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PERSONALITIES, LABOR
(OCT. 1942); MAR. 1945

SECURITY DIVISION

FILE

MINUTE SHEET

No. of sheet	Date	File No. of ans'd LTR	From whom	Subject
1	24 March		TO & NI,	RUSERS

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
A.P.O. 394
PUBLIC SAFETY SUB COMMISSION
SECURITY DIVISION

REF : SD/140.19

28 March 1945

SUBJECT : Dott. TOGNI Giuseppe

TO : Director, Labour S.C.

1. Two documents relating to the above named who has recently been appointed Director of Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro in Rome, on the nomination of the Minister of Industry and Commerce, On. G. Ronchi, are enclosed.

2. The first document is background information considered reliable by FSS. The second is a copy of a degree thesis presented by subject in 1942 at the University of Rome.

3. As it is understood that subject is a possible candidate for the direction of Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro della Toscana these documents are forwarded for any action you may deem desirable.

CH
JOHN W. CHAPMAN,
Colonel J.A.G.D.,
Director Public Safety,
Sub Commission.

CBH/nb

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SECRET

SECRET

To: Major HARVEY
Public Safety
HQ Allied Commission

276 FS Section
Phone 478445 Ext 17
Ref: SEC/12
10 Mar 45

Subject: Dr TOGNI Giuseppe

1. Att are documents relating to the a/n who has recently been appointed, apparently with AC approval, to the post of Director of the "Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro" in ROME, on nomination by the On. G. RONCHI, Minister of Industry and Commerce.
2. "A" is background information on the a/n, supplied by a source considered reliable by us. "B" is a copy of the degree thesis presented by the a/n in 1942 at the University of ROME.
3. This thesis was presented under the aegis of Prof LESSONA described by source as "gran gerarca ed ex-ministro fascista."
4. In view of the sentiments expressed in the underlined passages of the att "B" and in view of the fact that TOGNI is a possible candidate for direction of the "Ufficio Regionale del Lavoro della Toscana", these documents are forwarded for your perusal and any action you may deem advisable.

FIELD.

B.B.R./L
Capt.,
Int Corps



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HIGH MACHSANTI-FASCISTSDoctor GIUSEPPE TOGNI - Director of the "Ufficio Provinciale del Lavoro" - Rome

He was physics student. He joined the popular party in 1919. He did a lot for the society Montecatini "Gruppo Marmi" where he was employed, and is still the Director of the branch house in Rome. He took his degree in Political Sciences in October 1942 through the protection of Prof. Balloia with whom he worked as assistant and secretary.

In 1941-1942 he obtained the charge of hierarch in the "Federazione Industrie Estrattive" in Rome with the help of the society "Montecatini".

Collaboration with the Germans. He always put himself forward, and on his request was put in touch with the German manufacturers who came to Rome for the exchange of marbles and other building materials. During such period he behaved like their obedient servant. Always according to his own wish he has several times been sent to Germany for commercial reasons.

He was very much against France and England, approving the foundation of the Empire and all the wars created and wanted by Fascism.

He behaved just towards his dependents and had with him a "militaristic" who referred him all what was happening in the offices. His relations with his colleagues haven't either been correct, an enquiry at the General Direction of the Montecatini and at the branch houses of Carrara-Viareggio will certainly state it.

His competitors and clients of Rome don't like him at all as since his arrival in this city in 1938 he proved to have a selfish, arrogant and presumptuous character. Besides, he is also a coward because when contradicted energetically he denies his previous affirmations or insinuations.

He is protected by R. E. Grenchi and is very proud of it. In his business he is protected by Mr. Dante Cardelli, Central Director of the Montecatini whose merits are known to the workers of Prato (Toscana region).

At present he receives 10,000 liras monthly as director of the "Ufficio del Lavoro", and 15,000 as director of the "filiale Montecatini Gruppo Marmi".

R. UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
Political Sciences courses

THE QUESTION OF ACABA

Notes for a thesis of History and Colonial politics
Giuseppe Togni October 1942 XVI

Acaba (el Agabah) city of the Transjordan situated at the extremity of the gulf which is between the sinaitica and arabica peninsulas, as a continuation of the low part of the Wadi el Arabah and of the Dead Sea

In the above said city are cultivated palm-trees and the quantity of water is rather abundant.

A railway line joining the railway of the Becca was constructed in 1900, putting it therefore in communication with North Transjordan and Syria. However, at present this railway line is not used.

Acaba is situated near the spot where, at the time of King Salomon, the Jews had their most important harbour, that is near Elath.

Elath (Grogli Alyva) called Aelana by the Romans was famous and rich also under the Roman domination.

The Arabian conquest destroyed this important harbour but its name remained.

Later on it passed together with Egypt under the domination of Turkey.

Under Mohammed Ali, the great Pasha of Egypt Acaba belonged to Egypt again, but later on the Turks took it back again.

After the last war Acaba was incorporated to the independent realm of Higas, but after the agreement with the British Minister Sir Gilbert Clayton, Acaba became a part of the Transjordan.

On the 17 November 1869 was inaugurated the new communication line through the sea which joined the West and the East

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It is a very important communication line which cuts the piece of land between Port Said and Suez, and after so many centuries has again rendered the Red Sea accessible for Europe. Besides it has changed from north to south the natural direction of the transit line which was from west to east. The Red Sea became therefore a very important communication line between Europe and the East. It is the communication line with India, England's glory, prestige and chief preoccupation.

As soon as the building of this canal had been rendered possible by the Italian Negrelli, began the disputes which have done so much harm to simple people and to whole nations.

Its building caused the death of 40,000 men, many nations fought for its possession, and one nation, Egypt, has lost its freedom.

The acclamations which have accompanied in November 1869 the ships of all nationalities passing for the first time through the canal, signed the starting of a very serious problem influencing the politics of the greatest nations of the world.

The problem was particularly important for England which saw deviated the communication line to India from the "Cape di Buona Speranza" to the Mediterranean Sea.

However, it must be said that England has foreseen the great importance of the problem caused by the opening of the new communication line, and has done its best to avoid the cutting of the isthmus of Suez.

The partisans of the famous "scuola del Capo" were always against this radical deviation of the old Imperial communication line to India.

But the English company "Peninsular Company" took care of the traffic between England and Alexandria, while two other companies the "East India Steam Navigation Company" and the "Eastern Steam Navigation" continued from Suez to India.

The trans-shipment from Alexandria to Suez was effectuated by another English society "the Egyptian Transit Company".

Therefore, a long time before the building of the canal of Suez England took for its own exclusive use the Mediterranean communication line to India.

The international problem caused by the building of the canal, and especially that of freedom of passage for every vessel, have several times been resolved and sanctioned by the international right.

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A first agreement was taken on the 29 October 1858 when all the maritime powers stated that the canal of Suez has to be open always and left free for the international traffic also in war time.

All the States which signed the agreement promised to guarantee the freedom of the canal and to renounce to a blockade even in case of war..

Exactly 50 years later, in 1908 this fundamental convention was confirmed by the italo-english agreement.

We all know how England has respected said agreement.

Since the opening of the canal England began to fear the control of other nations, and did its best in order to make it enter in the sphere of its empire.

The consequent mediterranean and Egyptian politics is well known.

We also know very well that England has always tried to convert the two shores of the Red Sea in two dikes protecting the new communication line.

Insistently and inexorably, on the coast and inside the country, England aroused rivalities, awaking jealousy and fanaticism, destroying every autarkic value or force, exasperating the separatist elements in order to protect the imperial communication line to India.

The old conservative England which thinks that the whole world was created for its welfare, doesn't care if such politics damages the nature, the tendencies of the nations having their interests in the Red Sea and not in India.

What does England care if through this canal must transit every year besides the 3000 English ships, 2000 Italian and 500 German ships and if this communication is of vital importance for Italy and Germany when its only wish is to maintain a sort of strategic equilibrium, and take the canal for its own exclusive use ignoring the rights of other nations.

We mentioned the english politics in respect of the canal of Suez and the communication line to India because also the question of Arabia is a consequence of such politics.

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The position of Acaba is strategically very important as it would be the joining point of England's position in the Mediterranean and in the Red sea in case the communication line through the canal should be interrupted.

Since England exercises a mandat on Transjordan she has constructed a road going from Acab to Maan which is to day the extreme point of the Hoggies railway line. Therefore, through Maan is opened the communication line to the English harbours of Giarfa and Qaifa.

The construction of a second communication line between Acaba and the Mediterranean sea is also contemplated.. That is to say the construction of a road beginning at Gaza and going through the lowland of Uadi el Haraba to the coast of the Red sea. Owing to this second communication line the importance of Acaba would increase as Safa city is the extreme point of the two roads joining the Mediterranean and the Red sea, and has the only natural harbour of this part of the east coast.

Sometimes people speak about a canal of Acaba, that is, a new communication line through the sea going parallelly with the canal of Suez and joining Gaza with Acaba.

However, we don't believe it as a second canal would diminish the financial value of the canal of Suez which is of such importance for England, and would cost of lot of money, and also because Acaba is already completely dominated by England.

It was during the last war that England began to realise the importance of Acaba awaiting a favourable occasion.

Colonel Lawrence used it as a gathering centre for the arabian rebels, starting there his famous march through Transjordan towards Palestine in order to defeat the Turkish army.

After the last war Acaba became a subject of discussion

Ibn Saud wished to have Acaba because of its harbour and because its important position would render possible an alliance between him and the northern Arabian nations Siria and Irak, and the formation of an Arabian confederation.

Although Ibn Saud was in 1926 the master of Acaba, England succeeded in dominating him

As at the moment England couldn't tolerate Ibn Saud's growing power and his possession of such an important strategic point menacing the British interest between the Mediterranean sea and the Persian gulf, she entered the field in a rough and threatening manner.

Ibn Saud recognising his inferiority, retired his troops.

They came to an agreement after which the frontier was moved to 15 Km. south from Acaba.

Ibn Saud has been obliged to submit to the British tyranny but he still continues to claim Acaba and the region behind south Transjordan.

At present 4 nations, Arabia "Saudite", Transjordan, Palestine and Egypt, are interested in this important point while England is acting secretly for her own interest.

Why did England take away Acaba from Arabia Saudia in order to give it to Transgiordania? And what means for England this extraordinary state organisation of Transgiordania representing one of the most genial British improvisation having a typical "societario" character in the sphere of the empire.

Previously Transgiordania was under the mandat of Palestine. The Jews have claimed for a long time the incorporation of this region to the sphere of their colonisation.

But such a claim was not convenient for England which wanted this region to be an intermediary state between Palestine which is a more civilised country, and Central Arabia populated by warlike wandering tribes.

In order to realize such plan it was necessary to separate Transgiordania from Palestine, and with a typically British indifference, without bothering about the character and the limitations of the mandat.

In 1921, taking advantage of a conflict between Feisal and France, and in order to create an Arabian State in Damasco, England stopped on the road to Damasco Habballah who was coming in the help of his brother Feisal convincing him to join her for the creation of a state on the other side of the Giordano and appointing him administrator under the British control.

In 1923 England offered to appoint him Emiro declaring that she was ready to recognise the independence of this country until it wouldn't go beyond the sphere of her imperial and international responsibilities.

Owing to the British power and to the "sterlings" Habballah accepted with enthusiasm becoming therefore a real Arabian Chief commanded by England.

Five years later England achieved her plan concluding an agreement with Transgiordania and said agreement clearly shows the way she understands the freedom of this country.

England's influence is so strong and complete that independent Transjordan became a real British protectorate. As the English affairs follow her politics, in 1939, ~~because~~ a change brought to the first agreement, England charged on Transjordan most part of the expenses for the oriental part of the canal of Suez.

This is sufficient to show England's anti-Arabian politics and to explain the assignement of the region of Acaba to her faithful vassal.

Although Emiro Abdallah comes from a very old and rich family of masters, he can't do anything without England's advice, and is known to be a perfect instrument in her hands.

However, England hasn't excluded Arabia Saudita from its designs.

Ibn Saud, who since the end of the last century has conquered first Neggias, then the interior of Araby, and at last Neggiaz, was at first surveyed, then hindered, and in 1926 officially recognised by England which gave him also subsidies.

Arabia Saudita remained in this way under the British influence.

Although Ibn Saud avoided to enter in conflict with the British empire, London and El Riad don't agree very much one with another.

It cannot be forget that England prevented IbnSaud's entrance in the Arabian league of the north, and forced him to leave Acaba, a town he had already conquered.

England offered him money, arms, friendships, and hindered him only when he attempted to go northwards and enter in the zone of British interests.

Ibn Saud was authorised to arrive until the point where was the communication road to India.

As he knew the implacable will of the British empire he stopped although being convinced he was right in this case as in the question of Acaba.

From 1926 to 1930 five Anglo-Arabian agreements were stipulated in order to limit Ibn Saud's spreading towards north and four of them are real frontier agreements.

In spite of all the agreements Ibn Saud signed with many reservations regarding the absurd frontier of the north, the question of Acaba is still open.

The whole Arabian world is therefore awaiting a natural solution based on the ethical construction of the Islam and on the unitarian characteristics of the regions with the exclusion of all the foreign elements tending to hinder their equilibrium.

We have reasons to hope that all these questions will find soon their natural solution.

/S/ Giuseppe Togni.

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