlato sul problema della epurazione. In proposito egli ha detto che alla formula di unità nazionale deve corrispondere un chiaro programma politico, economico e di lotta contro gli elementi reazionari; quindi ha osservato che per realizzare rapidamente ed efficacemente il programma di epurazione (giungendo ai prefetti, ai questori, ai carabinieri, agli apparati agrari) il Governo deve appoggiarsi maggiormente al movimento dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale che deve essere rafforzato.

Togliatti ha accennato anche alla convocazione dei Comizi elettorali per il rinnovamento degli organi comunali e alla istituzione di un Comitato per l'alimentazione.

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Anno I. - N. 33 - Prezzo L. 1

LA NAZIONE DEL PO

ORGANO DEL COMITATO TOSCANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIO

Intervista con Togliatti

" Firenze ha dato a tutta l'Italia e a tutto il mondo la prova che il popolo italiano vuole la propria liberazione e non vuole soltanto riceverla dal di fuori ".

Abbiamo interrogato Palmiro Togliatti, segretario del P. C. I. e Ministro senza portafoglio del Governo Nazionale, su alcuni argomenti di particolare interesse nel momento presente. Diamo qui il testo delle domande e delle risposte.

1. Quali sono, nell'attuale situazione politica, il valore e la funzione dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale? In quale misura i Comitati possono oggi essere considerati organi di autogoverno locale? Nei riguardi del Governo centrale essi potranno essere considerati come delle consulte o parlamenti locali?

— La vostra domanda tocca un problema politico importantissimo, dalla cui giusta soluzione dipende per gran parte l'adempimento dei gravi compiti che si presenteranno tanto agli alleati quanto al Governo italiano nel prossimo avvenire, quando verranno liberate le provincie dell'Italia settentrionale. È un fatto che nell'Italia meridionale i Comitati di liberazione non ebbero una funzione immediata di direzione nella lotta popolare contro l'invasore tedesco e contro i traditori fascisti. In alcune località essi sorsero, anzi, dopo la liberazione. A Roma già la situazione era diversa. Il Comitato Centrale di Liberazione di Roma aveva adempiuto su un piano nazionale una funzione di direzione della lotta del popolo italiano per la sua libertà; e questa funzione venne ufficialmente e solennemente ri-

blemi suaccennati e sulla composizione del Governo?

— Ritengo che le masse lavoratrici e tutta la popolazione dell'Italia Settentrionale esigeranno che il Governo, qualunque sia la sua composizione, conduca un'azione energica per distruggere ogni residuo di fascismo e portare rapidamente il paese sulla via di una rinascita democratica.

4. Che importanza hanno i C. L. N. come organi di politica unitaria? Non ritiene lei che il Fronte Nazionale sia una nuova realtà politica durevole, distinta da una semplice alleanza tattica di partito?

— Il nostro Partito si augura che il movimento democratico, il quale è organizzato nei C. L. N. sia per lungo tempo l'asse della politica italiana. Ho detto per lungo tempo, e cioè fino all'assemblea costituente e possibilmente anche dopo.

5. Quale può essere l'influenza di questa realtà politica nuova, rappresentata dai C. L. N., che si va sempre più affermando mano a mano che gli eserciti procedono dal sud verso il nord, sulla politica nei nostri confronti dei governi alleati?

— Penso che è nell'interesse stesso delle autorità alleate di appoggiare fortemente sui C.L.N tutta la loro azione.

6. Quale riflesso essa può avere sul movimento di resistenza nell'Italia ancora occupata e nelle altre nazioni europee ancora sot-

10. Non sarebbe rispondente alla nuova realtà politica democratica la soppressione dell'istituto dei prefetti?

— La questione dei prefetti è tra le più delicate. Sopprimere questo istituto, che realmente per molti aspetti appare superato (per esempio esso non esiste nè in Inghilterra nè negli Stati Uniti), lo potrà soltanto una Costituente. Oggi, quello che è necessario, è di avere dei prefetti che, abbandonata ogni concezione e pratica di tipo fascista, siano capaci di non fare ostacolo alla distruzione del fascismo e alla democratizzazione del Paese.

11. Che cosa pensa delle iniziative del C. T. L. N. per l'epurazione, e in particolare della nomina di commissioni di controllo nei vari organi, tra cui quello della Questura?

— Iniziativa ottima, che dimostra coi fatti che se si saprà appoggiarci al movimento dei C. L. N. si potrà fare l'epurazione presto e bene, come è necessario affinchè si arrivi presto in tutto il Paese a una vita politica normale.

12. Quale valore ha avuto la presa di possesso insurrezionale e l'effettiva assunzione dei poteri del governo della città da parte del C. T. L. N. e delle forze da esso dirette dei partigiani e delle squadre di azione?

— Un grandissimo valore non solo morale, ma politico. Firenze ha dato a tutta l'Italia e a tutto il mondo la prova che il popolo italiano vuole la propria liberazione e non vuole soltanto riceverla dal di fuori, ma è pronto, nella sua parte migliore, a fare tutti i sacrifici necessari per contribuire alla conquista della sua libertà.

LA BATTAG

Intere di annien

I finlandesi compiono zi per scacciare i tede terra. Nella Finlandia cinque colonne finnich verso Rovaniemi, sede in capo delle forze te landia e capitale del Progressi sono stati a frontiera occidentale. sono stati liberati.

Nel settore di Riga, sempre e asprament la divisioni tedesche so serrate da est, da su dalle truppe sovietiche sempre più il lembo di ora liberato fra il go la Dvina occidentale. germanici catturati dic nazisti stanno minando di Riga. I moli del por di lettoni e di russi ch si propongono di depo mania. Per liberare qu

Monghidoro conquista dalle truppe america

Colonne alleate risalgono la valle del Serchio

Roma, 4.

La battaglia dell'Appennino continua con immutata violenza. Vivendo la resistenza nemica e nonostante le condizioni atmosferiche che, pur permettendo un maggiore impiego delle forze aeree, continuano ad essere avverse, truppe americane e britanniche della quinta armata, rotta la resistenza nemica sulle impervie posizioni aspramente contese da più giorni

fronte di circa 13 km., dopo una lotta furibonda alle falde del monte Battaglia, dove i tedeschi hanno contrattaccato per sei giorni consecutivi. La lotta continua da parte alleata per aprire un varco lungo le valli del Sillaro e della Santerna. Altre truppe hanno avanzato di 3 km. a nord ovest di Giugnola; la borgata di Casoni di Romagna, che sovrasta la strada che adduce alla pianura, è stata occupata.

Nell'estremità occidentale del fronte italiano le truppe poste al comando del generale brasiliano Dutra hanno pure compiuto notevoli progressi. Que-

rano nei pressi di Cas strada di Modena, 17 k delle truppe che avanz valle del Serchio.

L'avanzata della quin settore di Monghidoro minaccia contro la truppe si oppongono all'avanzat armata nel settore adria causa del maltempo, le ap no subito un ristagno. T locali hanno persuaso fiume Fiumicino in alt precisati. L'ottava arma

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785221

Mercoledì 4 Ottobre 1944

AZIONE DEL POPOLO

ORGANO DEL COMITATO TOSCANO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

...a con Togliatti

...to a tutta l'Italia e a tutto il mondo ...l popolo italiano vuole la propria libe... ...vuole soltanto riceverla dal di fuori".

...suaccennati e sulla compo...ne del Governo?

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— *Il nostro Partito si augu...che il movimento democra... il quale è organizzato nei ... N. sia per lungo tempo ...se della politica italiana. Ho ...o per lungo tempo, e cioè ...a l'assemblea costituente e ...ibilmente anche dopo.*

...Quale può essere l'influenza ...questa realtà politica nuova, ...presentata dai C. L. N., che ...a sempre più affermando ma...a mano che gli eserciti pro...no dal sud verso il nord, ...politica nei nostri confronti ...governi alleati?

— *Penso che è nell'interesse ...so del...e autorità alleate di ...oggiare fortemente sui C.L.N ...la loro azione.*

...Quale riflesso essa può ave... sul movimento di resistenza ...Italia ancora occupata e nelle ...nazioni europee ancora sot...

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LA BATTAGLIA PER RIGA

Intere divisioni germaniche annientate dalle forze sovietiche

Mosca, 4.

I finlandesi compiono notevoli sforzi per scacciare i tedeschi dalla loro terra. Nella Finlandia settentrionale cinque colonne tedesche convergono verso Rovaniemi, sede del comando in capo delle forze tedesche in Finlandia e capitale della Lapponia. Progressi sono stati compiuti alla frontiera occidentale. Molti villaggi sono stati liberati.

Nel settore di Riga, dove divampa sempre e aspramente la battaglia, le divisioni tedesche sono ora rinserrate da est, da sud e da nord dalle truppe sovietiche che stringono sempre più il lembo di terra non ancora liberato fra il golfo di Riga e la Livinia occidentale. I prigionieri germanici catturati dichiarano che i nazisti stanno minando ogni angolo di Riga. I moli del porto sono pieni di lettoni e di russi che i tedeschi si propongono di deportare in Germania. Per liberare questi loro fratelli, i soldati sovietici accelerano il ritmo della loro offensiva.

Ultime notizie affermano che sulle tre direttrici di avanzata i russi hanno progredito e sono vicine a Riga. Un certo numero di divisioni tedesche con grande quantità di equipaggiamenti pesanti sono state completamente annientate lungo le strade che conducono alla capitale.

Reparti dell'esercito rosso sono sbarcati a Dagoe, una delle due grandi isole che si trovano al largo della costa estone, all'ingresso del golfo di Riga.

Gli ultimi sviluppi della battaglia all'interno di Varsavia sono costituiti dal fatto che il generale Monter, comandante della guarnigione della capitale polacca, agli ordini del generale Bor, si è arreso ai tedeschi. Unità del Corpo di sicurezza dell'esercito polacco del popolo (forze del Comitato di Lublino) e unità dell'esercito territoriale (forze del generale Bor) hanno rifiutato di accettare la capitolazione di Monter e combattono per raggiungere l'esercito rosso che si trova nei pressi di Varsavia. Intanto è in corso l'evacuazione in massa della popolazione civile che avviene in seguito ad accordi della Croce Rossa Polacca con le autorità tedesche. Nella città mancano i rifornimenti sanitari e quelli alimentari sono completamente esauriti.

I tedeschi continuano a sferrare attacchi contro le posizioni dei patrioti cecoslovacchi, ma non riescono ad ottenere alcun successo. I germanici hanno attaccato nella valle del Turec, ma i loro attacchi sono stati respinti. Nella valle di Vah superiore, nella Cecoslovacchia centrale, sono state inflitte gravi perdite ai tedeschi ed è stato catturato una notevole quantità di armi e di munizioni.

In Ungheria e in Jugoslavia le truppe sovietiche continuano ad avanzare. Nella regione dei Carpazi [illegible]

Monghidoro conquistata dalle truppe americane

Colonne alleate risalgono la valle del Serchio

Roma, 4.

La battaglia dell'Appennino continua con immutata violenza. Vincendo la resistenza nemica e nonostante le condizioni atmosferiche che, pur permettendo un maggiore impiego delle forze aeree, continuano ad essere avverse, truppe americane e britanniche della quinta armata, rotta la resistenza nemica sulle impervie posizioni aspramente contese da più giorni di fronte di circa 13 km., dopo una lotta furibonda alle falde del monte Battaglia, dove i tedeschi hanno contrattaccato per sei giorni consecutivi. La lotta continua da parte alleata per aprire un varco lungo le valli del Sillaro e della Sauterna. Altre truppe hanno avanzato di 3 km. a nord ovest di Gingnola; la borgata di Casoni di Romagna, che sovrasta la strada che adduce alla pianura, è stata occupata.

Nell'estremità occidentale del fronte italiano le truppe poste al comando del generale brasiliano Dutra hanno pure conquistato notevoli progressi. Queste truppe sono nei pressi di Cutigliano, sulla strada di Modena, 17 km. a nord est delle truppe che avanzano lungo la valle del Serchio.

L'avanzata della quinta armata nel settore di Monghidoro è una diretta minaccia contro le truppe nemiche che si oppongono all'avanzata della ottava armata nel settore adriatico. Qui, e a causa del maltempo, le operazioni hanno subito un ristagno. Tuttavia azioni locali hanno permesso di varcare il fiume Fiumicino in altri punti non precisati. L'ottava armata ha catturato 9200 prigionieri dal 26 corrente

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ne non costituisce una funzione immediata di direzione nella lotta popolare contro l'invasore tedesco e contro i traditori fascisti. In alcune località essi sorsero, anzi, dopo la liberazione. A Roma già la situazione era diversa. Il Comitato Centrale di Liberazione di Roma aveva adempiuto su un piano nazionale una funzione di direzione della lotta del popolo italiano per la sua libertà; e questa funzione venne ufficialmente e solennemente riconosciuta. Il Comitato Centrale di Liberazione, infatti, formò dal suo seno il Governo. Il suo presidente, l'on. Bonomi, divenne presidente del Consiglio. Oggi, a partire da Firenze, ci troviamo e ci troveremo di fronte a Comitati di liberazione che hanno diretto in modo immediato la lotta del popolo per la cacciata dei tedeschi e per la distruzione del fascismo. Di qui la loro autorità di fronte al popolo intiero. È inevitabile che nel corso di questa lotta i Comitati di liberazione assumano funzioni vere e proprie di governo, come fece il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale Toscano. E sarebbe assurdo che, venuta la liberazione, si pensasse di poter liquidare queste funzioni e gli organismi che le hanno esercitate. Se si facesse questo, si correrebbero gravi rischi e prima di tutto quello di urtare contro la volontà delle masse che aderiscono ai C. L. N., che li riconoscono come un vero potere. Sarebbe difficilissimo in questo caso, per esempio, mantenere l'ordine pubblico. La soluzione concreta che si dovrà dare a questo problema è difficile a me prevederla ora; ma ritengo che si dovrà trovare una forma di strettissima collaborazione fra i Comitati di liberazione e gli organismi regolari di governo.

2. Potrà il Governo mettere in atto prossimamente l'impegno di Salerno? E gli organi consultivi dovranno in questo caso essere emanazioni dei soli C. L. N. o anche di altri organismi?

— *Per ora il Governo non ha ancora affrontato il problema della Consulta. La soluzione dipende in gran parte dalle posizioni dei singoli partiti. Certo è che tutti sentono la necessità di fare nuovi passi per rafforzare l'autorità del Governo con metodi democratici, cioè chiamando i partiti e le masse popolari a fiancheggiarne e sostenerne l'opera attraverso organismi regolarmente costituiti o eletti e in ogni caso riconosciuti dal popolo.*

3. Che influenza potrà avere la particolare situazione politica dell'Italia Settentrionale sui progressi che si va sempre più affermando mano a mano che gli eserciti procedono dal sud verso il nord, sulla politica nei nostri confronti dei governi alleati?

— *Penso che è nell'interesse stesso delle autorità alleate di appoggiare fortemente sui C.L.N. tutta la loro azione.*

6. Quale riflesso essa può avere sul movimento di resistenza nell'Italia ancora occupata e nelle altre nazioni europee ancora sotto il dominio tedesco?

— *È certo che farebbe una pessima impressione sui nostri combattenti dell'Italia del nord e sui popoli di tutta l'Europa il fatto che i C.L.N., esaltati e invocati non solo da noi, ma, per esempio, dalla radio alleata venissero messi in disparte dopo la cacciata dei tedeschi.*

7. È possibile che le nostre divisioni partigiane si ricostituiscano al completo, come unità organiche del nuovo esercito italiano, naturalmente inquadrate dai loro comandanti, che sono stati sempre scelti liberamente dai partigiani con elezioni democratiche?

— *Questo è ciò che il nostro Partito chiede venga fatto non solo per la Divisione "Arno" ma per tutte le formazioni partigiane.*

8. Ritiene che la recente dichiarazione di Washington rappresenti un primo passo verso un pieno riconoscimento della lotta del popolo italiano a fianco degli alleati? Come interpreta la sostanziale differenza nelle condizioni degli armistizi romeno e finnico in confronto a quelle conosciute del nostro?

— *Senza dubbio un primo passo c'è; e il popolo italiano ha ragione di pensare che esso non è più responsabile della guerra fascista di quanto non lo siano stati i popoli della Romania e della Finlandia.*

9. Si è reso il Governo Nazionale conto delle profonde esigenze di autonomia politica e amministrativa che sono le migliori condizioni per il rinnovamento politico e per la ricostruzione del Paese e che non debbono essere scambiate con i movimenti separatisti o regionalisti, ma che debbono improntare di sè il complesso della vita nazionale?

— *Sì, tutti i partiti oggi comprendono ed affermano che non si potrà ricostruire l'Italia se non sulla base di un regime di autonomie regionali, che dovranno essere particolarmente larghe soprattutto per la Sicilia e la Sardegna, regioni che più di tutte hanno sofferto del centralismo burocratico del vecchio stato italiano reazionario.*

Colonne alleate
risalgono la valle del Serchio

Roma, 4.

La battaglia dell'Appennino centrale continua con immutata violenza. Vincendo la resistenza nemica e nonostante le condizioni atmosferiche che, pur permettendo un maggiore impiego delle forze aeree, continuano ad essere avverse, truppe americane e britanniche della quinta armata, rotta la resistenza nemica sulle impervie posizioni aumentate contro da più giorni, hanno raggiunto e occupato la cittadina di Monghidoro, nodo stradale tra i più importanti sulla principale rotabile Firenze-Bologna a 20 km. dalla città emiliana. Anche Colrecchia, 5 km. a occidente di Monghidoro, è stata occupata.

I particolari intorno alle operazioni rivelano che l'avanzata alleata si effettua con particolare successo su un fronte di circa 13 km., dopo una lotta furibonda alle falde del monte Baligia, dove i tedeschi hanno contrattaccato per sei giorni consecutivi. La lotta continua da parte alleata per aprire un varco lungo le valli del Sillaro e della Santerna. Altre truppe hanno avanzato di 3 km. a nord ovest di Gingnola; la borgata di Canoni di Romagna, che sovrasta la strada che adduce alla pianura, è stata occupata.

Nell'estremità occidentale del fronte italiano le truppe poste al comando del generale brasiliano Dutra hanno pure compiuto notevoli progressi. Queste truppe, nonostante il terreno reso difficile dalle piogge, hanno avanzato lungo la valle del Serchio, verso la Garfagnana, ed hanno raggiunto punti immediatamente a sud di Piano della Rocca, nel comune di Borgo a Mozzano, sulla destra del fiume, e di Fornoli, sulla sinistra, nella zona di Bagni di Lucca. Unità negre della 92.a divisione di fanteria americana si trovano nel pressi di strada di Modena, delle truppe che valle del Serchio.

L'avanzata della vettore di Monghi minaccia contro la si oppongono all'a armata nel settore caina del mal tempo, no subito un ristagn locali hanno perm fiume Fiumicino in precipitati. L'altra rato 9201 prigionieri giorno dell'inizio d

Le cattive condi hanno impedito l'a attività strategica a te dal 1° al 2 ottobre gieri hanno attacca ed altri obbiettivi n Velivoli costieri ha naviglio nell'Adria nel golfo di Genova

Un'altra breccia nella linea Si aperta dall'armata di Hodg

Il fiume Wurm passato
dalle fanterie statunitensi

Londra, 4.

La battaglia riaccesa l'altro ieri con inaudita violenza sul fronte occidentale continua con accanimento. Le truppe della prima armata americana del generale Hodge, che hanno scatenato l'attacco contro il vallo difensivo tedesco nel settore est di Aquisgrana, nella zona di Geilenkirchen, dopo essere riuscite a creare nello schieramento tedesco un cuneo profondo tre km. su un fronte di dieci, hanno continuato l'avanzata raggiungendo a nord di Aquisgrana il centro delle fortificazioni della linea Sigfrido, nonostante l'accanita, disperata resistenza tedesca. Fanterie e carri armati avanzano inesorabilmente fortemente appoggiati dalla aviazione che controbatte il fuoco di sbarramento delle postazioni di artiglieria e dei mortai e sconvolge il sistema fortificato del nemico. Il fiume Wurm è stato varcato sotto un uragano di fuoco nemico che non è riuscito ad arrestare lo slancio delle colonne di avanguardia. Tre contrattacchi tedeschi sferrati a 22 km. a sud di Aquisgrana sono stati respinti.

Un contrattacco nemico nella zona ad ovest di Hurtgen, informa il comunicato ufficiale di ieri, è stato contenuto senza perdita di terreno. Anche nel settore del saliente olandese le operazioni volgono sempre più in favore delle forze alleate. Esse hanno avanzato di vari chilometri verso Meijel e, superando la forte opposizione nemica, hanno liberato Overloon. Le avanguardie sono ora in contatto con fortissimi contingenti nemici, ai quali hanno inflitto ingenti perdite, nel corso della marcia di avvicinamento, in carri armati e in cannoni anticarro. Gli imponenti preparativi tedeschi per contrattaccare nella regione di Nimega, informa un corrispondente della «Reuter», sono stati infranti dall'aviazione britannica e dalle truppe canadesi che occupano i tre quarti della linea che si stende lungo il canale Anversa Turnhout. L'avanzata nel settore è stata di circa dieci km. Altre truppe britanniche hanno ampliato la testa di ponte sul canale nel settore di Saint Leonard e progredito di circa tre km. verso est. Anche a nord-ovest di Turnhout sono stati compiuti progressi. Overloon occupata dalle forze della seconda armata britannica, si trova a 30 km. a sud est di Nimega.

La pressione alleata si esercita con pari violenza anche negli altri settori del fronte. Nel Lussemburgo orientale le truppe alleate hanno raggiunto i sobborghi di Grevenmacher sulla Mosella, a nord est di Nancy. Operazioni di rastrellamento sono in corso nella foresta di Gremecey. Numerose località nel settore di Epinal sono state raggiunte dalle truppe americane nonostante la resistenza tedesca. Alture dominanti la città di Metz sono state espugnate; i tedeschi hanno sferrato contrattacchi contro le linee del generale Patton senza ottenere alcun risultato. Le avanguardie della terza armata si trovano ora a 8 km. dalla città.

Nella zona di Belfort, dove i tedeschi continuano ad avviare rinforzi per contenere la spinta delle forze della settima armata americana, è stato liberato il centro di Ronchamp; i tedeschi hanno subito perdite gravissime, nonostante un più largo impiego delle forze dell'aviazione, evidentemente fatte accorrere in appoggio alle forze terrestri data la situazione critica in cui sono venuti a trovarsi i presidi schierati a difesa degli accessi alla storica stretta di Belfort.

Il ministero britannico dell'aria ha comunicato ieri che apparecchi della Raf hanno attaccato la notte scorsa Brunswick ed obbiettivi nella Germania occidentale bombardieri americani tellati trasporti e campi d'aviazione del sud.

Al comandante mata americana e cesso, generale Henry Mitland W un messaggio di c cendo che la cam cia meridionale r quale esempio di tattica.

È stato ufficiale l'altro ieri che la razzata è stata la cana che è entrata ha compiuto la di la Senna dalla fr diciannove giorni delle più spettac tutta la campagn dentale. Il Belgio da questa divisione Il generale Eisenh in un ordine del e i soldati del m stenza belga.

Pètain nuf circa la pro

L'agenzia di no diotrasmesso ieri rivolto dal mares voratori francesi ha detto: «Io re rità della Nazione» ha soggiunto: «N nul altri che a me

Pressimo proce contro il proprietario

Il proprietario nault, imputato di sue fabbriche mu i tedeschi, sarà p cessato.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785621

ere più affermando ma-
o che gli eserciti pro-
al sud verso il nord,
ica nei nostri confronti
i alleati?
o che è nell'interesse
le autorità alleate di
e fortemente sui C.L.N.
oro azione.

e riflesso essa può ave-
ovimento di resistenza
ancora occupata e nelle
oni europee ancora sot-
nio tedesco?
erto che fare be una
ression sui nostri
ti dell'Italia del nord
oli di tutta l'Europa
he i C.L.N., esaltati e
non solo da noi, ma, per
dalla radio alleata ve-
essi in disparte dopo
a dei tedeschi.

ssibile che le nostre di
artigiane si ricostituisca-
mpleto, come unità or-
del nuovo esercito ita-
almente inquadrate da
andanti, che sono stati
elti liberamente dai par-
a elezioni democratiche?
esto è ciò che il nostro
hiede venga fatto non
la Divisione "Arno"
utte le formazioni par-

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se di Washington rap-
m primo passo verso
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Colonne alleate
risalgono la valle del Serchio

Roma, 4.

La battaglia dell'Appennino centrale continua con immutata violenza. Vincendo la resistenza nemica e nonostante le condizioni atmosferiche che, pur permettendo un maggiore impiego delle forze aeree, continuano ad essere avverse, truppe americane e britanniche della quinta armata, rotta la resistenza nemica sulle importanti posizioni aspramente contese da più giorni, hanno raggiunto e occupato la cittadina di Monghidoro, nodo stradale tra i più importanti sulla principale rotabile Firenze-Bologna a 20 km. dalla città emiliana. Anche Cedrecchia, 5 km. a occidente di Monghidoro, è stata occupata.

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L'avanzata della quinta armata nel settore di Monghidoro è una diretta minaccia contro le truppe nemiche che si oppongono all'avanzata della ottava armata nel settore adriatico. Qui, a causa del maltempo, le operazioni hanno subito un ristagno. Tuttavia azioni locali hanno permesso di varcare il fiume Fiumicino in altri punti non precisati. L'ottava armata ha catturato 2900 prigionieri dal 26 agosto, giorno dell'inizio della sua offensiva.

Le cattive condizioni atmosferiche hanno impedito l'altro ieri qualsiasi attività strategica e tattica. Nella notte dal 1° al 2 ottobre, bombardieri leggeri hanno attaccato scali ferroviari ed altri obbiettivi nella valle padana. Velivoli costieri hanno attaccato altro naviglio nell'Adriatico settentrionale e nel golfo di Genova.

Un'altra breccia nella linea Sigfrido
aperta dall'armata di Hodge

Il fiume Wurm passato
dalle fanterie statunitensi

Londra, 4.

La battaglia riaccesa l'altro ieri con inaudita violenza sul fronte occidentale continua con accanimento. Le truppe della prima armata americana del generale Hodge, che hanno scatenato l'attacco contro il vallo difensivo tedesco nel settore est di Aquisgrana, nella zona di Geilenkirchen, dopo essere riuscite a creare nello schieramento tedesco un cuneo profondo tre km. su un fronte di dieci, hanno continuato l'avanzata raggiungendo a nord di Aquisgrana il centro delle fortificazioni della linea Sigfrido, nonostante l'accanita, disperata resistenza tedesca. Fanterie e carri armati avanzano inesorabilmente fortemente appoggiati dalla aviazione che contrabatte il fuoco di sbarramento delle postazioni di artiglieria e dei mortai e sconvolge il sistema fortificato del nemico. Il fiume Wurm è stato varcato sotto un uragano di fuoco nemico che non è riuscito ad arrestare lo slancio delle colonne di avanguardia. Tre contrattacchi tedeschi sferrati a 22 km. a sud di Aquisgrana sono stati respinti.

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Il ministero britannico dell'aria ha comunicato ieri che apparecchi della Raf hanno attaccato la notte scorsa Brunswick ed obbiettivi nella Germania occidentale. Più di mille bombardieri americani hanno martellato trasporti militari, fabbriche e campi d'aviazione nella Germania del sud.

Al comandante della settima armata americana e della prima francese, generale Patch, il generale sir Henry Mitland Wilson ha inviato un messaggio di congratulazioni dicendo che la campagna della Francia meridionale resterà nella storia quale esempio di eccezionale abilità tattica.

È stato ufficialmente annunziato l'altro ieri che la terza divisione corazzata è stata la prima unità americana che è entrata in Germania. Essa ha compiuto la distanza che separa la Senna dalla frontiera tedesca in diciannove giorni, compiendo una delle più spettacolose avanzate di tutta la campagna del fronte occidentale. Il Belgio è stato traversato da questa divisione in soli 10 giorni. Il generale Eisenhower ha elogiato in un ordine del giorno gli ufficiali e i soldati del movimento di resistenza belga.

Pètain nutre illusioni circa la propria autorità

Londra, 4.

L'agenzia di notizie tedesca ha radiotrasmesso ieri una dichiarazione rivolta dal maresciallo Pétain ai lavoratori francesi in Germania. Egli ha detto: «Io resto la suprema autorità della Nazione Francese». Pétain ha soggiunto: «Non si deve obbedire ad altri che a me».

Prossimo processo in Francia contro il proprietario delle fabbriche Renault

Londra, 4.

Il proprietario delle fabbriche Renault, imputato di aver prodotto nelle sue fabbriche materiale bellico per i tedeschi, sarà prossimamente processato.

tacchi contro le posizioni dei patrioti cecoslovacchi, ma non riescono ad ottenere alcun successo. I germanici hanno attaccato nella valle del Turec, ma i loro attacchi sono stati respinti. Nella valle di Vah superiore, nella Cecoslovacchia centrale, sono state inflitte gravi perdite ai tedeschi ed è stato catturato una notevole quantità di armi e di munizioni.

In Ungheria e in Jugoslavia le truppe sovietiche continuano ad avanzare. Nella regione dei Carpazi sono in corso forti combattimenti. Anche nell'estremità sud orientale dell'Ungheria le truppe russe o romene sono impegnate in violenti combattimenti. In Jugoslavia le forze di Tito cooperano con quelle sovietiche che hanno attraversato il Danubio e combattono presso Donji Milanovac. Tentativi tedeschi di riconquistare l'importante città di Banja Luca, nella Bosnia occidentale, sono stati stroncati dopo violenti scontri. In seguito agli attacchi compiuti dai partigiani jugoslavi contro le linee ferroviarie, il traffico fra la Slovenia, la Jugoslavia occidentale e l'Italia è stato sospeso. Altre località jugoslave fra cui Plevlije e Rojas nell'alta valle dell'Ibar, sono state liberate.

Un nuovo caccia notturno nelle forze aeree statunitensi

Washington, 4.

L'aviazione degli Stati Uniti si serve nei teatri di operazioni europei e del Pacifico del nuovo caccia notturno americano «Black Widow».

Il ministero della guerra ha reso noto che il nuovo apparecchio può portare un equipaggio di 2 o 3 uomini ed è munito di strumenti per mezzo dei quali può individuare gli aeroplani nemici nell'oscurità. Il «Black Widow» ha doppia fusoliera, doppio timone e due motori da 2000 hp. La sua potenza di fuoco è data da un cannone da 20 mm. e da mitragliatrici da 12 mm.

L'apparecchio è stato usato per proteggere i movimenti notturni delle truppe dagli attacchi aerei, per ricognizione e, in alcuni casi, in appoggio alle truppe.

L'esame di idoneità
per la professione di procuratore legale

Roma, 4.

Nell'ultima riunione del Consiglio dei ministri è stato approvato un provvedimento che regola una questione di vitale interesse per la categoria degli Avvocati e Procuratori, che da 4 anni attendevano di poter sostenere gli esami di procuratore legale sospesi nel 1940 a causa della guerra.

Infatti, su proposta del ministro guardasigilli è stato emanato un decreto legislativo con il quale si sostituisce il sistema del concorso con quello dell'esame di idoneità, riducendo le prove scritte da 3 a 2. Una per il diritto civile e amministrativo, l'altra per la procedura civile e penale.

Le prove orali rimarranno invece quelle stabilite dalle leggi vigenti ad eccezione del diritto sindacale e corporativo che è stato soppresso.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785021

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

60
44

Ref:- ACC/4/1/60/IIT

9th October, 1944.

SUBJECT:- Comitati di Liberazione.

TO:- The Commander-in-Chief, HQ A.A.I.

1. I am submitting for your consideration and approval a statement on policy in regard to the treatment of local Comitati di Liberazione which is attached as an annexure. It is felt that there is need for such a directive for the guidance of officers in the field in view of events in Florence.

2. The Comitato in Florence, while undoubtedly performing good work in the early stages, has, it is alleged by the Prefect appointed by AMG, purported to exercise executive functions which conflict with the position and authority of the Prefect whom we must recognise as the sole official representing the local civil administration.

3. It is alleged that the Comitato has ordered nominations of various commisarios (or managers) of public concerns; that it has issued orders for epuration and suspension of appointment of employees in public offices; that it has ordered the arrest and supervision of various persons; that it has directed the transfer of persons to concentration camps and has almost entirely ignored (to his natural embarrassament) the Prefect of the province, who was appointed by AMG in consultation with the Italian Government.

4. I am ordering an inquiry by senior officers of this HQ into the position, and it is desired that they should be armed with a statement on policy approved by you on which to base the issue of orders which may be necessary as a result of their investigations.

M. S. Lush.

M.S. LUSH. Brigadier.
C. of S. for
Acting Chief Commissioner.

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TREATMENT OF COMITATI DI LIBERAZIONE

Re typed (4)
Awaiting with draft
return. PAC

1. Recent events have made it desirable to clarify the position and standing of local Comitati di Liberazione, and to lay down the policy to be adopted by AMG officers in their dealings with these bodies.

2. In Allied Military Government territory the Provincial Commissioner, who is the local representative of the Military Governor, is supreme in this province and he is responsible for the conduct of affairs ~~in his province~~ there.

3. In carrying out his functions the Provincial Commissioner ~~uses~~ used ~~through~~ the local civil administration; where a Prefect has been appointed he is head of and represents the local civilian administration and is the person to whom the Provincial Commissioner gives his orders. The Prefect on this part is responsible to the Provincial Commissioner for seeing that the orders given by the latter ~~Provincial Commissioner~~ are fully and properly carried out.

4. It follows therefore that the Provincial Commissioner must on his part give his full support and weight of authority to the Prefect in the discharge of his duties. If the Provincial Commissioner no longer has confidence in the Prefect it is his duty to ask HQ ACC to remove him, but while the Prefect continues to enjoy such confidence the Provincial Commissioner must as stated above give him his full support and authority.

5. The local Comitato di Liberazione has no official standing in the conduct of affairs within the Province. ~~They must~~ Its members not be permitted to assume any executive functions, to appoint Commisarios or managers, or to set up any Commissions of Enquiry, or do any other executive acts within the Province. If it becomes desirable to appoint Commisarios or Commissions of Enquiry into any matter, it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to give the proper instructions to the Prefect.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 770021

2. In Allied Military Government [illegible]

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6. At the same time the Comitato di Liberazione can fulfill many useful functions in an advisory and consultative capacity. They must always be treated with courtesy and their advice and views may be sought by the Provincial Commissioner or the Prefect. It is entirely a matter for the Provincial Commissioner after consultation with the Prefect to consider whether in any particular case the advice of the Comitato is to be followed or rejected.

Back

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765021

If the Comitato attempt to exercise executive functions and to usurp the authority of the Prefect they must be informed courteously but firmly that their activities in this direction must immediately cease. If these instructions are not followed by the Comitato then it is the duty of the Provincial Commissioner to take steps to insist upon his orders being carried out and ultimately as a last resort to dissolve the Comitato. If necessary the Provincial Commissioner may ask the local military commander to assist him for this purpose.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 799021

DRAFT/

Comitati di Liberazione

The position of these committees, which have no official status in the eyes of the Italian Government, require clarifying and it will be clearly understood in AMG territory and in Army Area territory that immediately the Army Authority commences functioning, they have no locus standi beyond that of a consultative body. The AMG authority is supreme and in AMG areas must restrict their functions to reports, advice and proposals through the regular representative of the Italian Government e.g. the Prefect to the AMG senior officer of the area concerned. It is not for them to interfere with the regulations, instructions and executive orders which the Prefect with the authority of the AMG area or Army area commander deems necessary to adopt and issue. In short, it is a consultative body whose advice may be sought if deemed necessary by the Prefect or by the AMG officer. Such advice may be accepted as may be deemed fit or rejected without hesitation should the circumstances so demand.

In the eyes of the Italian Government which the Commander in Chief supports, the Prefect is the senior representative of the local administration Government in the provinces and it is his directions that must be obeyed with the approval of AMG. This applies to the whole of the civil and administrative scope of provincial and communal administration.

It must be fully appreciated however, that the Comitati di Liberazione are to be treated with courtesy and are in no circumstances to be peremptorily ignored. Their advice should be sought and they should be treated in a diplomatic and tactful manner both by AMG authority and by the Prefect

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It must be fully appreciated however, that the Comitati di Liberazione are to be treated with courtesy and are in no circumstances to be peremptorily ignored. Their advice should be sought and they should be treated in a diplomatic and tactful manner both by AMG authority and by the Prefect himself.

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The Prefect is a channel through which AMG authority applies its executive powers for the more efficient administrative working of provincial, city and communal matters. It is essential that the official position of the Prefect should be upheld by AMG. No Prefect or Prefetto Regente is appointed without the agreement of the Italian Government and this must always be the policy of AMG command. If a Prefect is unsatisfactory then the necessary steps to remove him from office should

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be taken; but as long as he is efficent as a Prefect, then he must certainly receive the full support of the Army and AMG command.

In conclusion, it is restated that the Comitati di Liberazione are to be regarded as a consultive body only with no executive powers and that they have no right whatsoever to issue instructions or executive orders in regard to any civil or administrative matters.

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D R A F T/

SUBJECT: Comitati di Liberazione.

Dear Commander-in-Chief,

I am submitting for your consideration a statement on policy in regard to the Comitati di Liberazione which is attached as an annexure.

~~The Comitato of Florence~~, while undoubtedly performing good work in the early stages, has continued to exercise functional authority which ~~is in~~ conflict with the policy of supporting the Italian Government.

It is alleged that ~~it~~ has ordered nominations of various commissions; it has issued orders for the epuration and suspension of appointment of employees in public offices; it has ordered the arrest and supervision of various persons; it has directed the transfer of persons to concentration camps and has almost entirely ignored the Prefect of the province, (to his natural embarrassment) who was appointed by ACC in consultation with the Italian Government.

It is my considered opinion that the position is highly unsatisfactory and that the matter should be regularized at the earliest opportunity, not only in regard to Florence, but for any area in which such a position may arise.

Should you approve of the policy document which is submitted herewith I shall be grateful.

Yours sincerely,

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I am submitting for your consideration a statement on policy in regard to the Comitati di Liberazione which is attached as an annexure.

The Comitato of Florence, while undoubtedly performing good work in the early stages, has continued to exercise functional authority which is in conflict with the policy of supporting the Italian Government.

It is alleged that it has ordered nominations of various commissions; it has issued orders for the epuration and suspension of appointment of employees in public offices; it has ordered the arrest and supervision of various persons; it has directed the transfer of persons to concentration camps and has almost entirely ignored the Prefect of the province, to his natural embarrassment, who was appointed by ACC in consultation with the Italian Government.

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Should you approve of the policy document which is submitted herewith I shall be grateful.

Yours sincerely,

General Harold R.L.G.Alexander,
G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Armies in Italy.

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TRANSLATION NO. 358

The political situation of the Province of Florence and particularly the city of Florence is dominated by the activities of the Committee of National Liberation which is to be highly praised for having saved the city from disorder and chaos, immediately after the liberation, and of having largely contributed to the liberation itself supplying precious information and reports to the Allied troops. During the last days of resistance the Committee had also organized a food supply service for a large part of the population, had provided lodging for many persons and arranged a program, partly actuated, for reopening the essential public services. These merits to which must be added the continuous and intense propaganda which the Committee carried on, obviously with great risk to its members, are unanimously recognized by the whole population.

After the liberation of the city the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation placed itself in Palazzo Riccardi (Prefecture) and actually assumed all the civil and political authorities deeming itself supreme organizor of the city life. Since then, remaining almost permanently in office it has ordered nominations of commissioners in every public and private branch of life, ordered sequestrations, requisitions, commissions for epuration, suspensions and appointments of employees in the Public Offices; it now openly acts as a committee for public health: among its more characteristic ~~functions~~ works is to be noted the institution of a "Special Control Commission" for the functioning of the local R.Questura, composed of magistrates and citizens. This Commission has hithereto effectively controlled the work of the Police organization and particularly the Political Office of the same Questura.

The Commission has suspended officials, officers, sergeants and agents of Public Security, has ordered arrests and supervision of persons, proposed to the FSS of the Command of the Allied Troops the transfer of persons accused or suspected to concentration camps, collected a large quantity of reports concerning fascists and completed a long list of citizens to be arrested and eventually interned. All this was done independently of the State organization.

It is the opinion of the Special Control Commission, and hence of the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, that the Questura is not in a position to function without the direction and executive orders of the said Commission.

In truth the officials controlling the Police are usually very untrust-worthy; many of them are "auxiliaries" and, most of them, are members of political parties; the same may be said of the agents. The general opinion is that they are remaining in office through the grace of the Committee of National Liberation and that they would be dismissed if the Committee of Liberation should desire.

A large part of the population is oppressed by this abuse of power and naturally fears reprisals and vengeance.

The Prefect of the Province, having taken up his office on the

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In truth the officials controlling the Police are usually very untrust-worthy; many of them are "auxiliaries" and, most of them, are members of political parties; the same may be said of the agents. The general opinion is that they are remaining in office through the Committee of National Liberation and that they would be dismissed if the Committee of Liberation should desire.

A large part of the population is oppressed by this abuse of power and naturally fears reprisals and vengeance.

The Prefect of the Province, having taken up his office on the evening of 16 September, tried to persuade the Committee of Liberation to bide by the law, restricting its functions to reports, advice and proposals to the newly arrived authorities and not to interfere with the regulations and instructions and executive orders which the Prefect deemed necessary to adopt and issue in order to reinstate law and order. All attempte proved vain. The Committee indends to continue in the same way its power over the civil, political and administrative life of the city.

The Prefect after his unsuccessful attempts of persuasion and repeated exhortations has had to order the dismissal of the Control Commission from the Questura, ordering the Questore and Public Security officials

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to cut off immediately all connections with the said Commission.

And as the Special Control Commission officiously informed us that it was not going to discontinue its work and would not leave the R. Questura building, declaring that it originated and was appointed by the Tuscan Committee of National Liberation, recognizing it as its only authority, the Prefect confidentially requested the Provincial Commissioner of the A.M.G. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to take his place in his important office since he was not capable, under the circumstances either to re-estalish law and order or to maintain his official prestige.

In order that the Police services may be able to function and arrange with just criteria for the gradual elimination of fascist ~~elements~~ individuals which are seriously guilty and dangerous, it will be necessary that at least 12 officials of the highest capacity be sent to Florence and that the Questura be controlled by a director of proved capacity and experience and having great energy.

The situation which has arisen is unique in Italy, but will not be the only one as the Allied troops gradually liberate the more populated cities of the North. The Florence Committee of National Liberation insists in desiring to have the most important part, if not complete control altogether, in the reorganization of the political civil life of the town. The others will undoubtedly attempt to take over the constitutional power, thus determining a situation which might become very serious unless the national government considers taking in hand the matter in time.

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La situazione politica della Provincia di Firenze e particolarmente della città di Firenze è dominata dall'azione del Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale il quale ha il grande merito di aver salvato il Capoluogo dal disordine e dal caos, subito dopo la liberazione, e di avere, in grande misura, contribuito alla liberazione stessa fornendo preziosi indicazioni e notizie alle Truppe Alleate. Negli ultimi giorni della resistenza il Comitato aveva anche organizzato un servizio di rifornimenti alimentari per gran numero di cittadini, aveva provveduto al ricovero di molti di essi ed aveva anche predisposto un programma, in parte poi attuato, per il ripristino dei servizi pubblici più essenziali. Queste benemerenze alle quali è da aggiungere la continua ed intensa azione di propaganda dal Comitato medesimo in precedenza svolta, con evidente gravissimo rischio dei propri componenti, sono riconosciute indistintamente da tutta la cittadinanza.

Liberata la città il Comitato Toscano di Liberazione Nazionale si insediò a Palazzo Riccardi (Prefettura) e, di fatto, assunse tutti i poteri civili e politici ritenendosi come supremo regolatore della vita cittadina. Da allora, sedendo, quasi in permanenza, ha disposto nomine di commissari in ogni attività pubblica e privata, ha ordinato sequestri requisizioni, commissioni di epurazione, sospensioni e nomine di impiegati nei pubblici uffici; apertamente agisce come Comitato di salute pubblica: Tra le sue manifestazioni più caratteristiche è da segnalare l'incarico attribuito da essa ad una "Speciale Commissione di Controllo" dell'azione della locale R. Questura, composta di magistrati e di cittadini E' da questa Commissione che è dipeso sinora concretamente il funzionamento degli organi di polizia e particolarmente dell'Ufficio politico della Questura stessa.

La Commissione ha sospeso funzionari, ufficiali, graduati e agenti di P.S., ha ordinato fermi ed arresti, ha proposto alla FSS del Comando delle Truppe Alleate l'invio ai campi di concentramento di elementi imputati o sospetti, ha raccolto un ampio materiale a carico di fascisti ed ha compilato una lunga nota di cittadini da fare arrestare ed even-

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tualmente da internare. Tutto ciò al difuori degli organi costituzionali dello Stato.

E' opinione della "Commissione Speciale di Controllo" e quindi anche dal Comitato Toscano di Liberazione Nazionale, che la Questura non sia in grado di funzionare senza le direttive e gli ordini esecutivi della Commissione medesima.

Effettivamente i funzionari preposti alla Polizia danno in genere assai scarso affidamento; sono in gran numero "ausiliari" e, nella maggior parte, sono aderenti a partiti politici; altrettanto è a dirsi degli agenti. In tutti c'è la persuasione che sono mantenuti ai loro posti dal Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale e che dalle loro funzioni sarebbero esonorati se il Comitato di Liberazione volesse.

La cittadinanza è in buona parte sotto l'incubo di questo irregolare potere e naturalmente teme rappresaglie e vendette.

Il Prefetto della Provincia, assunto il suo ufficio la sera del 16 settembre, ha cercato di persuadere il Comitato di Liberazione a rientrare nella legge, limitando la sua funzione a segnalazioni consigli e proposte alle Autorità costituite non interferendo quindi sui criteri e nelle direttive e negli ordini esecutivi che per il ritorno dell'ordine legale e della normalità il Prefetto ritenesse di adottare e di impartire. Ogni tentativo è risultato vano. Il Comitato intende perseguire nella via sin quì percorsa e di essere e di mostrarsi arbitro della vita civile politica ed amministrativa della città.

Il Prefetto dopo l'insuccesso dei suoi tentativi di persuasione e le sue ripetute esortazioni ha dovuto imporre l'allontanamento dalla Questura della Commissione di Controllo ordinando al Questore e ai funzionari di P.S. di interrompere senz'altro ogni relazione di servizio con la Commissione stessa.

E poichè la Commissione Speciale di Controllo ha fatto ufficiosamente sapere ch'essa non cessa dalle sue funzioni e non lascerà i locali della R.Questura ripetendo la sua origine e il suo incarico dal Comitato Toscano di Liberazione Nazionale, dal quale soltanto riconosce l'autorità, il Prefetto ha riservatamente pregato il Commissario Prov.le

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del Governo Militare Alleato di sostituirlo nel suo alto ufficio non essendo a Lui possibile, nelle presenti condizioni, né di ristabilirne l'ordine sotto l'imperio della legge, né di mantenere il prestigio nella sua carica.-

Perché possano i servizi di Polizia funzionare e perché si possa disporre con equanime criterio per l'eliminazione graduale degli elementi fascisti, gravemente pregiudicati o pericolosi, sarà necessario che a Firenze siano inviati almeno 12 funzionari di primissimo ordine e che la Questura venga retta da un dirigente di provata capacità ed esperienza e di grande energia.

La situazione che qui si é verificata é unica in Italia, ma non sarà la sola man mano che le Truppe Alleate libereranno le più popolose città del Nord. Il Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale di Firenze ha insistito di volere avere parte precipua se non addirittura il sopravvento, nel regolamento della vita civile politica del Paese. Gli altri indubbiamente tenteranno di imporsi ai poteri costituiti, determinando così situazioni che potrebbero recare sviluppi assai gravi, salvo che il Governo Nazionale non riterrà di disciplicarne in tempo la azione.-

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PROF. GIOVANNI BALBI
AVVOCATO
GENOVA - VIA PETRARCA, 2 - TEL. 53.210
ROMA - CORSO UMBERTO, 506 - TEL. 65.786
(PRESSO LO STUDIO DELL'AVV. MOLLE)

(3)

Rome 7 October 1944

To: Capt. TEMPLE Interior Sub-Commission
H.Q. A.C.C. ROME

Dear Captain,

I forward to you a memorandum about "Comitato Centrale di Liberazione Nazionale".

I hope that it will be satisfactory.

Giovanni Balbi

Avv. Giovanni BALBI
H.Q. A.C.C.
Patriots Branch.

(3A)

MEMORANDUM

ABOUT "COMITATO DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE"

---

1. Composition.

At present it is composed by two Representatives appointed by each of the six parties, as follows :

Democrazia cristiana	:	CHIRI and FOSCHINI
Partito socialista	:	MOLINARI and GRACEVA
Partito d'Azione	:	FANCELLO and ORONZO REALE
Partito Liberale	:	BROSIO and FERRARA
Partito Comunista	:	NEGARVILLE and VAJA
Democrazia del Lavoro	:	CEVALOTTO and LORDI

There is no President. Decisions are taken unanimously. Each Party has one vote. Meetings usually take place once a week.

2. Functions.

It was deliberated that "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale" is an advisory committee of the six parties above mentioned, in connection with the local (Regional or Provincial) liberation Committees until regular provincial authorities will be appointed. Notification of this has been forwarded to the various local liberation Committees.

3. C.C.L.N. and local Committees.

To be added to para 2, it may be said that many local Committees often apply to C.C.L.N. for instructions concerning local political problems. This situation is true for the Southern Italy Committees (especially Sicilien Committees) and for Committees of Central Italy. But it should be noted that the Tuscan Liberation Committee worked already in connection with the Central Liberation Committee in Milan.

4. C.C.L.N. and Italian Government authorities.

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4. C.C.L.N. and Italian Government authorities.

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The present Italian Government doesn't recognise C.C.L.N. as an official body. No Italian Minister has attended any meeting of C.C.L.N. But there are many personel relations between members of the Italian Government and C.C.L.N. members, so that it may be said that C.C.L.N. is recognised as an unofficial body.

Some local liberation Committees have been recognized as official political advisory bodies by local Allied authorities : that is the case in Florence.

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SUBJECT: Central Committee of National Liberation

TO : Col R. G. B. Spicer, Director, Local Government S/C

FROM : Captain R. R. Temple, Executive Officer, Local Government S/C

PRECIS OF CONFERENCES HELD ON THIS MATTER

I. CONFERENCE WITH BALBI, GIOVANNI - PATRIOT BRANCH

1. On Oct 4, 1944, I spoke with Avv. Balbi, a civilian attached to the Patriot Branch, whom Col McCarthy had sent up to talk to me.

2. Balbi stated that there was a Central Committee of National Liberation in existance composed of about 15 members, although this size was flexible and often changed. There was no president, but there was a secretary named Ing. Aldo REPETTO.

3. Each party nominated its representatives who met irregularly. Decisions had to be unanimous.

4. Balbi stated that there were several regional committees in existance. One for Lombaria, located at Milano; another for Liguria, with a seat at Genova; and a third at Tuscania, with its office at Florence. The Lombaria regional committee, Balbi said, had tight control over its constituent committees.

5. The relation between the central committee and the regional committee is informal. He stated that the Lombardia regional committee does not take instructions from the central committee.

6. Some provincial committees recognize the central committee - such as the one at Sienna does, where some do not. There is no fast rule for the authoritative control by the central committee over the provincial committees. The central committee has no sactions to enforce its instructions and consequently the provincial committees are free to follow or to ignore orders of the central committee.

7. The question as to the relation between the central committee and the Italian Government Balbi said, had been discussed by members of the committee. Some wanted the right to criticize the right of the Government, whereas others felt the Government, having been based upon the composition of the central committee, should be supported. There is no official recognition by the Italian Goverrment of the central committee. However, unofficially, the members are consulted by the Ministers privately. There are no formal communications between the committee and the Government.

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(2A)

II DISCUSSION WITH H.E. BERRUTI AT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, 5 OCT. 1944

1. H.E. Berruti stated that the basis of his discussion with me was a conversation he had with the Prime Minister Bonomi.

2. He stated that when the Bonomi Government was established, it was decided not to counterance the retention of the central committee because the Government itself was an expression of the political parties.

3. Most of the members of the central committee of Liberation became members of the Government in the capacity of Ministers without portfolio. The committee therefore passed out of existence.

4. So far as the Government is concerned, there is no central committee of Liberation in existence. There is no communication with any such committee by the Government.

5. So far as relations with provincial committees of Liberation are concerned, the only contact they have is when a provincial committee writes to the Ministry concerning some matter in the province. The Ministry however, never responds directly to the committee, but perhaps will take up the matter with the Prefect.

6. Occasionally, a particular member of the provincial committee, say, a Socialist, will get in touch with the particular member of the Cabinet without portfolio who is of the same party.

7. In summary, Berruti reiterated that so far as the Government is concerned, there is no Central Committee of Liberation in existence.

III. CONFERENCE AT COL McCARTHY's OFFICE, 5 OCT. 1944

Col Spicer, Col McCarthy, myself, and Avv. Balbi, as well as another Italian were present at this conference. Balbi reiterated his statement to me that there was a Central Committee of National Liberation in existence and this was confirmed by the other Italian person. He gave an address where the committee meets, namely, Piazza Santo Apostolo, no. 73, Rome, and that the secretary is Aldo Ripetto. Balbi said he was a representative of the Central Committee to the Patriot Branch and produced a letter from the Central Committee to Col McCarthy the original of which is attached.

IV CONFERENCE WITH H.E. BERRUTI AT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, 6 OCT 1944

1. At this meeting I pointed out to H.E. Berruti the different conflict in the stories that he gave me and the one Avv. Balbi gave me. I gave Berruti

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(2B)

the address of the committee and showed him the letter from the Central Committee to Valbi.

2. In the course of our discussion, Berruti excused himself to telephone in my presence, Flores, Head of Cabinet of the Council of Ministers. Then Berruti returned and stated that Flores confirmed Bonomi's statement as related to me yesterday by Berruti that there was no Central Committee in existence, and he further stated that Flores was surprised at the information I had gathered.

3. Berruti then stated that the matter he believed was now beyond the Ministry of Interior and that he would be grateful if Col Spicer would take the matter up directly with the Prime Minister. I told him I would discuss the matter with Col Spicer and we would telephone him later.

4. Berruti recorded the points involved, namely:

a. existence of the Central Committee of National Liberation,
b. the internal workings and business of the Central Committee,
c. the relation between the Central Committee in the regional and provincial committees,
d. relation between the Central Committee and the old Central Committee of Liberation which Berruti said had been disbanded,
e. the relation between the alleged Central Committee and the Italian Government.

Ralph R. Temple

R. R. TEMPLE
Captain
Executive Officer
Local Government S/C

RRT/jgt

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(2C)

C . C . L . N .
COMITATO CENTRALE
d i
LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE

Roma, 28/IX/1944

Prof. Avv. GIOVANNI B A L B I
A . C . C .
Patriots Branch
R O M A
=.=.=.=.=.=.=

e p.c.:
al Col. MAC CARTHY
A.C.C. = Patriots Branch
R O M A
=.=.=.=.=.=.

Si conferma che il Prof. Avv. GIOVANNI BALBI è incaricato di rappresentare il C.C.L.N. presso la Patriots Branch HQ A C C, e si prega il Capo di detto Ufficio di esaminare la opportunità che sia trattata dallo stesso ogni pratica riguardante i rappresentanti civili per i patrioti.

Si conferma inoltre che l'Avv. Giovanni Balbi è considerato a tutti gli effetti, anche economici, quale uno dei rappresentanti civili di questo Comitato Centrale di Liberazione Nazionale.

C . C . L . N .
Il Segretario
(Dott.Ing.Aldo Repetto)
/Repetto

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b

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(1)

SUBJECT: Central Committee of National Liberation

TO : Col R. G. B. Spicer, Director, Local Government S/C

FROM : Captain R. E. Temple, Executive officer, Local Government S/C

RESULTS OF CONFERENCES HELD ON THIS MATTER

I. CONFERENCE WITH BALBI, GIOVANNI - PATRIOT BRANCH

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5. The relation between the central committee and the regional committee is informal. He stated that the Lombardia regional committee does not take instructions from the central committee.

6. Some provincial committees recognise the central committee - such as the one at Sienna does, where some do not. There is no fast rule for the authoritative control by the central committee over the provincial committees. The central committee has no sactions to enforce its instructions and consequently the provincial committees are free to follow or to ignore orders of the central committee.

7. The question as to the relation between the central committee and the Italian Government Balbi said, had been discussed by members of the committee. Some wanted the right to criticise the right of the Government, whereas others felt the Government, having been based upon the composition of the central committee, should be supported. There is no official recognition by the Italian Government of the central committee. However, unofficially, the members are consulted by the Ministers privately. There are no formal communications between the committee and the Government.

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II DISCUSSION WITH H.E. BERRUTI AT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, 5 OCT. 1944

1. H.E. Berruti stated that the basis of his discussion with me was a conversation he had with the Prime Minister Bonomi.

2. He stated that when the Bonomi Government was established, it was decided not to countenance the retention of the central committee because the Government itself was an expression of the political parties.

3. Most of the members of the central committee of Liberation became members of the Government in the capacity of Ministers without portfolio. The committee therefore passed out of existence.

4. So far as the Government is concerned, there is no central committee of Liberation in existence. There is no communication with any such committee by the Government.

5. So far as relations with provincial committees of Liberation are concerned, the only contact they have is when a provincial committee writes to the Ministry concerning some matter in the province. The Ministry however/never responds directly to the committee, but perhaps will take up the matter with the Prefect.

6. Occasionally, a particular member of the provincial committee, say, a Socialist, will get in touch with the particular member of the Cabinet without portfolio who is of the same party.

7. In summary, Berruti reiterated that so far as the Government is concerned, there is no Central Committee of Liberation in existence.

III. CONFERENCE AT COL. McCARTHY'S OFFICE, 5 OCT. 1944

Col Spicer, Col McCarthy, myself, and Avv. Balbi, as well as another Italian were present at this conference. Balbi reiterated his statement to me that there was a Central Committee of National Liberation in existence and this was confirmed by the other Italian person. He gave an address where the committee meets, namely, Piazza Santo Apostolo, no. 73, Rome, and that the secretary is Aldo Aspetto. Balbi said he was a representative of the Central Committee to the Patriot Branch and produced a letter from the Central Committee to Col McCarthy the original of which is attached.

IV CONFERENCE WITH H.E. BERRUTI AT MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, 6 OCT 1944

1. At this meeting I pointed out to H.E. Berruti the different conflict in the stories that he gave me and the one Avv. Balbi gave me. I gave Berruti

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the address of the committee and showed him the letter from the Central Committee to Balbi.

2. In the course of our discussion, Berruti excused himself to telephone in my presence, Flores, Head of Cabinet of the Council of Ministers. Then Berruti returned and stated that Flores confirmed Bonomi's statement as related to me yesterday by Berruti that there was no Central Committee in existence, and he further stated that Flores was surprised at the information I had gathered.

3. Berruti then stated that the matter he believed was now beyond the Ministry of Interior and that he would be grateful if Col Spicer would take the matter up directly with the Prime Minister. I told him I would discuss the matter with Col Spicer and we would telephone him later.

4. Berruti recorded the points involved, namely:

a. existence of the Central Committee of National Liberation,
b. the internal workings and business of the Central Committee,
c. the relation between the Central Committee in the regional and provincial committees,
d. relation between the Central Committee and the old Central Committee of Liberation which Berruti said had been disbanded,
e. the relation between the alleged Central Committee and the Italian Government.

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