

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

785016

ACC - Italy

10000/105/81

2178

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1007.4 - Miscellaneous
March - June 1944

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File

U. S. SECRET
OUTSIDE SECRET

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ADMIN
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JUN 09 1946B

SECRET
operational PRIORITY
ACG REAR
ACG 5th ARMY

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1944
REAR HQ

URGENT 1200Z 10 JUN 46
FOR CAS
FLYBERRY/REAR AND REAR FROM CINCAS SIGNED MESSAGE AS TO ORDER PARTY TO RETURN
FORWORTH TO ACG REAR TO REPORT IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL TO VICTOR PETER ARMY
SECTION

AUTHENTICATED
Shiocka
R.J. SHIOCKA
CWO, USA
Asst Adj

DISSEMINATION:

- 1 - Adj File
- 1 - Files
- 1 - Adj Main
- 1 - HQ
- 1 - Admin

U. S. SECRET
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3158

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Public Safety Sub. Commission

9. June 44.

Dear Lord Stansgate.

In view of the circumstances
which have arisen, I can do nothing less than
submit to you the attached report which I hope
you will find self-explanatory. I also
enclose a copy for you is forwarded to the Executive
Commission.

I am deeply disturbed at these
events and would appreciate an early opportunity
to see you.

Algonquin

Test 1 under for 3157

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

ACC/14018/9/PS

10 June 1944

SUBJECT : Visit of Col. Kirk, Capt. Mastroianni,
Gen. Pieche (CC.RR) and Capt. Franci
(CC.RR) to Rome.

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Section.

1. As I think you are already aware, several months ago Gen. Pieche was given permission to visit Rome by Maj.General Johnson (U.S.A.) and Brigadier-General Hume (U.S.A.) on the understanding that he went not officially, but in a private capacity to visit his family. Passes were issued by Lt.Col. Pollock, Public Safety, City Sub-Region, for General Pieche, Capt. Franci and two drivers.

2. Naturally, since he has been very worried about the safety of his family, Gen. Pieche was very anxious to proceed as soon as the occupation of Rome by the Allies was announced.

However, I explained to him that subsequent to his pass having been issued, the C-in-C himself had forbidden any person to travel to Rome without special permission. In the meantime Gen. Pieche received news both from Brig. Lush and myself that his family in Rome were safe and well.

3. In order to assist the General, I cabled to Lt.Col. Pollock asking whether permission was still available, so far as he was concerned, for this visit to take place. No reply yet received. I also told Gen. Pieche that if final approval was given, he must be accompanied by Capt. Mastroianni of this Sub-Commission who would escort him. Later I received a telephone call from Brig. Lush whilst Gen. Pieche was still with me. The Brigadier explained that for the time being, pending reference to the Chief Commissioner, neither Capt. Mastroianni nor Gen. Pieche should proceed to Rome.

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4. I explained the position to these officers and gave them very clearly to understand that, until the matter had been approved by the Chief Commissioner, they must under no circumstances

.....proceed/

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proceed to Rome. In order that there should be no misunderstanding I repeated this firm decision in the clearest possible language. This interview took place in this office on 6 June.

5. About 1000 hours on 9 June 44 I telephoned the CC.RR Headquarters in order to discuss an urgent matter. After considerable delay I was informed that Gen. Picche, Col. Kirk, Capt. Mastroianni and Capt. Franci had all left the HQ that morning by car, destination unknown. I was unable to deal with the matter I wished to arrange, since I was informed that there was no-one else available.

6. At 2.30 p.m. on 9 June 44 S.E. Solimene, Director of Public Safety, Ministry of the Interior, discussed various matters with Lt.Col. Wilcox and finally asked permission for an official of the Ministry to go to Rome to preserve Public Safety records. Lt.Col. Wilcox told him that no Italian officials were at present allowed to enter Rome, but that Public Safety officials would be given permission as soon as possible. Shortly afterwards, Col. Spicer of the Interior Sub-Commission informed me that S.E. Solimene had approached him for permission to enter Rome and had informed him that Gen. Picche of the Carabinieri had already gone to Rome.

On learning this I asked Col. Meaney if he knew the whereabouts of Gen. Picche or Capt. Mastroianni. Col. Meaney said he did not. Col. Meaney said that Col. Kirk returned to his quarters in Vietri in the evening of 8 June and sent for Capt. Mastroianni.

7. About 4 p.m. I telephoned the CC.RR HQ but was unable to find any officer who had any knowledge of the whereabouts of Gen. Picche. I gave orders that the most senior officer at CC.RR HQ must report to me at once.

Shortly afterwards Col. de Vita reported to me that he was the officer then in charge of the CC.RR HQ. I asked him a number of questions on urgent matters now under discussion with Gen. Picche but he had no knowledge of any of them. Col. de Vita then said that the officer in charge in the absence of Gen. Picche was Col. Della Chiesa, Chief of Staff, but that he had left the office after lunch and had not returned. I gave orders that Col. Della Chiesa was to report to me at once.

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8. Shortly afterwards Lt.Col. Barone, officer in charge of the Salerno Group of CC.RR called and asked for permission for Lt.Col. Meoli (Naples Legion CC.RR) to go to Rome to pay CC.RR. When I asked him why this request had not been made through Gen. Picche he could give no satisfactory reply.

9. At 6 p.m. 9 June 44 Lieut. Lafragola, Aide to General Moricca, General Commanding the Royal Guardia di Finanza, called and applied for permission to visit Rome. Lieut. Lafragola informed me that General Picche of the CC.RR had already gone to Rome and asked for a similar privilege for General Moricca. I explained that such permission could not be given at present.

10. At 6.30 P.M. 9 June 44 Col. Della Chiesa, Chief of Staff CC.RR reported to me. He said he believed that Gen. Picche might have gone to Rome. After questioning he stated that on 8 June 44 Col. Kirk invited Gen. Picche to accompany him to Rome. Early on the morning of 9 June 44 Col. Kirk, Capt. Mastroianni, Gen. Picche and Capt. Franci left Cava in Col. Kirk's car and went off towards Naples. Gen. Picche told Col. Della Chiesa that if he did not return the same afternoon it would mean he had gone to Rome and would not return for two days.

11. I discussed with Col. Della Chiesa the matter of payment of the CC.RR in Rome and found that he was quite unaware of the provisions made by Gen. Picche. I told him also that I was dissatisfied with the arrangements which had been made at his HQ that day, since from 10 until 1830 hours, I had been trying unsuccessfully to find someone to deal with. On the morning of 10 June, Col. Della Chiesa brought me a letter of explanation (translation attached).

12. It appears that Col. Kirk has arranged and approved this visit to Rome, which is in direct contravention with the personal orders which I received from the Executive Commissioner. Furthermore, Col. Kirk by his action in doing so before he reported his return to duty and by making all arrangements without so much as the slightest intimation to me of his intention, has placed me in a most embarrassing situation. The orders which I gave both to Gen. Picche and Capt. Mastroianni have been directly disobeyed, presumably on his authority. I must request that both these matters be fully cleared so that the officers both of this Sub-Commission and of the Carabinieri will appreciate that my orders to them are not to be subject to such peremptory and unjustified disregard. Since he left his office on 18 June last, I have had no word of any kind from Colonel Kirk.Further/

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Further by taking away Capt. Mastrolanni, my liaison officer at CC.RR HQ, without any reference to me for a period apparently of several days, Col. Kirk has impeded the operation and efficiency of this Sub-Commission.

13. I consider also that Gen. Piche has left his post without having made any proper arrangements for his responsibilities to be discharged in his absence and that this is a matter for which he should be most severely reproved. Such lack of professional standards on his part, having regard to his position is, I consider, deplorable. His personal interests to bring back his family to Salerno have apparently outweighed his obligation of duty, since beyond all doubt he has gone to Rome for domestic purposes only, a privilege which has been firmly denied to all others.

14. On the morning of 9 June I received another indication of Gen. Piche's selfishness. Capt. Franci his aide was to have represented him at an Allied Court of Enquiry regarding the shooting of Canadian soldiers by Carabinieri. After much trouble this Sub-Commission arranged for such an enquiry as an alternative to what might have been an unjustified prosecution for murder of the Carabinieri concerned. Capt. Franci was appraised of all the facts and has read the files on this episode so that he could represent the interests of his Army. Instead, his General has taken him to Rome, where he is not really required, and has assigned this most important duty to another officer who has no knowledge of the facts involved. After considerable personal effort I secured for the first time this privilege of CC.RR representation upon an Allied Court of Enquiry which Gen Piche has apparently discarded as being of little concern, merely to have the services of his aide on an entirely personal enterprise.

15. I request, therefore, that such action as is considered necessary be taken and also that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Executive Commissioner by way of explanation of my apparent failure to carry out his order.

A. E. Young

A.E. YOUNG,
Colonel,

Deputy Chief Public Safety Sub-Commission.

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CC.RR. COMMAND IN LIBERATED ITALY

SUBJECT : Memorandum

9 June 44

TO : Col. Young, Public Safety Sub-Commission

S.E. Picche on the afternoon of 8 June received Col. Kirk with whom he discussed various matters of which I do not know the subject.

This morning at 10 hours Col. Kirk came to pick up in his car, Gen. Picche and Capt. Mastroianni and Capt. Franci. Before leaving S.E. told me only, as Chief of Staff and his substitute, that he was going towards Naples and that if he did not return before evening it was to be understood that he was going to Rome, in any case he would return Sunday or Monday. For this reason the other officers were not informed.

I was in the office from 8 hrs until 14 hrs during this time I did not receive any telephone call from this Sub-Commission. I would like to make note that the telephone of the interpreter's office and the communicating officer is on a direct wire with the telephone operator of Cava dei Tirreni, the number is 68. These two officers were absent therefore no-one could answer. In order to get in communication with the other officers if this Army Command the number is 70 and 71. Without this call the other offices do not know what calls have not been answered.

It has been ascertained that no telephone call has been made by this Sub-Commission through the telephone operator of the Command.

At 1645 hrs when I returned to the office Mag. Ruggeri told me of your request to have the senior officer go to your office. Col. De Vita who was the senior officer here at that moment, is in charge of investigation therefore he could not possibly know anything on the subjects regarding this Sub-Commission. I went to Hotel Vittoria in Cava where Col. De Vita told me Col. Young would be found.

Regarding Lt.Col. Meoli I can not give precise particulars, it is a fact that he has been 'called in' following that matter already known to this Sub-Commission and that at this Command it does not result that he should go to Rome to pay the CC.RR.

It is positive in any case that the administration of the CC.RR. is the legions' duty and in this case the legion of Naples, consequently the legion's work on their own initiative on all matters regarding the administration of their dependents.

I assure you that all officers' requests for trips to Rome will in future be made to this Sub-Commission through this Command.

Chief of Staff,
COL. ROMANO DELLA CHIESA.

P.S. L. Commission

9 June 44.

Dear Lord Hensgale,

Thank you so much for sending
me your recommendation as the Chief
Commissioner on the matter which I have
raised with you. I have taken
the liberty of retaining a copy and
trust that you will have no objection.

I am rather troubled about
paras. 3 and 4 of your letter.

In the first case I regret that you
have indicated that I have ~~31~~ ³¹ ~~11~~ ¹¹
concern with the executive control of

public safety. I have certainly
tried to maintain me and would with
great respect propose embodying the
officer's view as your own.

If all the executive control is to be
exercised by the RC and N.Y. District,
I cannot see what will remain to be
done here, since in my judgment it
would not require a full time job
for one officer.

In the latter case I am most
sorry if you have interpreted my
proposals as signifying that I feel it
realize the necessity to maintain the

close contact with other Admin. Sub.
Commissions. I consider such a
relationship a 'sine qua non' and
have never held any other view than
this.

I would request that, if the Chief
Commissioner is not persuaded by my
argument, that he will give me the
opportunity to express my views to him
personally, since I feel so strongly
about it.

It is a matter of much personal regret
that I have to find myself in such
disagreement ^{with you} and cannot but
express my sincere appreciation of the

great country go! have shown me
in dealing with it.

Allyang.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AFC 394
Administrative Section

ACC/14025/3/PS

8 June 1944

SUBJECT: Administrative Position of Public Safety Sub-Comm.
TO : Chief Commissioner.

- 1 As Col. Young desires it I forward to you his letter to me (ACC/14025/3/PS).
- 2 The Organisation of HQ laid down by Exec Memo Ob of 31 Jan) paras 5, 7, and 8) is that Admin and Econ Sections are responsible to you for the formulating of policy and RCMG Section as OC Regions issues to them the orders for carrying out that policy.
- 3 Col. Young misconceives the functions of the Public Safety Sub-Commission. As a professional policeman he is so imbued with the spirit of the executive side of maintaining order that he is inclined to regard matters from the point of view of the Commissioner of Police rather than, as he should, from that of the Home Secretary. He therefore wants to get closer to the executive control with which he is familiar but with which he is not now directly concerned and which is properly the function of RCMG.
- 4 He fails to recognise fully the importance of the close contacts which he should maintain with other Admin Sub-Commissions such as Legal, Interior, Public Health and with the Italian Ministries if he is to be able to advise on policy.
- 5 Merger of the Security Branch within the Public Safety Sub-Commission if considered desirable presents no difficulties. In an exactly analogous manner the Medical Supply Branch located at Naples, its senior officer is responsible to the Director of Public Health at Salerno, and with the move to Rome even such slight inconvenience as there might be would disappear.
- 6 I therefore recommend that ^{Col Young} ~~his~~ proposal be disapproved as being contrary to the accepted theory of government and to the organisation (following that theory) which is laid down by you in the Exec Memorandum to which I have referred. 31.5

STANSGATE,
VP Admin Sec.

CONFIDENTIAL

NEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

8 June 44

ACC/14025/3/PS

SUBJECT : Administrative Position of Public Safety Sub-Comm.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

- 1 As Col Young desires it I forward to you his letter to me (ACC/14025/3/PS) of 28 May.
- 2 The Organisation of HQ laid down by Exec Mem 06 of 31 Jan (paras 5.7 and 8) is that Admin and Econ Sections are responsible to you for the formulating of policy and HQ & MI Section as OC Regions issues to them the orders for carrying out that policy.
- 3 Col Young misconceives the functions of the Public Safety Sub-Commission. As a professional policeman he is so imbued with the spirit of the executive side of maintaining order that he is too inclined to regard matters from the point of view of the Commissioner of Police rather than, as he should, as Home Secretary. He therefore wants to get closer to the executive control with which he is familiar but with which he is not now directly concerned and which is properly the function of HQ&MI.
- 4 In his professional career he has not had to be responsible for policy decisions so he has not the right outlook and fails to recognise the importance of the close contacts which he should maintain with other Admin Sub-Commissions such as Legal, Interior, Public Health etc and with the Italian Ministries if his mind is to be kept in the right "policy" atmosphere.
- 5 Col Young's tendency to regard the Senior Executive Officer as the ultimate head is shown by para 6 of his letter where he refers to the obtaining of his "approval" for his proposals and his frequent reference to "recommendations" to HQ&MI.
- 6 With regard to para 7 of his letter, if HQ&MI is dealing with technical matters which should be referred to his sub-Commission and I think that this does occur, the remedy is to stop that error, not to concur in it.
- 7 Mergers of the Security Branch within the Public Safety Sub-Commission if considered desirable presents no difficulties. In an exactly analogous manner the Medical Supply Branch is located at Naples, its senior officer is responsible to the Director of Public Health at Salerno, and with the move to Rome even such slight inconvenience as there might be would disappear.
- 8 The accepted theory of Government is that the Executive should be subordinate to the Legislature. Col Young's proposals are exactly the opposite.
- 9 I therefore recommend that his proposals be disapproved as being contrary to the accepted theory of government and to the organisation (following that theory) which is laid down by you in the Exec Memorandum to which I have referred.

WELLSGATE,
VP Admin Section.

- 28Q:
- 1 Col Young appears to misunderstand the functions of RCMG and the plan on which RCMG is organized. This is laid down in HM Ob of 31 Jan and paras 5.7 and 6 particularly refer. 10 See
 - 2 All legislative functions are vested in the Admin and Econ Secs. RCMG is vested in RCMG, which has no power to advise or initiate 'legislation'. (para 5).
 - 3 The function of RCMG (para 7) is to control the Regional organization and to this end the Regional Commissioners and their staffs are placed under the command of the Executive Commissioner for administration and discipline. This para emphasises the fact that the Chief Commissioner's policy is formed on advice tendered to him by the Econ and Admin Secs. RCMG is not included and it is not a policy forming body.
 - 4 It is provided (para 6) that orders shall be passed to Regions through their OC - the Executive Commissioner - which is in accordance with usual military custom. Any other course would cause the utmost confusion. This para also emphasises that it is the Chief Commissioner's orders formed on the advice of the Sub-Comms which RCMG passes on.
 - 5 The course proposed by Col Young is inappropriate, he proposes to place a policy forming body under the Executive designed to carry out the policy. It is equivalent from the Police point of view to placing the Home Office under the Chief Commissioner of Police and is the absolute reverse of accepted democratic theory which is that the Executive should be subordinated to the Legislature.
 - 6 Public Safety in the past has been in the habit of consulting RCMG on policy with which it is not and was never intended to be concerned. A system of dependence and consultation instead of acceptance of full responsibility for decisions has arisen.
 - 7 The origin of the trouble is what has been previously pointed out, that RCMG is handling matters with which it is not charged (see line 2 of para 7 of Col Young's letter). As Col Young cannot function efficiently under this faulty procedure he is making proposals to remove his jurisdiction.
 - 8 With reference to Col Young's list of actions it is not for him to recommend to RCMG that certain courses should be followed, it is for him to decide and for RCMG to issue the orders to carry out the policy. RCMG is entitled to be consulted when the policy may affect personnel e.g. requires the provision of special staff or a change of dispositions.
 - 9 There is no difficulty about the Security Branch at Naples being under Safety at Salerno. Medical Supplies at Naples is under Public Health at Salerno. Finance has a branch at Salerno, so has Industry.
 - 10 Most of Col Young's arguments are equally applicable as reasons for placing other Sub-Comms under RCMG.
 - 11 The proposal is contrary both to the accepted theory of government and to the policy laid down by the Chief Commissioner and should be disapproved.
 - 12 The following recommendations are made with a view to improving the position:

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6 Public Safety in the past has been in the habit of consulting RCMJ on policy with which it is not and was never intended to be concerned. A system of dependence and consultation instead of acceptance of full responsibility for decisions has arisen.

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10 Most of Col Young's arguments are equally applicable as reasons for placing other Sub-Comms under RCMJ.

11 The proposal is contrary both to the accepted theory of government and to the policy laid down by the Chief Commissioner and should be disapproved.

12 The following recommendations are made with a view to improving the position:

- a The present faulty staff procedure should be corrected. EM Ob prescribes sectional responsibilities on a logical and sound basis. RCMJ is acting outside the limits there laid down. (It is not a question of a "staff war". It is a vital matter, in fact causing considerable trouble.)
- b Col Young should cease consulting RCMJ on policy. He will not then find frequent consultation and correspondence necessary.
- c Sub-Comms should all be directed that they will not communicate directly with the Executive Commissioner. It is contrary to usual staff practice for them to do so. It is for them to make their recommendations to their own chief and for him to pass on his recommendation. In accordance with good staff practice their recommendation can take the form of a letter written to the Executive Commissioner for the VC's signature.

30 May 48

Handwritten signature

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HEAD HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Public Safety Sub-Commission

ACC/14025/3/PS

28 May 1944

SUBJECT : Administrative Position of Public
Safety Sub-Commission.

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Section.

1. During the past two months I have given consideration to the position of the Public Safety Sub-Commission in the Administrative Section.

I have been carefully observing the responsibilities and duties of this Sub-Commission and their function within the scope of the Administrative Section. As a result of this study and of the most considered judgment, I have come to the conclusion that the inclusion of the Public Safety Sub-Commission in the Administrative Section is inappropriate. The following are my reasons for this opinion.

2. Public Safety, as the term implies within the Commission, is almost entirely an executive function. It is much more occupied with the problems and responsibilities encountered in AMG control than with the Governmental and Italian Administrative machinery in the Italian Government Territory. Indeed, the efficiency of Italian Government Public Safety Administration depends in the first instance on the proper discharge of Public Safety responsibilities by AMG authorities and on the subsequent transfer by them of an efficiently working administration.

The progress of Public Safety in the military operation is consistent with the progress of the operation itself. In the initial phase, the greatest concentration of resources and direction is essential. As the development progresses so this concentration diminishes until, in the final stages, a nominal or skeleton control will be all that is required to ensure smooth operation. Such successful development depends on firm control from the start and upon ensuring that in the early stages,

I have been carefully observing the responsibilities and duties of this Sub-Commission and their function within the scope of the Administrative Section. As a result of this study and of the most considered judgment, I have come to the conclusion that the inclusion of the Public Safety Sub-Commission in the Administrative Section is inappropriate. The following are my reasons for this opinion.

2. Public Safety, as the term implies within the Commission, is almost entirely an executive function. It is much more occupied with the problems and responsibilities encountered in AMG control than with the Governmental and Italian Administrative machinery in the Italian Government Territory. Indeed, the efficiency of Italian Government Public Safety Administration depends in the first instance on the proper discharge of Public Safety responsibilities by AMG authorities and on the subsequent transfer by them of an efficiently working administration.

The progress of Public Safety in the military operation is consistent with the progress of the operation itself. In the initial phase, the greatest concentration of resources and direction is essential. As the development progresses so this concentration diminishes until, in the final stages, a nominal or skeleton control will be all that is required to ensure smooth operation. Such successful development depends on firm control from the start and upon ensuring that in the early stages, proper foundations are laid for future administration.

3. I believe therefore, that the centre of gravity of the Public Safety Sub-Commission should be placed much further forward than the scope of the Administrative Section conveniently permits. There is of course no doubt that it is essential that this Sub-Commission to maintain the closest co-ordination with the Italian Ministries concerned, but this necessity in proportion with its remaining duties is relatively small.

4. Public Safety administration on the Government or legislative level is bound sooner or later to become static. Once the policy has been adjusted, the machinery approved and the legislation enacted, the function of Public Safety becomes entirely executive. Public Safety with Politics is a bad mix and I believe that the further one can be separated from the other the

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Greater will be the prestige of both and by such a division, impartiality will become not only practised but apparent.

5. If a transfer of this Sub-Commission is to be made, a place must be found from which it will be in closer contact with the executive operation of affairs. I suggest that such a place exists in the RG & MY Section and that there are indeed many practical reasons why it should be so established.

6. At the present time as a matter of necessity, almost all of our work passes to the Executive Commissioner for his approval and authorisation. No policy or instruction can be transmitted to Regions except by this means and therefore consistently to originate such matters in another Section, merely to pass them on to an executive one, cannot be a justifiable procedure. As examples, I instance the following items which have been dealt with in this way in recent weeks:-

Date	Subject
5 Apr 44	Draft Executive Memorandum on Motor Vehicle Permits and Authorisation for Petroleum Products.
9 Apr 44	Draft for Executive Memorandum on Security Measures, Hotels and Boarding House Registers.
9 Apr 44	Letter dealing with policy of giving civil police agencies power of arrest of Allied troops.
23 May 44	Draft of General Order on Public Meetings with instructions to Regional Commissioners.
5 Apr 44	Letter proposing a scheme for the registration of civilian vehicles in use by the Allied Forces. Draft scheme submitted.
19 May 44	Comprehensive Report on Conference held at Rear HQ On Prison Accommodation.
22 May 44	Letter recommending Heavy Workers.

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5 Apr 44	- Letter proposing a scheme for the registration of civilian vehicles in use by the Allied Forces. Draft scheme submitted.
19 May 44	- Comprehensive Report on Conference held at Rear HQ On Prison Accommodation.
22 May 44	- Letter recommending Heavy Workers' Rations for civil police, firemen and prison guards.
20 Apr 44	- Letter attaching Draft of General Order on Control of Civilian Movement and draft letter of instruction for Regional Commissioners.
11 May 44	- Letter of instruction to Regional Commissioners on action taken re above by Italian Government.
13 May 44	- Draft instruction on the re-arming of Telephone and Telegraphic linesmen for issue to Regional Commissioners.
23 May 44	- Further points in support of draft of 13 May, in answer to queries raised.

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>
6 May 44	Recommendation that request be made to CG, AAI, for Order to be issued to troops asking for their co-operation and assistance to Civil Police.
7 May 44	Recommendation that a draft procedure regulating the transfer of officers and men of the CCHR and GCVF be forwarded to Regions for their information and compliance.
4 Apr 44	Recommendation that a letter being circulated by the CG, CCHR to CCHR Commands on relationship, liaison, etc, by CCHR and ACC, be circulated to Regions for their information.
6 May 44	Recommendation that letter be circulated to Regional Commissioners in Italian Government Territory on imposing Curfew to combat thefts from Military Stores.
18 May 44	Draft setting out plans made for CCHR Replacement Centre, for circulation to Regions.
13 Apr 44	Draft of Instructions for issue to Regions on Military Travel Authorisations.
20 May 44	Amended draft and letter of instruction to Regions on putting above into effect.
12 May 44	Letter on Mis-use of Petrol, with a draft directive to Regional Commissioners.

In addition constant communication with the Establishment Branch is necessary on the ever changing demand and supply of Public Safety Personnel.

This list is by no means exceptional since, as a matter of necessity, such subjects must be considered.

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- 6 May 44 - Recommendation that letter be circulated to Regions for their information.
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- 20 May 44 - Amended draft and letter of instruction to Regions on putting above into effect.
- 12 May 44 - Letter on Mis-use of Petrol, with a draft directive to Regional Commissioners.

In addition constant communication with the Establishment Branch is necessary on the ever changing demand and supply of Public Safety Personnel.

This list is by no means exceptional since, as a matter of necessity, such subjects must consistently pass to the RC & MG Section, week by week.

Such correspondence does not give an appreciation of the total communication necessary, since in addition 31.15 staff of this Sub-Commission are in daily contact by telephone and visits by them to the RC & MG Section are frequently essential.

7. From the aspect of the RC & MG Section the evidence is corroborative. Almost every day this Section deals with matters which ought to be the concern of this Sub-Commission. Under the present system I see no alternative to this being so. For reasons of urgency or convenience, or because of their relationship and intersection with other executive responsibilities, such Public Safety matters have to be dealt with apart from this Sub-Commission.

.....I/

If, however, this Sub-Commission was a component of the RC & NS Section it could attend to such items at the time and with proper regard to their relation with other matters.

8. If this transfer is effected it will be essential to maintain the present liaison with the Italian Ministries and with the Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza HQs. This can be accomplished by detailing a Public Safety Officer for duties in Salerno and by visits when necessary from Naples. Such a practice is already working satisfactorily in the Finance, Labour and Industry & Commerce Sub-Commissions. The amount of time spent in such consultation has in the past proved to be comparatively short and ~~and~~ averages considerably less than four hours in any one week.

9. Another advantage which would be consequent upon such a transfer is the merging of the Security Branch as a separate function of this Sub-Commission. All the members of the Security Branch are Public Safety Officers and I have always been of the opinion that this Branch ought to be part of the Public Safety Sub-Commission. It is essential that the Security Branch operates in Naples and therefore, whilst this Sub-Commission remains in Salerno fusion is not possible. There are also many practical reasons why the Security Branch could not function in the Administrative Section so that without the transfer of this Sub-Commission, such an amalgamation would not be possible.

10. The Security Branch is at present functioning without either a Director or Deputy Director and whilst I have continued to take an interest in its work, I am not able to give adequate supervision from Near HQ. Efforts have been made to obtain a new Director but having regard to the scarcity of qualified officers, the position is still vacant.

Under the aegis of Public Safety, the Security Branch would require no additional officers and I am confident that such a fusion would prove not only a more efficient arrangement, but an economy to the manpower of both.

11. I appreciate that the proposal I am now putting forward has already been considered. I am not aware of

49 /
144 /

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Under the aegis of Public Safety, the Security Branch would require no additional officers and I am confident that such a fusion would prove not only a more efficient arrangement, but an economy to the manpower of both.

11. I appreciate that the proposal I am now putting forward has already been considered. I am not aware of reasons which were previously given or of the general conclusions which were reached. In fact two months ago I was myself of the opinion that Public Safety was satisfactorily administered within the Administrative Section. In 31 August of practical experience however, I am convinced that in the interests of efficiency a transfer should be made.

12. In conclusion, I want to emphasise my confidence in this proposal, in which I am prepared not only to take full personal responsibility for the future of Public Safety, but also as the senior British Police Officer in this theatre, I consider it nothing less than my duty, to give this strong technical recommendation to the Chief Commissioner.

.....I/

.....Commissioner/

- 5 -

I request therefore, that further consideration be given to the transfer of the Public Safety Sub-Commission from the Administrative to the RC & MC Section.

Albury

A.E. YOUNG,

Colonel,

Deputy Chief Public Safety Sub-Comm.

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

785016

A.E. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief Public Safety Sub-Comm.

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COMPOSIZIONE DEL CABINETTO BERGOMI

(Decreti Longobensuoli di giugno 1944)

- Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri
Primo Ministro Segretario di Stato.
Ministro Segretario di Stato per l'Interno e Ministro Segretario di Stato
ad interio per gli Affari Esteri.
- Prof. Acc. Ippolito BERGOMI Lib. Dem.
- Ministri Segretari di Stato senza portafoglio:
- Dr. Alberto GIAMCA Att.
- Sen. Benvenuto GUGLIELMO Att.
- Dr. Alcide DE GASPERI Chiod. Dem.
- Acc. Benvenuto RUINI Lib. Dem.
- Dr. Giuseppe SARAGAT Sin.
- Sen. Carlo SPERDUTI Lib.
- Dr. Palmiro Togliatti Com.
- Ministro Segretario di Stato di Grazia e Giustizia:
- Acc. Roberto TUPINI Chiod. Dem.
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per le Finanze:
- Dr. Stefano SILIANTINI Sin. Ind.
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per il Tesoro:
- Acc. Marcello SOLZANI Lib.
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Guerra:
- Sen. Conte Alessandro CASATI Lib.
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Marina:
- Acc. Raffaele DE CRISTOFARO —
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Aeronautica:
- Sen. Pietro PASCARINI —
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Pubblica Istruzione:
- Prof. Guido DE Ruggiero Att.
- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Agricoltura e Foreste:
- Acc. Fausto GULLO Com.

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- Ministro Segretario di Stato di Grazia e Giustizia:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per le Finanze:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per il Tesoro:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Guerra:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Marina:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Aeronautica:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Pubblica Istruzione:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Agricoltura e Foreste:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per le Commissioni:

- Ministro Segretario di Stato per la Industria, Commercio e Lavoro:

lavori Pubblici

- Sottosegretario di Stato alla Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri:

- Sottosegretario di Stato per gli Affari Esteri:

- Dr. Antonio Riboldi
- Dr. Giuseppe Saragat
- Gen. Conte Carlo Spivada
- Dr. Pietro Togliatti

- App. Umberto Terrini

- Dr. Stefano Sturlanti

- App. Marcello Soleri

- Gen. Conte Alessandro Casati

- App. Raffaele De Curyan

- Gen. Pietro Piacentini

- Prof. Guido De Ruggiero

- App. Eusto Guilo

- App. Francesco Chelidze

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- Prof. Giovanni Spicchi

- Avv. Pietro Mancini

- App. Sergio Fucalora

- March. Dr. Giovanni Visconti
Vigosta

- Sottosegretario di Stato per gli Affari Esteri (Italiani all'estero):

- Dr. Renato BONELLI

Lib.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Stampa e la Informazione:

- Avv. Giuseppe SPATOLLO

Chr. Sm.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per l'Interni:

- Sig. Emilio GAMBETTI

Soc.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Giustizia e Giustizia:

- Arch. avv. Carlo SACCA

Lib. Dem.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per le Finanze:

- Prof. Mario PIZZALI

Comm.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per il Tesoro:

- Avv. Antonio MARS

Lib. Dem.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Guerra:

- Avv. Carlo PIZZINO

Comm.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Marina:

- Avv. Antonio RASINI

Lib.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Marina Mercantile:

- Sig. Angelo GORI

Soc.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Aeronautica:

- Sig. Carlo SCIACCA

Lib. Dem.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Pubblica Istruzione:

- Dr. Bernardo RATTANILLA

Chr. Dem.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per i Lavori Pubblici:

- Avv. Giuseppe BRUNO

Avv.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Agricoltura e Foreste:

- Prof. Gino BRONDI

Lib.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per le Conclusioni:

- Avv. Angelo Raffaele ISAVELLO

Chr. Dem.

- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Finanza: *Comm.*
- Prof. Mario PISANELLI
- Sottosegretario di Stato per il Tesoro: *Lab. Dem.*
- Avv. Antonio MARELLI
- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Guerra: *Comm.*
- Avv. Mario PALLINO
12.12.1944. Com. Giustizia Verde
- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Marina: *Asl.*
- Avv. Antonio MARINELLI
- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Marina Mercantile: *Soc.*
- Sig. Angelo CORRI
- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Aeronautica: *Lab. Dem.*
- Sig. Carlo SCIALOJA
- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Pubblica Istruzione: *Lab. Dem.*
- Dr. Bernardo MATTARELLA
- Sottosegretario di Stato per i Lavori Pubblici: *Asl.*
- Avv. Giuseppe RIVERO
- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Agricoltura e Foreste: *Lib.*
- Prof. Gino BERNINI
- Sottosegretario di Stato per le Comunicazioni: *Club Dem.*
- Avv. Angelo RUFFOLO
- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Industria, Commercio e Lavoro (Industria e Commercio): *Comm.*
- Dr. Guido SOLI
31.1.44
- Sottosegretario di Stato per la Industria, Commercio e Lavoro (Lavoro): *Soc.*
- Sig. Luciano COSTA

CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

n.2/293 di prot.
Lg/Ml

Salerno li 7 Giugno 1944

Ill.mo Sig.

VISCONTE STANSGATE

Vice Presidente della Sez.Amm. A.C.C.

S A L E R N O

Mi fa oio premura di informarLa che, a causa della situazione politica, S.E. il Ministro Palmiro Togliatti non potrà essere domani a Salerno e che pertanto egli é costretto a rinunciare al piacere di avere un abbocamento con Lei in tale giorno.

Sarà mia cura sollecitarLe un nuovo appuntamento appena possibile.

Gradisca i miei più distinti saluti



IL SEGRETARIO PARTICOLARE
DEL MINISTRO PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

(On. Guido Molinelli)

Guido Molinelli

Translation EV.

B A D O G L I O , never !

The dictatorial Government of the Committee of National liberation, the Government of the ex-fascist Bonomi, assisted by the ex-fascist Pietro Nenni is about to collapse.

A Government of national union, presided by Orlando, is anticipated, that is well. - Italy wishes the suppression of the fascist dictatorship within the six parties; Italy wants the national union for the war and reconstruction, and as for Orlando, he seems the only man possible for the moment.-

But together with the prospect Orlando, also the problem of the arrogant and dangerous Badoglio is appearing.-

Now, well understood:- Badoglio should not be tolerated by the Italians.-

If it is true, that the English are those, who desire him, the English must understand, that Italy does'nt wish to hear from the "maresciallo of Disasters".- The English would make a mistake to impose him, because with Badoglio the confusion and the political discord of the Country would increase.-

Totally a Government of Force? . . . Military dictatorship! It is not necessary!-

A Government of national union is sufficient, headed by an honest, expert and esteemed man.- A Government of the dictatorial type held by a reactionary weather-beaten and imprudent soldier as Badoglio, would augment the political disease of the country, would belie the democracy of the Allies and would not lead to any constructive action.- It is not excluded, that it would cause a dangerous situation for the Anglo-American troops. . . . The Italians are tired, discouraged, discontent, hungry and the hunger under the "ferula" is a bad adviser!

Badoglio, Marchese of Caporetto, ex-fascist ambassador in Brazil, ex-fascist Governor of Libya, ex-fascist Duca of Addis-Abeba.- He is the man of Mussolini, the "instrument of the false, ruinous fascist Imperialism. He is the chief of the fascist Staff, who has prepared the fascist war of Spain, Greece and France.-

He is the Man, who on 24th of July was not able to take advantage of the moment, the Man who escaped on 8th of September, leaving Rome to the Germans. - He should not be a governmental representative, but he should appear before the Commission for illegal gains and before the Commission for apuration.

ATTENTION MISTER STONE!

Preliminary List of English-speaking
Members of Italian Govt.

English

Corte Spinga

Prunas

De Corten

Carracciola

Sansonetti (a little)

Fano (a very little)

+ Innocenti (Capo di Galinetto)

other names of French-speakers will follow.

R-B.

785016

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

19 May 1944.

Press release - Immediate.

The 12th meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Naples on Friday, May 19. Sir Noel Charles, the British Representative, was in the Chair.

The representatives of the five other Allied Nations attending the meeting were:-

Couve de Murville	...	French Committee of National Liberation
George Kapsambelis	...	Greece
Alexandre Bogomolov	...	Soviet Union
Alexander Kirk	...	United States
Miha Krek	...	Yugo-slavia

The Council discussed various problems of a political, administrative and economic nature. The Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, attended the meeting and informed the Council of current events in Italy.

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

785016

MIKHAIL KOSTYLEV

EXPERT DE LA RECONSTRUCTION PRESIDENTIELLE DE L'URSS
ET CHARGÉ CONSULATIF POUR LES AFFAIRES ITALIENNES
CONSEILLER DE L'AMBAassade

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

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Alexandre Begemelon
Représentation Consulaire à Alger
Ambassadeur Extraordinaire
et Consulaire de l'U.R.S.S.

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

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COMM. DOTTE SIMONE NAITANA
VICE PREFETTO

huono

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

785016

de Nicola

Con Solidarietà Humana

Controllanti - Proteggi Bambini

Health

Money, to family

Kel. History Sprague with Kalia
 (1) FO M.I. +
 Chronology table

(2) Language & Phonetics - details

(3) Place Contact - information
 independent

(4) Administrative Aff.
 drawing of the job card
 (checklist)

(5) Travel

Acc

man

meeting

Report & Minutes - by Sub Committee

Call on members

3 Special friendship
for later use

strong in expression

from Hebei Province
for other Victims
leading up to foreign

(5) ^{done} travel. Italy. Sardinia Ischia
Spain. Benice.

To do . Tito + Yugoslavs

785016

PUBLIC RELATIONS SECTION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

24 April 1944.

Press release - Immediate.

Ten United Nations Missions are attached to the
Interness and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission of the
Allied Control Commission.

The representatives are:

Belgian - M Georges Carlier
Czechoslovak - Colonel Karel Svoboda
Partisan-Yugoslav - Colonel Popovitch Milentite
Royal Yugoslav - Lt Col Zivojin Badojicic
Polish - Major-General Juliusz Kleeberg
Royal Dutch - M Duse Gerrit Ediard Middelburg
Royal Greek - Commander Jari Melissinos
Royal Norwegian - Colonel Thomas Hartvig
Gulliksen
Russian - Major-General Josif Sudakov

There is no French representative at present.

Sr Clifford Heathert Smith

Consul General in the

Stateless

Advisory Council

WB

2126

(Excerpt from IL CORRENTI dated 22 April 44)

NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT FORMED BY RADOGLIO ON 21 APRIL 44.

PRIME MINISTER (Head of the Government)

✓ Marshall Pietro RADOGLIO *NR*

MINISTERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

✗ Benedetto CROCE (Liberale) *NR*

✗ Carlo SPORZA) *NR* *2/6*
Democrazia cristiana

✗ Giulio ROGLINO) *NR* *2/6*
Partito d'Azione

✗ Palmiro TOLLIATTI (Communists) *NR* *2/6*

✗ Pietro MANCINI (Socialists)

FOREIGN MINISTER

Marshall Pietro RADOGLIO *NR*

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

Salvatore ALDISIO (Democrazia cristiana) *NR*

Under Secretaries

Avv. Nicolo SALENTO (socialista)

Filippo CARACCIOLO (Partito d'Azione) *NR*

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Prof. Vincenzo ARANGIO RUIZ (liberale) *NR* *5*

Under Secretary

Avv Nicolo LOMBARDI (Democrazia del Lavoro)

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Alberto TARCHIANI (Partito d'Azione)

Under Secretary

Avv. Adolfo CILIENTO (Democrazia del Lavoro)

under 2/11/53
Palmiro TOLUZZI (Comuniste)

Pietro MANCINI (Socialista)

FOREIGN MINISTER

MB
Marshall Pietro RADOGLIO

MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

MB
Salvatore ALDISIO (Democrazia cristiana)

Under Secretary

Avv. Nicola SALERNO (socialista)

MB
Filippo CARACCIULO (Partito d'Azione)

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

MB
Prof. Vincenzo Arancio RUZZI (liberale)

Under Secretary

Avv. Nicola LOMBARDI (Democrazia del Lavoro)

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Alberto TARCHIANI (Partito d'Azione)

Under Secretary

Avv. Adolfo CILENTO (Democrazia del Lavoro)

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Avv. Fausto GULLO (comunista)

Under Secretary

Mario BERGAMI

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Avv. Attilio DI NAPOLI (socialista)

Under Secretary

Pen Office
Prof. Francesco SANSCHETTI (Democrazia Cristiana)

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(continued)

MINISTER OF FINANCE

Quinto Quintieri

Under Secretary

Prof. Antonio PRESENTI (communists)

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Avv. Francesco CERABON (Democrazia del Lavoro)

Under Secretaries

Lug. Mario PANO

Gen. DI RAIMONDO

MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Prof. Adolfo OMIDIO (Partito d'Azione)

Under Secretary

Avv. Angelo Raffaele JERVOLINO (Democrazia Cristiana)

MINISTER OF WAR

Gen. Taddeo ORLANDO

Under Secretary

Avv. Mario PALERMO (communists)

MINISTER OF THE MARINE

Amm. DE COURTEN

Under Secretary

Avv. Domenico ALBERGO (Socialists)

MINISTER OF AIR

Gen. Ernesto SANDALLI

Under Secretary to the President of the Council of the Ministry.

Prof. Adolfo OMONEO (Partito d'Azione)

Under Secretary

Avv. Angelo Raffaele JERVOLINO (Democrazia Cristiana)

MINISTER OF WAR

Gen. Taddeo ORLANDO

Under Secretary

Avv. Mario PALERMO (comuniste)

MINISTER OF THE MARINE

Ass. DE COURTEN

Under Secretary

Avv. Domenico ALBERGO (Socialiste)

MINISTER OF AIR

Gen. Renato SANDALLI

Under Secretary to the President of the Council of the Ministry.

Avv. Renato MORELLI (liberale)

membr. these

per imparte

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3354

CIRCULATION SLIP
(Please pass quickly) Date 21 April 4

From: Information Division, AGC

To: Seen &
Initialed
by

Chief Commissioner
Deputy Chief Commissioner
→ V. Pres. Admin. Section
V. Pres. Economic Section
Executive Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Director's Political Section
Security Branch
Public Relations Officer
Sub Commissioner
Region

SEE:

FOR: - Information and
Appropriate ActionRETURNSJOHN V. HINKEL
Major, M. I.

3354 (From PW 10)
REPORTS RELAYED IN CONNECTION WITH NEW ITALIAN GOV. INFO INFORMATION DIVISION

ACC

Form 46 Tel. Vocab. 1/48 "P. 10/10/48"

ACTION PARTY

Alberto diemson

A journalist and very intelligent. Well-known anti-fascist who has been living out of Italy for some time. He was director of Lombardi's paper "L'Unità" until 1926.

He spoke at a public meeting held at political theater, Naples, to commemorate Giovanni Amendola.

Spoke at political mass meeting held at the Galleria Umberto in Naples on March 13, 1944 as a representative of the Action Party.

He has spoken at student and political meetings at various times.

His attitude toward the formation for new government has been decidedly against any government sponsored by Badoglio. Cooperating with Gfornia.

Vincenzo Carmosicchio

Age about 35. Tall, slender, rather sickly looking but friendly and courteous. Answers questions freely and without hesitation, although at first he appears diffident. Seem to know a great deal about Italian political life and gives the impression he enjoys talking.

Nov. 1943. Appointed leader of the party of action in 30. Italy.

Jan. 27, 1944. Appointed secretary to the Giunta Nazionale at the Bari Congress.

Giovanni Carmosicchio

Scavell-law of Gross. Is one of the members of the Italian Communist Party in Rome, where he used his banking connections to organize resistance against the fascist government. One of the leaders of the Action Party in Rome.

He was a close collaborator with the Allies at the time of the Salerno landings. Boss of a merchant family in Piedmont, which has long been connected with the House of Savoy. He used the name of Savio in public, as his children are at the present in Piedmont. He is a fervent republican. Speaks excellent French and English.

Michele di Fa.elli

Born in 1913. Magistrate at the Bari Tribunal. Imprisoned for anti-fascist activities in 1943, together with one of the founders of the Liberal Socialist movement in 1942. Secretary of the party of Action in Bari and the Committee of National Liberation in Bari since Sept. 1943. Assigned his post as magistrate in March 1944.

Secretary of the Bari Congress. Is interested in the formation of labor.

3123

Prince Camillo

age about 55. Tall, slender, rather slightly looking but friendly and courteous. Inserts questions freely and without hesitation, although at first he appears diffident. Soon to know a great deal about Italian political life and gives the impression he enjoys talking.

Dec. 1943. Appointed leader of the party of action in sp. Italy.

Jan. 27, 1944. Appointed secretary to the Giunta esecutiva of the party Congress.

Count Giacomo
Cavaleri

Non-Italian of course. Is one of the managers of the Banca Commerciale Italiana in Rome, where he used his banking connections to organize resistance against the fascist government. One of the leaders of the action party in Rome.

He was a close collaborator with the Allies at the time of the Salerno landings. One of a group of a hundred or so in the movement, which has long been connected with the House of Savoy. He used the name of Savoy in public, as his children are at the present in Piedmont. He is a fervent republican. Speaks excellent French and English.

Stefano di Felice

Born in 1913. Magistrate at the Paris Tribunal. Participated for anti-fascist activities in 1943, together with one of the founders of the liberal Socialist movement in Italy in 1942. Secretary of the party of action in Paris and the Committee of National Liberation in Paris since Sept. 1943. Resigned his post as magistrate in March 1944. Secretary of the Paris Congress. Is interested in the liberation of labor.

Paronard

One of the most prominent of the exiles. Lived for many years in France and then latterly in the U.S. Connected with both the Giustizia e Libertà movement in Paris and the Masonic Society in the U.S.

Returned to Italy in Sept. 1943, in whose flat he is now living. Is not a member of the action party.

Stefano di Felice

Appointed member of the Italian Univ. by Padoa-Schioppa, election confirmed by Univ. Senate, Feb. 1944. Held the chair of history of the Church in the Univ. of Naples. Formerly professor of ancient history at Univ. of Catania. Author of many critical and historical works, including a study of the Risorgimento. Has collaborated on "La Critica" since 1938. Was a son of a prisoner of war in Egypt. Is profoundly pro-Allied. One of the few scholastic figures of importance in this part of Italy. Never had the party badge.

Cooperating with efforts.

785016

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTYITALIAN ACTION PARTY

Mario Merlino
one of the leading members of the Italian Action Party.

ITALIAN

Mario Merlino
M. Merlino

Leader of strong socialist party at left, in the
parliament. Said to incline towards the Communists.
Has organized the cooperatives at left. Criticized
as a man of irregular life and equivocal character
(By the members of the party)

Luigi Longo

Member of General Directorate of National Council of
Socialist Party. About 50 years old.
Secretary of Socialist Party, Paris.
Editor of "L'Unità" in Paris. Good center

Avv. Pietro Secchia

Former socialist deputy for Rome. An outspoken anti-
fascist and twice "unfettered". Leader of socialist
party in Rome. Appointed prefect of Rome by M. S.
In 1935, visited at Communist M. S. and M. S. who offered
him on behalf of M. S. the position of justice or labor.
Refused so acceptance would have been "against party
discipline". Much criticized at Rome by the Italian
party and the parties of the right for nepotism and
excessively favoring his own party.
Secchia has weak eyes protected by tinted spectacles,
and this with his long nose have made him an easy victim
for the Communist propagandists.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Luigi Longo

V. Longo

Pietro Secchia

A Communist. A school with the young Communist.
Served various terms of imprisonment in Italy for
Communist activities. Fought against the fascist
during Abyssinian war and with the Republic
during the Spanish Civil War. Was in Rome in 1939
married "unfettered" to a Communist Italian. Condemned
to long term of imprisonment by Vichy for Communist
activities in Rome after the armistice, but managed
to remain in hiding. Worked for the Allied during the
Russian and Italian campaigns. Communist worker on
the German front and deputy leader of the party in
Naples. Until the arrival of Togliatti the spring spirit
in the Communist party in liberated Italy.

10400

Mr. Pietro Secchia

former socialist deputy for Genoa. An ardent anti-fascist and twice "confined". Leader of socialist party in Genoa. Appointed prefect of Genoa by M.S. in 1900. Visited at Genoa by M.S. in 1911. Offered him an ultimatum of Malingre's proposition of justice or labor. Refused as necessary would have been against party discipline. Then criticized at Genoa by the action party and the action of the right for negotiation and excessively favoring his own party. Secchia has weak eyes protected by tinted spectacles, and this with his long nose have made him an easy victim for the Genoa fascists.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Presented by Secchia

Peasants' movement

A cardinal. At school with the young socialist. Served various terms of imprisonment in Italy for Communist activities. Worked against the fascist during Spanish war and with the Republican during the Spanish Civil War. Was in Tunis in 1939 married "Tatiana" to a Tunisian Italian. Condemned to long term of imprisonment by Vichy for Communist activities in Tunis after the armistice, but managed to remain in hiding. Worked for the Allied during the Tunisian and Italian campaigns. Communist member on the climate committee and deputy leader of the party in Naples. Until the arrival of Regalati the swing spirit in the Communist party in liberated Italy. Is now in Sicily, where he has been sent to remove Communists from their bodies.

8132

Not. Eugenio Scalfari
(not related to ex-minister of Education)

Born 1903, Turin. 1924. Belonged to the socialist party. 1923. Joined the Communist party in Naples. 1931. Arrested and condemned to 10 yrs. imprisonment. 1934. Released after serving 3 1/2 years. 1937. Appointed leader of the Neapolitan Communist party. 1939. Was in prison with P.C.I. 1940. Was arrested and spent 3 years in a military prison and concentration camp near Palermo. After a year in a "Gara di Lavoro" in Italy. Released after the signing of the armistice. Reappointed leader of the Neapolitan Communist party, a position he continues to hold (see 1943)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ITALIAN CONSUL

Christian Democrat Party

Mr. [unclear]

Deputy. Elderly, respected personality in Sicily. Family well to do. Leader and president of the Christian Democrat Party. He does not belong to the group of big landowners in Sicily, who look on the Christian Democrats with distrust, as a primary plank in their party platform is to break up the big estates. He was a Deputy in Parliament before the fascists.

Mr. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

Minister of War under Miti and previously Minister of Justice. Author of Benito Mussolini's article regarding which he represented in Parliament. A prominent figure in Neapolitan social and political life. Former a member of the Fascist Party. Administrator of various charitable organizations. Made a moving and effective speech at the Bari Congress. The best-known figure of the Christian Democrat Party in liberated Italy.

Liberal Party

Mr. [unclear]

Necessarily professor of International Law at Naples University, now holds the chair in Administrative Law at Bologna. In authority on constitutional and administrative law. Mentioned in connection with the Ministry of Justice and Justice. Member of the Liberal Party.

Mr. [unclear]

Deputy leader of the Liberal Party. Close friend of Croce. His father is one of the directors of the bank of Naples. Lawyer for the bank of Naples.

U.S. & [unclear]

Mr. [unclear]
[unclear]

Professor of Roman Law at University of Naples. Author of various important treatises on Roman Law and Greek-Roman Law. Member of the Liberal Party in Naples. Represents the Liberal Party on the Council Executive. Re-elected after the Bari Congress (Jan. 28-29) Head of large committee for Naples area.

Liberal Party

be represented in parliament.
 A prominent figure in Neapolitan social and political life.
 member of the Fascist party.
 Administrator of various charitable organizations.
 Made a moving and effective speech at the 1934 Congress.
 The best-known figure of the Christian movement party in
 liberated Italy.

Liberal Party

Formerly professor of international law at Naples University,
 now holds the chair in administrative law at the law.
 An authority on institutional and administrative law.
 Mentioned in connection with the Ministry of Justice and Justice.
 member of the Liberal party.

Deputy Leader of the Liberal party.

Close friend of Croce.

His father is one of the directors of the bank of Naples.
 Lawyer for the bank of Naples.

Professor of Roman law at University of Naples.

Father of various important treatises on Roman law and
 Greek-Egyptian papers.

Leader of the Liberal party in Naples.

Representative of the Liberal party on the Giunta Nazionale.

Re-elected after the 1934 Congress (see. 10-23)

Member of the party committee for Naples area.

Liberal Party

3131

Former deputy for the Neapolitan, his native province.

Has a deep scar over the left eye. Is a criminal lawyer

and is typical of the southern Italian "Avvocato".

19.10.34 became member of Fascist party.

25.4.34 became member of Fascist party.

In October 1945, leader of the Naples branch of the

Democrazia del Lavoro and in January of this year became

leader of this party in liberated Italy.

Represents his party on the Giunta Nazionale.

AVV. VINCENZO
 CARBONARA

VINCENZO CARBONARA

AVV.

AVV. CARULLI

U.S. & P. of Canal.

AVV. CARULLI

785016

RECEIVED IN CHIEF OF POLICE NEW YORK

Mr. Joseph P. ...

served in the artillery in the Great War.
Previously a high ranking civil servant.
Mr. ... Minister of Commerce and Industry.
was assigned as Minister of Labor as reported
by ... (Dec. 6, 1943)
has been removed from the office of State Counselor
by the ... (Feb. 1944)

probably party
of ...

P.M.
Ministers without portfolios.

Mr. ...
Group
of ...

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

3120

INFORMATION DIVISION

ACC

Re: 46 Tele. Voucher 1/6 - "Pravda"

Approved: [Signature]

CC

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COMPOSITION OF THE NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT - 22 APRIL 1964

POSITION	NAME	PARTY
Prime Minister	Marshall Pietro Badoglio	
Ministers without Portfolio :	Benedetto Croce Carlo Azeglio Giulio Einaudi Palmiro Togliatti Pietro Mancini	Liberal Independent Christian Democrat Communist Socialist
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Marshall Pietro Badoglio	
Minister of Interior Undersecretaries :	Salvatore Aldizio Nicola Salerno Filippo Cossentino	Christian Democrat Socialist Action Party
Minister of Justice Undersecretary:	Prof. Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz Avv. Nicola Lombardi	Liberal Labor Democrat
Minister of Public Works Undersecretary:	Alberto Tarchiani Avv. Adolfo Ciliato	Action Party Labor Democrat
Minister of Agriculture & Forestry Undersecretary:	Avv. Fausto Guilo Mario Bergami	Communist Liberal
Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor Undersecretary:	Avv. Attilio di Napoli Prof. Francesco Ronzonetti	Socialist Christian Democrat
Minister of Finance Undersecretary	Quinto Quintieri Prof. Antonio Pasenti	Independent (Tech.) Communist
Minister of Communications Undersecretaries:	Avv. Francesco Carabba Ing. Mario Pano Gen. Di Palmonte	Labor Democrat Independent (Tech.) Independent (Tech.)
Minister of Public Education Undersecretary	Prof. Adolfo Gaudes Avv. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino	Action Party Christian Democrat
Minister of War Undersecretary of War	Gen. Taddeo Orlando Avv. Mario Palermo	Independent (Tech.) Communist
Minister of Navy Undersecretary	Am. De Courten Avv. Domenico Albrigo	Independent (Tech.) Socialist

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Minister of Interior Undersecretaries:	Salvatore Aldisio Nicola Alarico Filippo Caracciolo	Christian Democrat Socialist Action Party
Minister of Justice Undersecretary:	Prof. Vincenzo Arancio Ruiz Avv. Nicola Lombardi	Liberal Labor Democrat
Minister of Public Works Undersecretary:	Alberto Tarchiani Avv. Adolfo Ciliato	Action Party Labor Democrat
Minister of Agriculture & Forests Undersecretary:	Avv. Renato Gullo Mario Bergam	Communist Liberal
Minister of Industry, Commerce & Labor Undersecretary:	Avv. Attilio di Napoli Prof. Francesco Ranzonetti	Socialist Christian Democrat
Minister of Finance Undersecretary:	Quinto Quintieri Prof. Ascanio Pasenti	Independent (Tech.) Communist
Minister of Communications Undersecretaries:	Avv. Francesco Ceradone Ing. Mario Fano Gen. Di Falgouto	Labor Democrat Independent (Tech.) Independent (Tech.)
Minister of Public Education Undersecretary:	Prof. Adolfo Duodo Avv. Angelo Raffaele Jervolino	Action Party Christian Democrat
Minister of War Undersecretary of War:	Gen. Taddeo Orlando Avv. Mario Palermo	Independent (Tech.) Communist
Minister of Navy Undersecretary:	Adm. De Courton Avv. Domenico Albergo	Independent (Tech.) Socialist
Minister of Air Forces	Gen. Donato Benelli	Independent (Tech.)
Undersecretary to the Presidency of Council of Ministers.	Avv. Renato Morrelli	Liberal.

(The above list was copied from " IL CORRIERE " of 22 April 1944)

Prof. Pankov reports that

The Major VSO ~~THEODOLI~~ ^{THEODOLI} who is
head of the Italian Red Cross, is
now at CAVA. His wife accompanies

He has his office at the 2400th
Hq. which is close to your area.

P. P. Pankov

Breslav Pankov

Is the name of the Major
Lepi?

Handwritten

31..

U U U U

785016

6, via Carducci
February 18

6
22.2.44

Dear Lord Stanagate,

I came twice to the Provincia but you were away.
Apart from the pleasure of meeting you I wanted
to tell you that I have said Senator Croce about your
desire of meeting him. He told me he'll be most pleased.
In two or three days he'll be back in Sorrento, villa
del Tritone.

Hoping to see you soon again believe me

Sincerely yours
Stanzani

3127

785016

File

THE
LIST OF NAMES OF THE PROFESSORS WHO
WERE PRESENT AT THE MEETING WITH
LORD STANSGATE

Professor A. Onodoe - Rector of the R. University of Naples;
Professor L. De Minico - Dean of the Faculty of Economy;
Professor F. Maglieri - Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine;
Professor N. Guido - Dean of the "Politecnico"
Professor D. Casella - Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE
KNOWLEDGE OF ITALIAN AFFAIRS

Senator G. De Lorenzo - President of the Royal Society of Naples,
Via Luca Da Penne, 3 Napoli.
Professor U. Forti - Professor of Administrative Law, University
of Naples.
Professor Arangio Ruitz - Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of
Naples
Professor F. De Martino - Rector of the University of Bari (he is
in Naples for a few days).

3126

1508

ITALIAN MINISTERS APPOINTED 13 NOVEMBER 1943

PRIME MINISTER AND CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT

Field Marshal Badoglio - Office: Palazzo del Comune, Tel. 1100
Home : Villa Riccardi, Cava - Tel. Cava Exchange 102

FOREIGN MINISTER

Field Marshal Badoglio; Secretary General: H.S. Prunas
Office: Palazzo Barone, Tel. 1270
Home : Villa Canara, Minorì

MINISTER OF WAR

Admiral Raffaele De Courten - Office: Taranto

AIR MINISTER

General Sandalli

Home: Villa Formosa, Cava; Tel. Cava Exch. 107

PRESIDENCY OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS - PRESS CONTROL

H.E. Dino Phillips - Office: Palazzo del Comune, Tel. 1549
Home : Salerno, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 71

SECRETARIES OF STATE

INTERIOR - Ministers

Prof. Vito Reale
Office: Palazzo del Comune, Tel. 1153
Home : Villa Rivaschieri, Rocca Piemonte

3/8 10/27 Capasso

JUSTICE

Giuseppe de Santis
Office: Palazzo di Giustizia, Tel.
Home :
Casati

WAR

Gen. Taddeo Orlando
Office: Lecce

MINISTER OF MARINE

Admiral Raffaele De Courten - Office: Taranto

AIR MINISTER

General Sandalli

Home: Villa Formosa, Cava; Tel. Cava Exch. 107

PRESS CONTROL

PREMIER OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

M. L. Dino Phillipsen - Office: Palazzo del Comune, Tel. 1549
Home: Salerno, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 71

SECRETARIES OF STATE

INTERIOR - Minister of

Prof. Vito Reale
Office: Palazzo del Comune, Tel. 1153
Home: Villa Ravaschieri, Rocca Piemonte

3/8 1887 Capasso

JUSTICE

Gaetano de Santis
Office: Palazzo di Giustizia, Tel.
Home: Casale

WAR

Gen. Taddeo Orlando
Office: Lecce
3125

EDUCATION

Prof. Giovanni Quone
Office: Palazzo del Comune, Tel. 1150
Home: Palazzo Santoro, Tel. 1127

PUBLIC WORKS

Prof. Raffaele De Caro
Office: Palazzo Natella

FINANCE

Colonel Guido Jung
Office: Palazzo dell'Economia, Tel. 1050-1052
Home:

INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND LABOUR

Prof. Spicarno Corbino
Office: Scuola, Vietri; Tel. 1290
Home: Casa Ing. Tajani, Vietri; Tel. 1176

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Prof. ~~Tommaso~~ ~~Stattini~~

LUCIFERO

Office: Palazzo Natella
Home :

RAILROAD AND CIVIL TRANSPORTS

Gen. Giovanni di Salimonde

Under Secretary

Office: Palazzo delle Ferrovie, Napoli
Home :

MERCHANT MARINE

Admiral Pietro Berone

Office: Naples,
Home :

POSTS, TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS

Eng. Dr. Mario Fano

Under Secretary

Office: Palazzo delle Poste, Tel. 1079
Home : Villa Paolella

Minister For Posts, Tel. r Tel.

Sicilian

Dated 15 February 1944

H. Liaison Office.

[Signature]

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ITALIAN MINISTERS APPOINTED 13 NOV. 1943

TITLE	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
PRIME MINISTER AND CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT	FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO	OFFICE.....HOME..... SALERNO	OFFICE.....HOME..... 1078 Secretary 1049
FOREIGN MINISTER	FIELD MARSHAL BADOGLIO		1242 * 1270
MINISTER OF MARINE	ADM. RAFFAELE DE COURTEN	TARANTO	
AIR MINISTER	GENERAL SANDALLI	BARI	
SECRETARIES OF STATE			
(a) INTERIOR	PROF. VITTO REALI	MUNICIPIO #17	1153
(b) JUSTICE	GIUSEPPE DE SANTIS	SALERNO	
(c) WAR	GEN. TADDEO ORLANDO	LECCE	
(d) EDUCATION	PROF. GIOVANNI CUOMO	SALERNO	1150
(e) PUBLIC WORKS	PROF. RAFFAELE DI CARO	SALERNO	
(f) FINANCE	COLONEL QUILO JUNG	PALAZZO DEI CONSIGLIO DELL' ECONOMIA, SALERNO	1299
(g) IND. COM. & LABOR	PROF. EPICARMO CORBINO	CASA ING. TAIANI, VIETRI	1290
(h) AGRICULTURE-FORESTS	PROF. TOMMASO SICILIANI	SALERNO	1231
(i) RR. & CIVIL TRANSPORT	GEN. GIOVANNI DE RAIMONDO	NAPLES	
(j) MERCANTILE MARINE	ADMIRAL PIETRO BARONI	NAPLES	
(k) POSTS, TELE. & COMM.	ING. DOTT. VITO BANO	SALERNO	1075

22 Via Oronzio M. nelli
Naples

Johannes Beck

Philosophy School

Sandell

AERONAUTICS

785016

CONFIDENTIALHEADQUARTERS, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSIONORGANIZATION

LIEUT. GEN. N.M. MAC FARLANE

ADC	CHIEF COMMISSIONER	PA
	DEPUTY CHIEF COMMISSIONER	
	CAPT. E. W. STONE (A) USN	

MAJ. R.E. DON (A)
SECRETARY GENERAL

AIR COMMODORE
LORD STANSFORD

MR. H. GRADY (A)

BRIG MS LUSH

MR. H.A.
MR. S. RE

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION
VICE PRESIDENT

ECONOMIC SECTION
VICE PRESIDENT

REGIONAL CONTROL & MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

PO

ADMINISTRATIVE
SUB COMMISSIONS (7)

ECONOMIC SUB COMMISSIONS (9)

INTERIOR	Lt. Col. R.G.B. SPICKER (B)	INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	MAJ. M.M.A. DICKIE (B)	DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION	COL. C.M. SPOFFORD (A)
PUBLIC SAFETY	Col. P.G. KIRK (A)	LABOUR	Col. W.P. EVANS (B)	ITALIAN REFUGEES BRANCH	Col. KIRKWOOD (A)
PUBLIC HEALTH	Brig. G.S. PARKINSON (B)	FOOD	Col. J.T.R. BAIN (B)	SECURITY BRANCH	Lt. Col. L.R. HULLIS (B)
PROPERTY CONTROL	Lt. Col. C.R.S. HARRIS (B)	PUBLIC WORKS, AND UTILITIES	Lt. Col. W.J. LEGG (B)	ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH	Col. A.E. YOUNG (B)
LEGAL	Col. G.R. URJOHN (B)	ELECTRIC POWER MISSION	Lt. Col. L.A. JENNY (A)		Col. R.B. RATHBONE (B)
EDUCATION	Lt. Col. G.R. GAYRE (B)	INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION	MAJ. E.J. BARRY (A)		
MOVEMENTS AND FINE ARTS	MAJ. P.Z. BAILLIE-REINGOLD (B)	SLEEPING	Col. FINCH (B)		
AGRICULTURE		FINANCE	MAJ. IAN CAMPBELL (B)		
		CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH	Col. CHAFFET-SMITH (B)		

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CONFIDENTIALHEADQUARTERS, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSIONORGANIZATION

LIEUT. GEN. N.M. MAC FARLANE

ADC	CHIEF COMMISSIONER	PA
	DEPUTY CHIEF COMMISSIONER	
	CAPT. R. W. STONE (A) USN	

MAJ. R.E. DOE (A)
SECRETARY GENERAL

H. GRADY (A)

BRIG MS LUSH

MR. H.A. CACCIA (B)

MR. S. REBER (A)

ECONOMIC SECTION
VICE PRESIDENT

REGIONAL CONTROL & MILITARY
GOVERNMENT SECTION
EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

POLITICAL SECTION
JOINT DIRECTORS

INDEPENDENT
SUB COMMISSIONS
5 and PRO

ECONOMIC SUB COMMISSIONS (9)

Col. J.T.R. BAIN (B)
FOOD
Lt. Col. W.J. LEO (B)
PUBLIC WORKS, AND UTILITIES
Lt. Col. L.A. JENNY (A)
ELECTRIC POWER MISSION
MAJ. E.J. BARRY (A)
INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION
Col. FITCH (B)
SHIPPING
MAJ. IAN CAMPBELL (B)
FINANCE
Col. GRAFFETY-SMITH (B)
CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH
Col. C.M. SPOFFORD (A)
DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION
Col. KIRKWOOD (A)
ITALIAN REFUGEES BRANCH
Lt. Col. I.R. HULLS (B)
SECURITY BRANCH
Col. A.E. YOUNG (B)
ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH
Col. R.B. RAYBONE (B)

NAVY
Commodore J.M. PALMER (B)
LAND FORCES
Brig. DUCHESNE (B)
AIR
Commodore G. BENTLEY DAKIN (B)
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND POSTS
Col. A.I. HENDERSON (B)
WAR MATERIAL DISPOSAL SUBCOMMISSION
Col. JOHN T. ZELLARS (A)
PRO
Major L. FIELDON (B)

/dms. Minske to
PWB.

Intomake Sept
Provena

/Should be protected for
any personal information
concerning the suggested
names for members attached

S.

11-6-64

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

785016

Col Sturgate, he would you call Al Kirk at
Villa Guaymas 20

~~By [unclear]~~

LA COSTITUZIONE DEL NUOVO GOVERNO

Secondo le notizie della ultima ora, il nuovo Governo di unione nazionale, con a Capò IVANOE BONOMI, sarebbe già costituito.

La lista dei Ministri, non ancora ufficialmente confermata, potrebbe subire qualche modifica.

Primo Ministro degli Interni e degli Affari Esteri: IVANOE BONOMI della Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ministri senza Portafoglio: Conte CARLO SFORZA - Senatore BENEDETTO CROCE del Partito Liberale; PALMIRO TOGLIATTI del Partito Comunista; ALBERTO CIANCA del Partito d'azione; GIUSEPPE SARAGAT del Partito Socialista; ALCIDE DE GASPERI della Democrazia Cristiana; MEUCIO RUINI della Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ministro di Grazia e di Giustizia: TUPINI della Democrazia Cristiana.

Ministro del Tesoro: MARCELLO SOLERI del Partito Liberale.

Ministro delle Finanze: SIGLIENTI del Partito D'Azione sardo.

Ministro dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro: Dottor GIOVANNI GRONCHI del Partito Democratico Cristiano.

Ministro dell'Agricoltura: FAUSTO GULLO del Partito Comunista.

Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici: GIUSEPPE ROMITA del Partito Socialista.
(E' stato dichiarato all'ultimo momento che Pietro Mancini, pure Socialista, potrebbe avere tale posto in luogo di Romita).

Ministro delle Comunicazioni: FRANCESCO CERABONA della Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ministro dell'Istruzione Pubblica: GUIDO DE RUGGIERO del Partito d'Azione.

Ministro della Guerra e dell'Aviazione: Conte ALESSANDRO CASATI del Partito Liberale.

Ministro della Marina: Ammiraglio RAFFAELE DE COURTEN.

La lista del nuovo Gabinetto e' stata inviata al Principe Umberto, Luogotenente Generale del Regno, per la sua approvazione.

Per inserzioni U.P.L. & U.P.L. 51777 Agenzia U.P.L. Piazza S. Ferdinando, 1.

ANNO II - N. 104 - 1. 1944

RISORGIME

IL MATTINO - ROMA - CORRIERE DI

La costituzione del nuovo Governo

Secondo le notizie dell'ultima ora, il nuovo Governo di unione nazionale, con a capo Ivanoe Bonomi, sarebbe già costituito.

La lista dei Ministri, non ancora ufficialmente confermata, potrebbe subire qualche modifica.

Primo Ministro, Miguelo degli Interni e degli Affari Esteri, Ivanoe Bonomi, della Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ministri senza Portafoglio: Cunzio, Stefano, Senatore Agnello Croce, del Partito Liberale; Giulio, Togliatti, del Partito Comunista; Alberto Cianca, del Partito d'Azione; Giuseppe Savagat, del Partito Socialista; Aleide De Gasperi, della Democrazia Cristiana; Mauricio Ratti, della Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ministro di Grazia e Giustizia, Tommaso, della Democrazia Cristiana.

Ministro del Tesoro, Marcello, del Partito Liberale.

Ministro delle Finanze, Stefano, del Partito d'Azione.

Ministro dell'Industria, Comandante, Lavoro, Dott. Giovanni, Grignani, del Partito Democratico Cristiano.

Ministro dell'Agricoltura, Fausto, Gallo, del Partito Comunista.

Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici, Giuseppe Romita, del Partito Socialista. Il stato dichiarato all'ultimo momento che Pietro Mancini, pure socialista, potrebbe avere tale posto in luogo di Romita.

Ministro delle Comunicazioni, Francesco Cossiga, della Democrazia

nata e anche meno all'ingresso delle truppe alleate in Roma. Buozzi fu portato via dagli uffici della polizia politica tedesca di Via Tasso con le mani legate dietro la schiena.

Egli fu posto su un autocarro tedesco assieme ad altri tredici prigionieri che erano tutti destinati ad essere deferiti al tribunale speciale a Verona.

L'autocarro si avviò lungo la via Cassia fino al 14 chilometro dove si fermò e i prigionieri vennero fatti scendere.

Egli furono assassinati sul ciglio della strada e i loro corpi lasciati sul luogo. Buozzi era stato colpito dietro la nuca con un oggetto contundente e successivamente fucilato.

I particolari forniti dal partito socialista riferiscono che tre altri membri del partito sono stati assassinati con Buozzi. Essi sono: Libero De Angeli, Salvatore Tonelli e Frederick Barben, un polacco meglio conosciuto a Roma come «Raffaele».

I quattordici corpi sono stati trasportati all'ospedale dello Spirito Santo.

Le riserve tedesche impegnate

Le forze da sbarco occupano Isigny spingendosi per oltre venti chilometri

LONDRA 10 - U

Informazioni di fonte ufficiale.

La XIV armata

Gli alleati occupano
Guardiagrele, Orso

FRONTE ITALIANO 10

Dalla zona di operazioni il Comando Alleato comunica:

«Le truppe della 5. Armata continuano l'inseguimento della 14. armata tedesca. Viterbo, Tuscani e Tarquinia sono state occupate».

Unità dell'8. Armata sono ancora impegnate contro le retroguardie nemiche ad oriente del Tevere; sono state occupate Monticelli ed Arsoli.

«Nel settore adriatico, le nostre truppe stanno ora iniziando la loro avanzata e hanno attraversato il fiume Foro in alcuni punti. Sono state occupate Giuliano, Guardiagrele ed Orsogna».

Circa le operazioni aeree il comunicato recita:

«Potenti formazioni di bombardieri pesanti scortati hanno ieri attaccato obiettivi nella regione di Monaco ed impianti petroliferi a Porto Marghera».

Bombardieri medi hanno attac-

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ISORGIMENTO

IL MATTINO • ROMA • CORRIERE DI NAPOLI

 Direzione Redazione e Am-
 ministrazione: Angiporro
 Galleria, 8 - Telef. 51787

Domenica 14 Giugno 1944

L'avanzata prosegue sul fronte italiano

La XIV armata germanica in piena rotta

Gli alleati occupano Tuscania, Moricone, Arsoli, Guardiafrede, Orsogna, Filetto, Giuliano e Miglianico

FRONTE ITALIANO. 10

Dalla zona di operazioni il Comandante Alleato comunica:

«Le truppe della 5. Armata continuano l'inseguimento della 14. armata tedesca. Viterbo, Tuscania e Tarquinia sono state occupate.

Unità dell'8. Armata sono ancora impegnate contro le retroguardie nemiche ad oriente del Tevere; sono state occupate Moricone ed Arsoli.

«Nel settore adriatico, le nostre truppe stanno ora iniziando la loro avanzata e hanno attraversato il fiume Foro in alcuni punti. Sono state occupate Giuliano, Guardiafrede ed Orsogna.

Carica le operazioni aeree il comunicato reca:

«Potenti formazioni di bombardieri pesanti scortati hanno ieri attaccato obiettivi nella regione di Monaca ed impianti petroliferi a Porto Marghera.

Bombardieri medi hanno attac-

cato ponti nell'Italia centrale. Bombardieri leggeri e caccia-bombardieri hanno effettuato attacchi contro strade, ponti, postazioni di artiglieria, autotrasporti e veicoli ipolitratati nel settore del fronte e installazioni ferroviarie e materiale rotabile, nonché il porto di Portoferraio.

Nel corso di tali operazioni 34 aerei nemici sono stati distrutti; 23 aerei alleati, compresi 18 bombardieri pesanti, non hanno fatto ritorno. Sette aerei nemici hanno sorvolato ieri, di giorno, le zone del fronte. La scorsa notte, bombardieri medi e pesanti hanno attaccato obiettivi presso Trieste e nella regione di Terni. L'aviazione alleata del Mediterraneo ha effettuato circa 2.700 voli di guerra.

IL DISSOLVIMENTO DELLA 14. ARMATA TEDESCA

ZONA DI OPERAZIONI 10. — La 5. Armata, avanzando ieri rapidamente, ha occupato la città

di Tuscania, sul fiume Marta, ad 80 km. a nord-ovest di Roma, dopo aver liberato nella mattinata le tre città di Viterbo, Tarquinia e Vetralla nella stessa regione.

La ritirata tedesca attraverso questa regione è stata così disorganizzata che le unità della 5. Armata hanno avuto contatto solo con sbandati e disertori della 14. armata tedesca in corso di dissolvimento.

Le nostre «truppe inquadrato» incontrate in questa zona, secondo una notizia ufficiale, sono stati elementi della XX Divisione da campo dell'aviazione tedesca, fatta accorrere dalla Daimler-Benz per arrestare la «catastrofica» ritirata delle unità del Maresciallo Keitel. Tra i prigionieri presi vi sono addetti ai servizi che non superano i 14 anni.

Sul fronte adriatico, in seguito alla veloce ritirata delle formazioni nemiche che si trovano ad oltre 100 km. ad est dell'avanguardia alleata, unità della 8. Armata hanno occupato le località di Guardiafrede ed Orsogna, punti chiave delle difese tedesche che hanno difeso la costa che conduce a Pescara durante gli ultimi cinque mesi.

Elementi avanzati di unità leggere hanno ora attraversato il fiume Foro, ad otto chilometri ad ovest della precedente linea del fronte. Oltre ad Orsogna e Guardiafrede sono stati occupati

one
Governo

e anche meno all'ingresso
le truppe alleate in Roma,
eri fu portato via dagli uffici
polizia politica tedesca di
Tasso con le mani legate
ro la schiena.

si fu posto su un autocarro
co assieme ad altri tredici
onieri che erano tutti desti-
ad essere deferiti al tribu-
speciale a Verona.
autocarro al via lungo la
Casale fino al 14 chilometro
al fermo e i prigionieri ven-
fatti scendere.

si furono assegnati sul ci-
della strada e i loro corpi la-
sul luogo. Buozzi era stato
dopo dietro la nuca con un og-
confondente e successiva-
le fucilato.

Particolari forniti dal partito
ista riferiscono che tre al-
membri del partito sono stati
sinati con Buozzi Essi sono
ro De Angeli, Salvatore To-
e Frederick Harben, un po-
meglio conosciuto a Roma
«Raffaello».

quattordici corpi sono stati
portati all'ospedale dello Spi-
Santo.

Le riserve tedesche impegnate in Normandia

Le forze da sbarco occupano Isigny e Trevieres spingendosi per oltre venti chilometri dalla costa

LONDRA

Informazioni di fonte ufficiale.

Giuseppe Romita, del Partito Socialista, è stato dichiarato all'ultimo momento che Pietro Mancini, pure socialista, potrebbe avere tale posto in luogo di Romita.

Ministro dell'Agricoltura, Fausto Gallo, del Partito Comunista.

Ministro del Lavoro Pubblico, Giuseppe Romita, del Partito Socialista.

Ministro della Marina, Ammiraglio Raffaele De Courten.

La lista del nuovo gabinetto è stata inviata al Principe Umberto, Coeordinatore Generale del Regno, per la sua approvazione.

Ministro delle Comunicazioni, Professor G. Cabana della Democrazia del Lavoro.

Ministro dell'Istruzione Pubblica, Guido De Ruggiero, del Partito d'Azione.

Ministro della Guerra e della Aeronautica, Conte Alessandro Ciano, del Partito Liberale.

Ministro della Marina, Ammiraglio Raffaele De Courten.

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Le riserve tedesche impegnate in

Le forze da sbarco occupano Isigny spingendosi per oltre venti chilometri

LONDRA

Informazioni di fonte ufficiale rivelano che da ieri tutte le riserve tattiche tedesche sono impegnate nel settore della battaglia. Fra esse vi sono tre Divisioni corazzate germaniche in azione intorno a Caen dove è concentrata la maggioranza delle forze corazzate nemiche.

Tuttavia l'afflusso di queste riserve — che non ha potuto essere rapidissimo poiché la immensa supremazia aerea alleata impedisce quasi del tutto i movimenti diurni — non ha evitato che sostanziali vantaggi venissero conseguiti dagli alleati.

Questi avevano chiamato consolidata una linea di battaglia che va dalla zona di Caen a Isigny, passando per Bayeux. Tutti i contrattacchi tedeschi per infrangere questa linea e riprendere la strada Bayeux-Caen sono falliti. In un altro settore le truppe americane hanno tagliato la linea ferroviaria e la strada nazionale Cherbourg-Carentan continuando ad ampliare la zona di sbarco.

TREVIERES E ISIGNY OCCUPATE

È stato ufficialmente annunciato questa sera che Trevieres è stata occupata dalle truppe americane, le quali hanno anche conquistato la cittadina di Isigny.

Aspri combattimenti continuano lungo l'intera linea del fronte in Normandia. Trevieres si trova a sud della strada principale tra Isigny e Bayeux, a metà strada tra le due città. Aspri combattimenti si svolgono specialmente intorno a Carentan. Le truppe americane operano ad ovest della linea ferroviaria Cherbourg-Carentan, in parecchi punti. I tedeschi hanno inondato il terreno tra Carentan, Isigny e Trevieres, per aumentare così le difficoltà dell'attacco alleato.

In alcuni punti le teste di sbarco hanno raggiunto la pro-



potuto aprire il fuoco su di essi.

È stato reso noto oggi, al Comando Supremo Alleato, che dei reparti erano segretamente sbarcati sulle spiagge della Normandia mesi prima del giorno X, per studiare il terreno. Il tempo, nella zona dove si svolge la battaglia, è migliorato ed ha permesso che venissero condotte operazioni aeree da grandi formazioni.

La 9 armata aerea americana ha stabilito un quartier generale avanzato in Francia ed ora gli apparecchi alleati operano dal suolo francese.

Dal mare continua la protezione delle truppe a terra e va sviluppandosi una coordinata offensiva aeronavale contro sommergibili e forze di superficie nemiche. In uno scontro i tedeschi

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Le forze da sbarco occupano Isigny e Trevieres spingendosi per oltre venti chilometri dalla costa

LONDRA

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ISIGNY E TREVIERES OCCUPATE

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Pardoe Moon hanno anche intercettato una formazione di grosse navi tedesche, tra la terraferma e le isole di Saint Marcouf, che tentavano attaccare le navi sbarcati rifornimenti sulle spiagge. La formazione tedesca fu costretta ad allontanarsi.

IL VITTORIOSO ATTACCO DEL «TARTAR»

I cacciatorpediniere tedeschi furono avvistati a mezzanotte da pattuglie aeree a 10 km. a sud-ovest di Quessant. L'intercezione fu eseguita prima dell'alba da otto cacciatorpediniere inglesi, da quattro americani, da due canadesi e da due polacchi.

Quando la formazione tedesca fu segnalata su una opposita rotta, i cacciatorpediniere alleati girarono verso nord, per inquadrate il nemico nel tiro di tut-

Le forze da sbarco occupano Isigny e Trevieres spingendosi per oltre venti chilometri dalla costa. Le forze da sbarco occupano Isigny e Trevieres spingendosi per oltre venti chilometri dalla costa.

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La zona di Vienna attaccata dalla MAAF

Q. G. DELLA MAAF 10. L'aeroporto di Riem e due dei principali scali merci della zona di Vienna sono stati bombardati con successo, malgrado la forte nebbia che ieri oscurava i bersagli, grazie ai nuovi strumenti di navigazione, dalle forze aeree alleate del Mediterraneo.

Il successo del bombardamento eseguito con strumenti di bordo che permettono di puntare attraverso la nebbia, venne conseguito nonostante considerevole opposizione di caccia nemici, nel corso della quale piloti negri volanti in un gruppo di «Thunderbolt» hanno abbattuto cinque aerei avversari.

Come viene indicato da fotografie aeree, in un altro attacco sugli obiettivi nemici a Porto Marghera, vicino Venezia, ieri, bersagli di olio vennero incendiati e distrutti.

GLI IMPIANTI DI PLOESTY NUOVAMENTE BOMBARDATI

La prima armata aerea tattica di caccia-bombardieri ha conti-

Churchill ai Maresciallo Badoglio

Il primo ministro Winston Churchill ha così telegrafato al Maresciallo Badoglio:

«La ringrazio per la sua telegramma, inviandomi in occasione della liberazione di Roma. E' il mio più fermo desiderio che, quando tutte le difficoltà saranno state superate, i popoli britannici e italiani rivivano la loro vecchia storia unitaria».

Il Comitato romano di liberazione

ROMA. 11

L'elenco completo dei membri del Comitato di Liberazione di Roma è stato reso pubblico ora che i tedeschi sono stati cacciati dalla città.

L'elenco è così composto:

Presidente, Ivanoe Bonomi (democrazia del lavoro); Democrazia Cristiana: dr. Alcide de Gasperi (presidente del partito); e Giovanni Gronchi; liberali: senatore Alessandro Casati (presidente del partito); Nicola Carandini e avv. Brasio, partito d'azione; Ugo La Malfa, Bauer ed Emilio Lussu, democrazia del lavoro; Bonomi e Ruffini; partito socialista: Pietro Nenni; Giuseppe Romita e Vernocchi, partito comunista; Scoccimarro e Ferri.

La prima riunione completa di tutti i membri del Comitato dopo la liberazione di Roma è stata tenuta il mattino del 5 giugno.

Come fu compiuto il martirio di Bozzi

ROMA. 11

I circoli del Partito Socialista di Roma hanno dato i seguenti particolari sull'assassinio del capo socialista Bruno Bozzi.

All'una del mattino del 4 giugno, quando mancava una giornata

pero conseguiti dagli alleati. Questi avevano stabilito consolidata una linea di battaglia che va dalla zona di Caen a Isigny, passando per Bayeux. Tutti i contrattacchi tedeschi per infrangere questa linea e riprendere la strada Bayeux-Caen sono falliti. In un altro settore le truppe americane hanno tagliato la linea ferroviaria e la strada nazionale Cherbourg - Carentan continuando ad ampliare la zona di sbarco.

TREVIERES E ISIGNY OCCUPATE

E' stato ufficialmente annunciato questa sera che Trevieres è stata occupata dalle truppe americane, le quali hanno anche conquistato la cittadina di Isigny.

Aspri combattimenti continuano lungo l'intera linea del fronte in Normandia. Trevieres si trova a sud della strada principale tra Isigny e Bayeux, a metà strada tra le due città. Aspri combattimenti si svolgono specialmente intorno a Carentan. Le truppe americane operano ad ovest della linea ferroviaria Cherbourg-Carentan, in parecchi punti. I tedeschi hanno inondato il terreno tra Carentan, Isigny e Trevieres, per aumentare così le difficoltà dell'attacco alleato.

In alcuni punti le teste di sbarco hanno raggiunto la profondità di venti chilometri ed in qualche settore le pattuglie alleate sono penetrate anche più profondamente.

In una trasmissione della «BBC» è stato descritto come oggi il fianco destro alleato, tenuto da forze britanniche abbia compiuto il suo primo congiungimento con le forze americane in Francia.

La trasmissione diceva che un tenente americano con una pattuglia di sei uomini è giunto in un villaggio francese, ed un tenente britannico, che comandava il plotone che lo presidiava, si fece incontro ad essi.

Il tenente britannico ha soggiunto: «Fortuna che li stavamo aspettando, altrimenti avremmo



potuto aprire il fuoco su di essi». E' stato reso noto oggi, al Comando Supremo alleato, che dei reparti erano segretamente sbarcati sulle spiagge della Normandia mesi prima del «giorno X», per studiare il terreno. Il tempo, nella zona dove si svolge la battaglia, è migliorato ed ha permesso che venissero condotte operazioni aeree da grandi formazioni.

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Dal mare continua la protezione delle truppe a terra e va sviluppandosi una coordinata offensiva aerea contro sommergibili e forze di superficie nemiche. In uno scontro i tedeschi hanno perduto due cacciatorpediniere.

Forze navali americane al comando del Contrammiraglio Don

Montgomery fissa in Francia il suo Q. G.

DAL COMANDO SUPREMO
DELLE FORZE ALLEATE
DI SPEDIZIONE, 11

E' stato rivelato nelle ultime ore di guerra, che il gen. Montgomery, comandante delle forze di terra del Corpo di Spedizione Alleato, ha scelto il suo Quartier Generale in Francia.

Pardoe Moon hanno intercettato una formazione grossa di navi tedesche, tra cui la nave da guerra, che tentavano attaccare le spiagge. La formazione fu costretta ad allontanarsi.

IL VITTORIOSO ATTO DEL «TARTAR»

I cacciatorpediniere furono avvistati a mezzogiorno, a 10 km. ovest di Ouessant. L'azione fu eseguita prima da otto cacciatorpediniere, da quattro americani, da due canadesi e da due.

Quando la formazione fu segnalata su una mappa, i cacciatorpediniere girarono verso nord, per drizzare il nemico nel tiro dei loro cannoni, prima di aprire il fuoco. I cacciatorpediniere tedeschi girarono anche verso nord, correndo su di una parallela, lanciarono le loro mine. Al fine di evitare questa divisione guidata dal cacciatorpediniere «Tartar» verso le navi tedesche, i cacciatorpediniere alleati, infatti, attirarono le navi tedesche e virarono a nord, ingaggiando con il cacciatorpediniere testa che fu rintracciato.

Nello scontro che si svolse, i cacciatorpediniere tedeschi furono distrutti.

(Continua in 2. pagina)

avverano stamane con una linea di battaglia alla zona di Caen a passando per Bayeux. I trattacchi tedeschi per questa linea e riprenda Bayeux-Caen. In un altro settore le americane hanno tagliato l'autostrada e la strada Cherbourg - Carentan e ad ampliare la zona

ERES E ISIGNY OCCUPATE

ufficialmente annunziato che Trevieres è stata dalle truppe americane quali hanno anche la cittadina di I-

mbattimenti continua. L'intera linea del fronte della Trevieres si trova la strada principale tra Bayeux, a metà strada città Aspri combattimento specialmente Carentan. Le truppe operano ad ovest della via Cherbourg-Carentan. I tedeschi inondano il terreno in, Isigny e Trevieres, fare così le difficoltà alleate.

I punti le teste di no raggiunto la propria chilometri ed in tore le pattuglie alpenate anche più

transmissione, della stato descritto come co degli alleati, le forze britanniche abbia suo primo congiun-

missione diceva che un americano con una pat- uomini è giunto in francese ed un te- nico, che comandava che lo precedeva, si ad essi.

britannico ha sog- l'una che li stavano altrimenti avremmo



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Quando la formazione tedesca fu segnalata su una oposta rotta, i cacciatorpediniere alleati girarono verso nord, per inquadra il nemico nel tiro di tutti i loro cannoni, prima di aprire il fuoco. I cacciatorpediniere tedeschi girarono anche verso nord, e correndo su di una rotta parallela, lanciarono le torpedine. Al fine di evitare quest'attacco, la divisione guidata dal cacciatorpediniere «Tartar» volse la prua verso le navi tedesche. Il «Tartar» rimase, infatti, attraverso le linee tedesche e virando nuovamente a nord, inflisse battaglia con il cacciatorpediniere di testa che fu ribattutamente colpito.

Nello scontro che seguì, un cacciatorpediniere tedesco fu si-

(Continua in 2. pagina)

te che hanno trovato una missione d'assalto, la «Herman Goering», un'altra volta ad uno scheletro di città non diverso da quello che era quando fuggì dalla Sicilia.

La zona di Vienna attaccata dalla MAAF

Q. G. DELLA MAAF 10. L'aeroporto di Riem e due dei principali scali merci della zona di Vienna sono stati bombardati con successo, malgrado la forte nebbia che ieri oscurava i bersagli, grazie ai nuovi strumenti di navigazione dalle forze aeree alleate del Mediterraneo.

Il successo del bombardamento eseguito con strumenti di bordo che permettono di puntare attraverso la nebbia, venne conseguito nonostante considerevole opposizione di caccia nemici, nel corso della quale piloti negri, volanti su un gruppo di «Thunderbolt», hanno abbattuto cinque aerei avversari.

Come viene indicato da fotografie aeree, in un altro attacco sugli obiettivi nemici a Porto Marghera, vicino Venezia, ieri, serbatoi di olio vennero incendiati e distrutti.

GLI IMPIANTI DI FLOEST NUOVAMENTE BOMBARDATI

La prima armata aerea tattica di caccia-bombardieri ha continuato ieri a centrare automobili e vagoni ferroviari, di cui 246 automobili vengono segnalati distrutti, 150 danneggiati, 300 carri ferroviari distrutti e 130 altri danneggiati in continui attacchi su truppe tedesche in arretramento disorganizzazione, a sud-est di Roma.

Bombardieri medi, ieri, sono ritornati ai loro attacchi distruttori su ponti stradali, colpendo viadotti a Pescara, Centena Albini ed Orvieto. Bombardieri notturni hanno martellato importanti centri stradali a Terni sulla strada Roma-Firenze, con buoni risultati. Questa è la sola foto

STUDY GROUP
COURSE OF LECTURES

13 Giugno 1944

1. The last lecture in the series will take place on Friday, June 16. Lunch at 1215. Lecture by Prof. Omodeo. Subject: "The Church & State in Italian History" Omodeo is the world expert on this pressing intriguing problem.
2. The remaining lectures have been cancelled owing to the new situation.
3. Written notes of the first 2 lectures and a Date Chart have already been received by all members. The remaining lectures are being typed, and will be distributed very shortly. The 2 gaps in the course 1856-70 to 1915-44, will be filled in by Lt. Gerardo, who has kindly promised to make short summaries of these periods for distribution.

4. Financially, we are sound, Received.... 10.000 lire

Paid Prof Valenti	1500	
Lunch	<u>1100</u>	<u>2.600</u>
		7.400 Bal.

The Naples professors would not accept any fee, but were not averse to a gift of books to their university library. In view of that the possibility of continuing the course in Rome, the money will be kept in hand for the present.

For The Committee.

R.W. BUCKLEY, Capt.

3119

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		Disposition			
		done	checked	done	done
To the Rev.	Pontien	✓		✓	✓
Map - 1843	Valentin	✓		✓	✓
1846 - 1852	Marcel	✓			
1856 - 1870	Berard				
1870 - 1915	Charles	✓			
Latter 1 date			✓		

The future date

Sgt. Charles suspended -

3118

785016

OFFICE OF SUBCOMMISSIONRANKNATTELROOMPOLITICAL

Pearson, J. M.

Capt

B

42

36

PROPERTY CONTROL

Bennet, J.

Lt Col

B

34

107

Harris, G. R. S.

Lt Col

B

34

107

King, E. C.

Maj

A

34

107

Hawett, G. H.

Capt

A

34

107

Lee, O. F.

Capt

A

34

106

PUBLIC HEALTH

Parkinson, G. S.

Brig

B

79

132

Dobos, E. T.

Lt Col

A

52

131

Shields, C. W.

Lt Col

A

52

131

Friaelle, G. M.

Maj

B

52

131

Rushmore, R. W.

Maj

A

52

131

McSweeney, J.

Maj

A

52

131

Earnest, J. G.

Capt

A

52

131

Savage, P. S.

Capt

A

52

131

Silveria, E. E.

Capt

A

52

131

Trager, L. W.

Capt

A

52

131

Wilcox, T. M.

Capt

A

52

131

Mansell, M. A.

1st Lt

A

52

131

PUBLIC SAFETY

Kirk, P. G.

Col

A

32

130

Mearney, M. H.

Col

A

32

129

Martin, R. M. J.

Lt Col

B

32

134

Pickering, S.

Lt Col

B

32

129

Mason, G. H. L.

Maj

B

66

68

Ballance, W. C.

Capt

B

32

134

Powell, B. R.

Capt

B

34

129

Ronnie, W.

Capt

B

32

124

Young, H. Jr.

Capt

A

32

129

Mastrolanni, G. G. A.

1st Lt

A

32

129

SIGNALS

Causer, L. W.

Lt

B

60

319

SUPPLY

Dooley, J. A.

Capt

A

19

19

Bongarzone, C. A.

2nd Lt

A

75

2

Julius Lechner

Forced State has been

— Excode

+ Vennsbruck

PWB - is duplicated
herein

Harmon: Edit Huter

Copied by R. Mahan

Base Box Genealogies Table

Lechner copy Wife Robinson

Copy to C.L.

-2-

planes, either through formal education or many years of shop work and training, or both.

It's an old saw that aircraft didn't grow - it exploded!

Most of the industry's key personnel, its expert nucleus, has been developed in the past three or four years, mostly the last three years.

It is the highly skilled nucleus - many of this nucleus are in the 23-25 bracket - which mainly has been instrumental in improving the output of military aircraft and which makes possible the industry's continuing production achievement.

It is the skilled nucleus which makes it possible for the industry to go right on producing when six out of every 10 of its workers are women, or handicapped workers or part-time workers.

Production-wise it's important that the releasing of men to the armed forces be on an orderly basis, according to replacement schedules which permit new workers to be trained for the jobs or the factory to train itself to do without them.

So far as aircraft is concerned, it will ask for deferments only of key men.

None of this is argument - we just felt you generals would be interested in having a little background.

SHORTAGE PARED: The manpower situation

been developed in the past three or four years, mostly the last three years.

It is the highly skilled nucleus - many of this nucleus are in the 23-25 bracket - which mainly has been instrumental in improving the output of military aircraft and which makes possible the industry's continuing production achievement.

It is the skilled nucleus which makes it possible for the industry to go right on producing when six out of every 10 of its workers are women, or handicapped workers or part-time workers.

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So far as aircraft is concerned, it will ask for deferments only of key men.

None of this is argument - we just felt you generals would be interested in having a little background.

SHORTAGE PARKED: The manpower situation has eased.

Current shortage of workers for the West Coast warplane industry is now only approximately 5,000, of which 3,000 represent the California plant needs.

785016

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

18 May 1944

NOTICE OF MEETING

Attached, a notice of the Meeting on Tuesday May 23, 1944, at 12:30

It is suggested that a small committee, say of four, should be appointed to direct this scheme.

If you approve this suggestion would you kindly mark four names accordingly.

Lt. Col R.R. Cripps
Maj. G.G. Hannaford
Lt Col C.R.S. Harris
Brig. G.S. Parkinson
Lt. Col T.V. Smith
Lt. Col R.G.B. Spicer
Air Comdr Lord Stansgate
Col. R.G. Upjohn
Lt. Col R.H. Wilmar
Col. A.E. Young

R.W. Buckley
Capt.,
Acting Secretary.

3116

785016

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

18 May 1944

LUNCH 12:30 LECTURE 1:00 PM

13 May

- 1 Short survey of Italian History up to French Revolution.
Lecturer, Prof. Pontieri of Naples University.

OTHER LECTURES ARRANGED ARE:

- 2 Beginnings of the Risorgimento.
Napoleonic Period to 1848
Lecturer, Prof. Signora Valente of Naples University.
- 3 The Risorgimento, 1848-70.
Lecturer, Prof S.E. Omodeo.
- 4 The Kingdom of Italy, 1870-1918.
Lecturer, Prof Cortese of Naples University.
- 5 War and Fascism, 1915 onwards.
Lecturer, Prof. Floriano del Secolo
editor of Risorgimento.
- 6 The Church and Italian History.
Lecturer, Prof. S.E. Omodeo.
- 7 Italian Political Thought from Machiavelli-1790.
Lecturer, Dr. F. Flora,
editor of Croce's Review Critica.
- 8 Italian Political Thought from the French Revolution.
to to-day.
Lecturer, Dr. F. Flora.

3115

Notes.

A summary of each lecture will be distributed a day or two before the meeting. An Interpreter will be at each conference. A bibliography will be compiled for each lecture covering the reference books of the period. It is hoped that a small lending library can be opened.

STUDY GROUP

30 May 1944

The course of lectures will be resumed on Friday next, 2 June with a talk on the Period 1790-1848 by Professoressa Valente.

It is hoped to have a light lunch at 1215 in the Conference Room and to begin the lecture at 1245, including the translation, the lecture will be finished by 1400 hrs.

The Committee thinks that this is the best course to adopt.

Subsequently there will be two lectures each week on Tuesday and Friday at the same place and the same time. Subjects according to the previous circular.

/s/ R.W. Buckley, Capt.
Sec. to the Committee.

DISTRIBUTION:

Lord Stanagate
Brig. Parkinson
Col. Upjohn
Col. Wilmer
Col. Young
Lt. Col. Spicer
Lt. Col. Harris
Lt. Col. Smith
Lt. Col. Gripps
Lt. Col. Hannaford
Lt. Shanks
Lt. Gerardo
Prof. Pugliesi
Madam Alfieri
File

3114

SUGGESTED COURSE OF STUDY

Beginning on Tuesday 23 May.

- 1 Summary of Italian History up to the French Revolution (1799).
Lecturer...Professor Mantieri
- 2 Napoleonic Period - 1846, Beginnings of Risorgimento.
Lecturer...Signora Valenta. ✓
- 3 1846 - 1870 the Risorgimento.
Lecturer...S E Professor Minister of Education, Onodoo.
- 4 1870 - 1915. The Kingdom of Italy.
Lecturer...Professor Cortese.
- 5 1915 onwards, War and Facism.
- 6 The Church and the Italian People.
- 7 Italian political thought from Machiavelli to 1790.
- 8 Italian political thought from the French Revolution to modern times.
Lecturer...Signor Flora.

Onodoo Pt II

C O N F I D E N T I A L

STUDY CIRCLE

OBJECT

To bring the leading brains of AGC Sub-Commissions to close understanding of Italian background and character.

METHOD

- 1 Study circle a course of 8 lectures, studies of Italian History, taught by experts and ministers.
- 2 Discussions.
- 3 Summaries of lectures.
- 4 Library of reference books.

PLAN

- 1 Contact S.E. Omodeo and his assistant Fugliese-Caratelli.
 - (a) To plan systematic course of study.
 - (b) To arrange for the necessary expert lectures.
- 2 Capt. BUCKLEY to contact all the necessary people and make all arrangements.
- 3 The study circle will consist of the following officers who have expressed their appreciation of such a course.

Lord STANSBATE
Col. WILMER
Col. UPJOHN
Col. YOUNG
Brig. PARKINSON
Lt. Col T V SMITH
Lt. Col R R CRIPPS
Lt. Col SPICER
Maj. HANAFORD

Also present will be Capt BUCKLEY, as organizer and ¹¹³⁴¹² Signor ¹¹³⁴¹² ~~Fugliese~~ as the Italian organizer; the interpreter, Lt. GERARDO; and the stenographer Signora Alfieri.

- 4 The circle will meet every Tuesday at 12:30 in room 49, and first have a cold lunch (Sandwiches, salad? and coffee). The lecturers will talk for about an hour and discussion will follow.

C V E R

To simplify understanding of the lecture and ease the work of the interpreter. Summaries of the lecture, prepared in advance, will be circulated before the meeting, and a translated copy of full text issued afterwards.

785016

Better
10 5 44

History

Removal = Hepatitis
1815 - 1849
1849 - 1870
1870 - 1919
1919 = 40

International Sub

What day ~~At~~ lunch

Booths

Room : Dress

Fees

International
New Orleans

Notes - Advances

Apple
Wichita
Hawthorne
Spies
PSSA
Patterson
Beach

3111

1815 - 1849
 1845 - 1870
 1870 - 1919
 1919 = 40

International Sub

Wed day Free lunch

Booths

Room Dance

Fees

Upper
 Lower
 Main
 State
 Resident
 Booth
 Booth

Underground
 from California

Public & Advance

3111

Structure of Federal State

Life
Health
Justice
Security
Education
Home
Property

Basic Books

Behavioral Medicine

6.644

3110

785016

F A T I M A

OFFICER	RANK	NAT	SECTION	TEL	ROOM
ALDRIGHT, R. M.	CAPT	A	LABOR	65	108
ALPH, RH.	CAPT	A	TELECOMB	60	102
APOSTOLO, P.	LT	I	LIAISON	40	62
BALLANCE, W. C.	CAPT	B	PUB SAFETY	32	134
BENNER, J. H.	CAPT	A	WAR MAT DISP	44	66
BENNETT, J.	LT COL	B	PROP CONTROL	34	107
BENSON, T. J.	MAJ	A	EDUCATION	73	113
BEGGINS, E. J.	CAPT	A	CO AM TRPS	53	30
BOKLANZON, C. A.	2ND LT	A	MEBS OFF AM TRPS	375	2
BUCKLEY, R. W.	CAPT	B	HQ COMDT	62	4
BUTCHER, J. W. L.	LT	B	HQ COMDT	78	28
CAUSER, L. W.	LT	B	SIGNALS	66	319
CHYCOCK, E. J.	CWO	A	ADJ	69	5
CLARK, J. P. A.	CAPT	B	ARMY SC	51	64
COVILL, J. W.	MAJ	B	IND LTHQ	70	104
CRIPPS, R. R.	LT COL	B	ADMIN DIR	50	71
CROSS, L. K.	LT COL	B	FINANCE	35	122
CUTUP, S. A.	LT COL	A	IND & COMM	47	45
DAVIES, E. C.	LT	B	N.VY SC	63	63
DEMBOLD, I. D.	LT COL	A	IEP CHIEF COMM	43	43
DEWITT, J. B.	1ST LT	A	ADJ	62	4
DOOLEY, J. ...	CAPT	A	SUPPLY OFF	19	19
DRAKE, B. L.	CAPT	B	HQ COMDT	78	28
DUBOIS, E. I.	LT COL	A	PUB HEALTH	52	131
ELMIST, J. G.	CAPT	A	PUB HEALTH	52	131
FRICKLE, G. M.	MAJ	B	PUB HEALTH	52	131
GROTTANELLI, L. V.	LT	I	LIAISON	40	62
HALL, H. L.	MAJ	B	FINANCE	38	120
HALL, W. W.	2ND LT	A	IND & COMM	47	45
HAMMOND, G. G.	MAJ	B	LEGAL	66	68
HARRIS, G. R. S.	LT COL	B	PROP CONTROL	34	107
HENDERSON, J. L.	COL	B	TELECOMB	70	104
HENRY, G. H.	CAPT	A	PROP CONTROL	34	107
HOTELL, R. P.	PAYM LT	B	NAVY SC	63	63
JONES, W. E.	CAPT	B	HQ COMDT	2250 - Velia Rest.	
KATZ, A.	CAPT	A	FINANCE	39	107
KATZ, R.	1ST LT	A	MEDICAL OFF	16	1
KATZ, P. A.	CAPT	A	ADMIN DIR	59	75
KING, E. C.	MAJ	A	PROP CONTROL	34	107
KIRK, P. C.	COL	A	PUB SAFETY	32	130
KIRK, J. J.	LT COM	A	FINANCE	35	122
LEE, O. P.	CAPT	A	PROP CONTROL	34	106
LEWIS, W. V. M.	LT	A	INTERIOR	33	116

HEAD HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

6 June 1944

Meeting: Conference Room.
Today: 12:15 (Lunch)
Speakers: SE Omdao
Subject: "The Misorgimento"

R.W. Buckley, Capt.

3100

TWO BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS TO HELP REBUILD DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT IN ITALY

LONDON, June 3 - Will Lawther of the British Mineworkers' Federation and George Harrison of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers have been named members of the joint Anglo-American delegation to help rebuild a democratic trade union movement in Italy, it was announced today.

Lawther and Harrison are both members of the Trades Union Congress General Council. The joint delegation will leave for Italy as soon as is practicable, the announcement said. (PWB-REUTER)

"CORRIERE" OF SALERNO ASKS REVISION OF LAND RENT CONTRACTS

SALERNO, June 3 - The newspaper CORRIERE, published at the seat of the Italian Government, yesterday suggested revision of land rent contracts.

The editorial said that landowners who rent their land for fixed rents payable in cash have been hard hit by the fall of the lira, while those who rent for payments in agricultural produce are now getting increased rent, due to the rise in the value of farm products.

The newspaper criticized maintenance of the "freeze" of land rents ordered in 1936 by the Fascist Government; it charged that many tenants now benefit from this rent-freezing order by sub-leasing their land at handsome profits. (PWB)

LIBERATION COMMITTEE OF NORTHERN ITALY ASKS GREATER WAR EFFORT

SALERNO, June 3 - The National Committee of Liberation of Northern Italy, in pledging cooperation with the Badoglio Government, set fuller participation in the Allied war effort as the chief task for the nation. The cooperation pledge was announced last month, but the text of the North Italy committee's message became public only today, in an announcement from the press bureau of the Italian Government.

The message said, in part:

"The Committee of National Liberation considers an increased participation of Italy at the side of the United Nations in the war against Hitlerite Germany as the first condition for Italian security." (PWB)

UNITED NATIONS

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN RUSSIA EN ROUTE TO CHINA 310b

LONDON, June 3 - The United States Vice President, Henry Wallace,

while those who rent for payments in agricultural produce are now getting increased rent, due to the rise in the value of farm products. The newspaper criticized maintenance of the "freeze" of land rents ordered in 1936 by the Fascist Government; it charged that many tenants now benefit from this rent-freezing order by sub-leasing their land at handsome profits. (PMB)

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UNITED NATIONS

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN RUSSIA EN ROUTE TO CHINA 3108

LONDON, June 3 - The United States Vice President, Henry Wallace, who is on his way to China, has arrived in Russia, the BBC reported today.

In a speech in Russian yesterday to public officials near Irkutsk, Wallace said: "Now, when the future post-war world is beginning slowly to rise, it becomes quite clear that only the complete collaboration of our two great countries and their Allies can give the world conditions of peace and regular development." Expressing his firm belief in the friendship between the United States and Russia, Wallace said: "Cemented by the blood of their sons in the war against the worst enemy of mankind, this friendship will grow and become stronger in the coming years." There are no countries more alike than the Soviet Union and the United States, Wallace continued. "The parts played by the northwestern parts of Canada, by Alaska, and by Soviet Siberia in the task of reconstruction will be essential in the interests of the whole world. These enormous and sparsely-populated territories have been conquered during our lifetime by aviation. They need development of both agriculture and industry." (PMB)

785016

12

ROOSEVELT GIVES FIGURES OF U.S. LEND-LEASE PLANE EXPORT

WASHINGTON, June 3 - Between March 11, 1941, when the Lend-Lease Act was passed, and April 1 of this year, more than 33,000 planes have been sent to the fighting forces of the United Nations, President Roosevelt said at a press conference yesterday.

Roosevelt said the Allies paid cash for 7,000 of the planes and the remainder were sent under lend-lease.

He said the question of an American-built oil pipeline in the Mediterranean area is in the "if" stage, and added that no one knows if there will be a pipeline, and no one can say who will pay for it.

A reporter asked the President if this remark meant that the oil pipeline situation had gone backward. The President replied that conferences between the U.S. and Great Britain on the Near Eastern oil situation are still going on. (PWB 1-CWI)

FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE OFFICIALLY CHANGES NAME

ALGIERS, June 3 - The French Committee of National Liberation officially changed its name to the Provisional Government of the French Republic, it was announced Friday night after a meeting under the Presidency of General De Gaulle. (PWB 1)

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO POLAND IS AWARDED ORDER OF LENIN

MOSCOW, June 3 - The Soviet Ambassador to the French Committee of National Liberation, Alexander Bogomolov, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for outstanding services rendered at his diplomatic post, Radio Moscow reported yesterday.

Bogomolov, in the absence of the Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs, also is acting as the Soviet representative on the Advisory Council in Italy. (PWB 1-Reuter)

NEW YUGOSLAV PREMIER IS TO GO TO ITALY

LONDON, June 3 - Doctor Ivan Subasic, Premier of the new Yugoslav Government, will leave London soon for Italy, King Peter told a British United Press correspondent in an interview Thursday.

Subasic will confer in Bari with representatives of Marshal Tito, Commander of the Yugoslav Army of National Liberation. (PWB 1)

U.S. COMMISSION FOR JUST AND DURABLE PEACE MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW YORK, June 3 - A group of Protestant ministers and laymen, assigned by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace to make an independent study of post-war Europe with particular reference to Germany, made four major recommendations on Thursday. They are:

Discipline of Germany for her crimes should be controlled by

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They are:

Discipline of Germany for her crimes should be controlled by concern for Europe's recovery and peace.

Disarmament of Germany should not be imposed.

Allied policy in dealing with Germany must be calculated to strengthen the forces within Germany which are committed to freedom and international cooperation.

While corrective and precautionary measures are taken to end Nazism and militarism in Germany, efforts must be made to help the people of Germany to find for themselves the economic conditions for a good life.

A statement issued with the group's recommendations said:

"Some method must be found to prevent German rearmament without depriving Germany of her industry. The destruction of German industry would lower the European standard of living."

(P/B-CNT)

all lead info

What's biting him

from side of the house

slitting out a hole

producing concrete

essence

Indoctrination

concept.

Something to bite on

boils down

Bodies

put in picture

tie up

marry up

Sign on dotted line

laid on

on our side of the House

The final answer is

~~But~~ tidy up

parish notices

= Buttoned up

headache

The answer is

feeling down to know look

520

Address

Brazilian Rep. at French Cons. Alger

V da CUNHA

204 Toledo H. Ave.

3106

785016

<u>OFFICE OR SUBCOMMISSION</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAT</u>	<u>TEL</u>	<u>ROOM</u>
<u>POLITICAL</u>				
Pearson, J. M.	Capt	B	42	36
<u>PROPERTY CONTROL</u>				
Bennet, J.	Lt Col	B	34	107
Harris, C. R. S.	Lt Col	B	34	107
King, E. C.	Maj	A	34	107
Hawett, G. H.	Capt	A	34	107
Lee, C. F.	Capt	A	34	106
<u>PUBLIC HEALTH</u>				
Parkinson, G. S.	Brig	B	79	132
Dobos, E. I.	Lt Col	A	52	131
Shields, C. W.	Lt Col	A	52	131
Frizelle, G. M.	Maj	B	52	131
Rushmore, R. W.	Maj	A	52	131
McSweeney, J.	Maj	A	52	131
Earnest, J. G.	Capt	A	52	131
Savage, P. S.	Capt	A	52	131
Silveria, E. E.	Capt	A	52	131
Trager, L. W.	Capt	A	52	131
Wilcox, T. M.	Capt	A	52	131
Manselli, M.	1st Lt	A	52	131
<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>				
Kirk, P. G.	Col	A	32	130
Meeney, M. H.	Col	A	32	129
Martin, R. M. Jr.	Lt Col	B	32	134
Pickering, S.	Lt Col	B	32	129
Mason, G. H. L.	Maj	B	66	68
Hallanec, W. C.	Capt	B	32	134
Powell, E. B.	Capt	B	34	129
Ronnie, W.	Capt	B	32	124
Young, H. Jr.	Capt	A	32	129
Mastrolanni, O. G. A.	1st Lt	A	32	129
<u>SIGNALS</u>				
Gausser, L. W.	Lt	B	66	319
<u>SUPPLY</u>				
Dooley, J. A.	Capt	A	19	19
Bongarzono, C. A.	2nd Lt	A	75	2

O PWTB O

Major Greenlee (Bentley Corner)

Maple 54074

Area Vining Sec.

118 Cors. Unbered

785016

OFFICE OR SUBCOMMISSIONRANKNATTELROOMPOLITICAL

Pearson, J. M.

Capt

B

42

36

PROPERTY CONTROL

Bennet, J.

Lt Col

B

34

107

Harris, G. R. S.

Lt Col

B

34

107

King, E. C.

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Hewett, G. H.

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Silveria, E. E.

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Trager, L. W.

Capt

A

52

131

Wilcox, T. M.

Capt

A

52

131

MacCallis, M.

1st Lt

A

52

131

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Col

A

32

130

Meeney, M. H.

Col

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32

129

Martin, R. M. J.

Lt Col

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Pickering, S.

Lt Col

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129

Mason, O. H. L.

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68

Ballance, W. C.

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134

Powell, B. R.

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B

54

129

Bonnie, W.

Capt

B

32

124

Young, H. Jr.

Capt

A

32

129

Mastrolanni, G. G. A.

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32

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SIGNALS

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B

68

319

SUPPLY

Dooley, J. A.

Capt

A

19

19

Bongarzone, C. A.

2nd Lt

A

75

2

Links into TWB

Man Prentiss (of Rome)
(Brit. Consul)

Man Vining

118 Corso Umberto 4th floor.

5.4074

Naples

785016

<u>OFFICE OR SUBCOMMISSION</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAT</u>	<u>TEL</u>	<u>ROOM</u>
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Dobos, E. I.	Lt Col	A	52	131
Shields, G. W.	Lt Col	A	52	131
Frizelle, G. M.	Maj	B	52	131
Rushmore, R. W.	Maj	A	52	131
McSweeney, J.	Maj	A	52	131
Earnest, J. G.	Capt	A	52	131
Savage, P. S.	Capt	A	52	131
Silverio, E. E.	Capt	A	52	131
Trager, L. W.	Capt	A	52	131
Wilcox, T. M.	Capt	A	52	131
Mansell, M. L.	1st Lt	A	52	131
<u>PUBLIC SAFETY</u>				
Kirk, P. G.	Col	A	32	130
Moeney, M. H.	Col	A	32	129
Martin, R. M. J.	Lt Col	B	32	134
Pickering, S.	Lt Col	B	32	129
Mason, G. R. L.	Maj	B	66	68
Ballance, W. C.	Capt	B	32	134
Powell, B. R.	Capt	B	34	129
Ronnie, W.	Capt	B	32	124
Young, H. Jr.	Capt	A	32	129
Mastrolanni, O. G. L.	1st Lt	A	32	129
<u>SIGNALS</u>				
Causar, L. W.	Lt	B	68	319
<u>SUPPLY</u>				
Dooley, J. A.	Capt	A	19	19
Bongarzone, C. A.	2nd Lt	A	75	2

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APG 334

REPORT FOR MARCH 1944

1. Certain reorganization and redistribution in the army area has resulted in corresponding redistribution and changes in the Allied Military Government personnel attached to them. This has been accomplished the more easily because of the static nature of operations along the whole front. At the end of the month all AGC personnel were in position and ready for whatever calls future operations may make upon them.

2. In the areas handed over to the Italian Government, Regional and Provincial Commissioners are taking stock of the situation and feeling their way slowly in the change from Executive to Advisory status. The new relationship between the Italian Government, the people and themselves needs delicate adjustment because the people still rely in many cases on the American and British officers who have been in charge of their affairs since the invasion last autumn and in many cases remain the same individuals. The numbers are being very substantially reduced but this adjustment is a delicate and time must be allowed for the people so long benumbed and muted by Fascist officialdom to realize that they have in fact regained their freedom. This is made the more difficult because the bulk of officials were and had to be Fascists to earn their daily bread. The appointment of an efficient man nearly always means the appointment of a Fascist in some degree, with resulting criticism from both press and people. Machinery is now set up in agreement with the Italian Government for a systematic scrutiny and cleansing of the entire Italian administrative machine in all occupied territory, both Italian Government and Allied Military Government Regions.

3. Meanwhile, the administration is suffering from certain inherent disabilities consequent on the character of the Italian people and the nature of our occupation. A Prefect cannot do so much as an alien Governor, yet the natural normal tempo of Italian Government (in peace time) cannot be permitted without serious detriment to the war effort. This is where constant adjustment is necessary and if progress may seem slow it should be remembered that pressure on the Italian Government is only

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3. Meanwhile, the administration is suffering from certain inherent disabilities consequent on the character of the Italian people and the nature of our occupation. A Prefect cannot do so much as an Alien Governor. Yet the natural normal tempo of Italian Government (in peace time) cannot be permitted without serious detriment to the war effort. This is where constant adjustment is necessary and if progress may seem slow it should be remembered that pressure on the Italian Government is only applied when absolute military necessity demands.

4. In the AMG territory, Regions IV and V are either 3103 yet occupied or very partially so. Region III is completely occupied, though one of their four provinces, Salerno, which is the seat of the Italian Government, has been handed over to them. In this Region great progress has been made in spite of many difficulties. The general condition of the people continued to improve during March, partly due to increased food and trade, and partly also due to more vigorous administration. All the problems caused by large concentrations of foreign troops of various nationalities were present, and the eruption of Vesuvius created an appreciable problem quite of its own.

5. Efforts during March to improve the administration of Italian agencies were concentrated largely on attempts to instill initiative into local officials and to get them to assume greater responsibility. Frustration of this objective was encountered in two major aspects: the incompetency of several key officials for whom immediate replacements were not available and the inadequacy of procedure and organization to accomplish a satisfactory job. In spite of this, considerable progress was made in preparing the Italian administrative machine for the assumption of responsibility.

6. In Region III the Regional Commissioner has instituted progressive schemes for the improvement of provincial and communal public assistance and child welfare departments. Soup kitchens feeding 10,000 per day were reopened. A nutritional survey covering 145 boys and 125 girls which was started in February was continued in March.

7. In the same Region a vigorous drive against the black market was undertaken with civilian aid through citizen squads charged with reporting exorbitant prices and trading irregularities. The complete scheme requires to be developed but a good start has been made.

8. Summary and Superior Courts have been set up in sufficient numbers in Naples City and Province to deal with the large number of cases. These courts sit daily. A General Military Court has been convened in three instances. A total of 4908 cases were disposed of during the month.

POLITICAL

9. On March 4, 1944, it was locally reported that President Roosevelt had stated at a press conference in Washington that one-third of the Italian fleet which had surrendered to the United Nations would be made available to the Soviet Government. This gave rise to the interpretation in liberated Italy that the United States and Great Britain intended to hand over a number of Italian vessels to the Soviets. The Government and Italian public opinion as a whole were deeply disturbed by the implications of such a proposal and the Government threatened to resign. Further statements by the President and Mr. Churchill eased the situation. It is generally believed that Badoglio's position was reinforced by the strong stand he had taken against a transfer.

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10. As a result of the agreement with the Allied authorities cancelling the strike on March 4, the Party of Action, Socialist and Communist Parties and the Confederation of Labor held a mass meeting in Naples on March 12. The meeting approved a resolution to intensify Italy's war effort, that the National Administration be purged beginning with the supporters of the Monarchy, and that a Democratic Government composed of all political parties be created. It is noteworthy that this was the first proclamation of any of the parties condemning the Monarchy as an institution.

11. The mass meeting was to be followed by the presentation of a petition to demonstrate the extent of popular support of the opposition. It would appear that the Communists have now become indifferent and it seems likely that the whole plan will be dropped. This change of attitude of the Communists has no doubt been influenced by the announcement that the Soviet and Italian Governments had agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives.

12. Following conversations between the Soviet representative, M. Bogomolov, and Marshal Badoglio, the Italian Government issued a statement on March 15 that agreement had been reached with the Soviet Government to exchange diplomatic representatives. No prior consultation with the British and American Governments had taken place, and following Anglo-American inquiries at Moscow, it appeared that the intention of the Soviet Government was not to derogate from the authority either of the Allied Control Commission or of the advisory Council for Italy. In fact, the Soviet appointment of the diplomatic representative carries only the rank of Counsellor or Minister and he will be under the orders of the Soviet representative on the Advisory Council for Italy. There is no doubt that the Soviet move has had a marked influence throughout liberated Italy. Some consider that it will strengthen the hand of the Badoglio Government and others believe that it will increase the influence of the Communist Party throughout Italy. There is no question that since the announcement was made, the tone of the Communist press and Communist declarations has altered. Many rumors are current that this will lead to changes in the Government and possibly even in the King's position in the near future.

13. The leader of the Communist Party in Italy, Mario Taslimi, otherwise known as Trosoli, arrived in Italy on the 26th of March from Moscow after eighteen years of exile. Immediately following his arrival the leaders of the Communist Party met in Naples and indications are that his leadership will be undisputed.

14. Marshal Badoglio paid a short visit to Sicily at the end of the month to be present for the induction into office of Francesco Luatto, the newly appointed High Commissioner for Sicily. The Marshal made an excellent impression in Sicily where he was given a warm welcome.

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13. The leader of the Communist Party in Italy, Mario Togliatti, otherwise known as Erobil, arrived in Italy on the 25th of March from Moscow after eighteen years of exile. Immediately following his arrival the leaders of the Communist Party met in Naples and indications are that his leadership will be undisputed.

14. Marshal Badoglio made a short visit to Sicily at the end of the month to be present for the induction into office of Francesco Lucertio, the newly appointed High Commissioner for Sicily. The Marshal made an excellent impression in Sicily where he was given a warm welcome.

FINANCE

15. Joint Directorate: During March appointment of 3101 Joint Directorate for the Finance Subcommittee was announced, consisting of Colonel E. H. Foley, Jr., (A) and Colonel A. P. Graffley-Smith, (B).

16. U. S. War Department Finance Mission: In March the Theater was visited by a United States War Department Mission. The Mission was primarily interested in the accounts and records maintained by the Finance Subcommittee and the procedures under which supplies and funds are accounted for. The Mission visited Naples, Salerno, and Palermo, and held discussions with officials of the Finance Subcommittee and other Subcommittees.

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17. The Lire Exchange Rate:- Since his appointment to the post, the Italian Minister of Finance has maintained that the exchange rate of 100 lire to the dollar and 100 lire to the pound is the principal cause of the inflation in Italy. He argues that the rate has been responsible for two reasons: because it has caused Italian sellers to demand higher lire prices and Italian buyers to be willing to pay such prices; and because it has given Allied troops an excessive purchasing power in Italy. On 24 February General Badoglio submitted a statement to ACC requesting that the dollar value of the lire be increased. The request was rejected on the grounds that the Italian Government deficit, and not Allied troop expenditures, has obscured its own failure to prevent its revenues from declining and its expenditures from increasing.

18. Control of Advances and Currency:- As from 1 April, advances of the Italian Government account in King's Italy or ABC Regions must be cleared through Finance Subcommission Headquarters in order to make possible an examination of the cash position of the Government as a whole. Thus the Italian Government deficit will be financed in the normal way through the central bank, the Banca d'Italia.

19. Preparation of a new Italian Government Currency:- Samples of the new Italian Government lire currency prepared in the U.S. has been brought to this country. All Fascist symbols have been removed from the design of the new Banca d'Italia and State notes. The King's portrait, which formerly appeared only on the 5 and 10 lire State notes, has been omitted from the new design. The proposed designs were accepted by the Minister of Finance, subject to certain minor technical changes.

20. Remittances from the U.S. and the U.K.:- The Banco di Napoli is now prepared to act as agent for effecting personal remittances to Sardinia and ten provinces of southern Italy.

21. Proposals have been made to the Italian Government for the revision of the Italian tax system. A plan by which the turnover tax can be made to reflect more closely actual current turnovers, has also been brought to the notice of the Minister.

ECONOMICS, RESOURCES & SUPPLY

22. Food:- The food situation continued to improve with

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20. Remittances from the U.S. and the U.K.: - The Banco di Napoli is now prepared to act as agent for effecting personal remittances to Sardinia and two provinces of southern Italy.

21. Proposals have been made to the Italian Government for the revision of the Italian tax system. - A plan by which the turnover tax can be made to reflect more closely actual current turnover, has also been brought to the notice of the Minister.

ECONOMICS, RESOURCES & SUPPLY

22. Food: - The food situation continued to improve with the arrival of supplies other than wheat and flour, such as meat and vegetable stew, dried pulses and dehydrated soup. Plans for handling all food items have been improved.

23. Existing ration scales have been reviewed and a start has been made on a check of ration cards. - Prosecution of persons responsible for illegal manipulations of ration cards are being instituted and a rapid drive on the black market has been started.

24. Mining: - Work in the Capelinian mines proceeded but the absence of explosives and pit props has resulted in decreased production.

25. During the month, supplies were demanded for other productive industries including 6 metal mines, two lead smelters and a sulphuric acid plant.

25. Wool: - Production has been increased; the output for March was:

Hemp & Tow	1,470 tons
Canvas	64,911 metres
Ropes	4,273 quintals
Sacks & packing	102,320
Binder twine	80 quintals

The production of binder twine, for which the demand is increasing, is insufficient.

27. Seventy-eight industrial plants have now been surveyed covering heavy industries, soap manufacture, olive oil refining, food processing, industrial gases, leather, footwear, clothing, cloth, sewing threads, silk and tobacco. Sewing threads ("fishings") in particular will help to meet the clothing deficiency by increasing the possibility of repairs. Importation of Egyptian cotton will be necessary.

28. Requisitions: - As the result of a close examination of the early demands, 1748 separate items representing estimated shipments of 485,000 long tons, were requisitioned during the month.

29. Exports: - Shipments during the month:

To U.K. -	Lemons	3000 tons
	Oranges	500 tons
	Lemon juice	140 tons
	Orange oil	7 tons
	Lemon oil	64 tons
	Almonds (unshelled)	2000 tons
	Peanut	50 tons
	Filberts	73 tons
	Almonds	36 tons
	Mustard seed	47 tons
To U.S. -	Cadmium	1 ton

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES

30. Potatoes: - Thirty-seven thousand tons of seed potatoes have been received. One thousand tons were diverted to civilian food uses, two thousand tons (approximately) to army rations, and

cloth, sewing threads, silk and tobacco. Sewing threads ("findings") in particular will help to meet the clothing deficiency by increasing the possibility of repairs. Importation of Egyptian cotton will be necessary.

28. Regulations: As the result of a close examination of the many remains, 1748 separate items representing estimated shipments of 462,000 long tons, were requisitioned during the month.

29. Exports: Shipments during the month:

To U.K. -	Lemons	3800 tons
	Grasses	550 tons
	Lemon Juice	140 tons
	Orange oil	7 tons
	Lemon oil	54 tons
	Almonds (unshelled)	2920 tons
	Peanuts	18 tons
	Pilberts	73 tons
	Apples	36 tons
	Mustard seed	47 tons

To U.S. - Cadmium

1 ton

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHERIES

30. Potatoes: Thirty-seven thousand tons of seed potatoes have been received. One thousand tons were diverted to civilian food uses, two thousand tons (approx.) to army rations whilst there has been an estimated loss due to pilferage and destruction of 10% to 20% of the total. The remainder has been distributed through some plantings were late and so may be subject to weather hazards and consequent low yield.

31. Seeds: All seed stocks have been listed and it is intended to assist seed farmers in order that they may fit their production programmes into future world needs.

32. Timber and Fuel Wood: Cutting of bridge and other heavy timbers continues under difficulties due to lack of suitable mills within haulage distance. Large supplies of fuel have been provided for the army and the work has provided employment for some refugees.

33. Fishing: Night fishing has commenced in Southern Italy and on the west and southern third of the east coasts of Sicily. In the Naples Bay area a fish marketing scheme is ready for operation in the first week of April.

34. Beachhead Survey: A survey of the Anzio Beachhead was made to estimate its potential for the current year. Nearly all the land suitable for seedling was planted before the landing and the growing wheat is in good condition. Little work is being done in the vineyards. There are many small gardens planted and well cared for. Crops in the area are estimated at about twelve thousand, with about 30% lamb crop anticipated. It has been recommended that they, with 1000 head of cattle should be allowed to benefit from the improving grazing in the area and be used as food for Italian or French troops.

LABOUR

35. Representations were made to the Italian Government to ensure the validity in liberated territory of labour pronouncements and acts of the Allied Military Government until such time as substitute Royal decrees could be issued.

36. A threatened strike of electric workers on basic wage adjustments was averted by conference and without the necessity of making adjustments.

37. Wage studies were instituted during the month and draft legislation has been prepared for the establishment of labour offices and the regulations for collective bargaining. An increase in the food ration is, however, the real issue and this aspect has been examined with the other authorities concerned.

PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES

38. Highway Reconstruction: Progress is slow owing to difficulties encountered in persuading the Italian authorities to take over administrative responsibilities which absorb the energies of A.C.C. officers who should be otherwise employed. Nevertheless, progress has been made with the improvement of between 3500 and 4000 km. of highways. Twenty-two contracts totalling nearly 42,000,000 lire have now been let and a further eleven projects are under consideration in the army zones.

39. Electricity: Numerous distribution problems have been settled and the rationing scheme, developed during February, was completed during the month.

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40. Sunken Ships: - The raising and salvage of sunken ships has been made a responsibility of the Public Works Ministry and work will shortly begin on the raising of two salvage craft in Reggio harbor.

COMMUNICATIONS

41. Transportation: - The road haulage transport organization is proceeding with the allocation of trucks and training of personnel. Five hundred and fifty trucks (300 ex-Italian American and 250 4x2 3 ton British) are available for Italian haulage companies. The 1001 General Transport Coy (Italian), controlled by a British cadre, is now operating in forward areas.

42. Civil movement by railway is still restricted due to the priority requirements of the army but essential civil freight traffic is being conveyed on military trains. Suburban workers' trains are inactive. From 18 March the supervision of the Sicilian railways became the responsibility of the Commission.

43. Telecommunications:-- The internal telegraph service has been restored between all parts of Italian Government controlled territory and the islands, except Sardinia. Except for official calls, no permission has yet been granted for civil telephone services outside urban areas.

44. Mails:-- The internal and foreign mail service has been extended to include parts of Region III south of the rear army boundaries. Special services have been arranged for the Vatican and international Red Cross.

LEGAL

45. Frequent consultations with the Italian Government are necessary on the various problems on property control that have now arisen.

46. Italian Section:-- Trials in Italian courts of Italians for offences against Allied interests, particularly in Catanzaro and the Apulia Provinces have been speeded up whilst there has been a marked improvement throughout Region III.

47. A gradual transfer of cases from Allied Military Courts to Italian Courts, with evacuation of premises occupied by Allied Courts, has been arranged.

48. Allied Courts:-- In Region II trials by Allied Courts of cases pending prior to the transfer have ended. In Region III, by attachment of spare legal officers from other Regions, congestion has been greatly relieved.

49. One feature is the exceptional number of spy cases; the Court has been in practically constant session. Fifteen were sentenced to death during the month and other sentences up to twenty years imprisonment have been imposed.

INTERIOR

50. A Royal Decree is in preparation dealing with the reconstitution of local government. A course of lectures and practical work on all aspects of Italian local government was held during the month for Provincial Officers. Further courses will be held at intervals.

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PUBLIC SAFETY

51. Police: The Carabinieri, Reale and Guardia di Finanza, are regaining their confidence and becoming more efficient bodies.

52. Fire and Civil Defence: In Region III a reduction of Civil Defence paid personnel has been effected and there is more supervision of volunteers. Schemes are in preparation for the interchange of officers of fire brigades and the pooling and distribution of equipment and supplies.

53. Motor Vehicle Circulation: Plans for registration and licensing of vehicles, the issue of circulation permits and the authorization of patrol and all supplies have been completed. They are being put into operation in both Italian Government and Military Government territory.

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54. Prisons:- Prisons in Regions II and VI are overcrowded. Those in Region III are full. These conditions are attributable to:-

- (a) Destruction or damage caused to prisons by military operations.
- (b) The use of prison accommodation by allied forces.
- (c) The increased number of arrests.
- (d) Delay in bringing prisoners to trial.
- (e) Confinement of Italian military prisoners in civil prisons.

Orders have been issued for a general survey of prisons with particular reference to accommodation, rebuilding, sanitation and hygiene and in the provision of work for prisoners. The supply of soap and disinfectants is unsatisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH

55. The general health of the population continues good. Due to the activities of the Typhus Control Service the incidence of typhus is so reduced that it need no longer be considered a menace. The work of the service is now to be handled by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Italian Civilian Medical and Lay Group.

56. Additional campaigns are:

- (a) Disposal of refuse.
- (b) Anti-Malaria.
- (c) Venereal disease and prostitution.
- (d) Veterinary measures and the control of rabies.

Progress is being made in (a) in all large towns and communes, particularly in areas occupied or frequented by allied troops. The Malaria control section has been set up to direct and advise all areas. Hospital beds are being provided for venereal infected prostitutes and there is an improvement in the V.D. incidence. More stringent police control has been called for from the Italian Government and a proposal made for the creation of a V.D. Division within the Italian Public Health Organization.

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57. Medical Supplies:— Continue to arrive satisfactorily. Warehouseing of stocks of American Red Cross clothing has been undertaken by medical supply section now that distribution has been properly organized.

58. Welfare:— The formulation of a unified Italian welfare program for all territory under the control of the Italian Government has been under discussion.

EDUCATION

52. Schools: Opening of schools has continued in Poggia and Bari through many difficulties; over accommodations have been encountered. Picture theaters, teachers' homes, associations and unused tramway cars have been used as class rooms.

53. Textbooks: Of the ten text books twice prepared for the elementary schools two are ready for distribution and the others will be available shortly. Distribution includes sale by bookshellers in each province. Each text book has a preface giving suggestions to teachers and pupils for the modernization of the school program. In Reggio I, and Calabria four of the books have already been published.

54. Copy books: Waste paper from the text books has been salvaged for the preparation of 200,000 copy books which will be sold to pupils through the providers at a nominal cost. Other writing paper will be distributed gratis.

55. Defusalization of teachers and school officials: is proceeding and individuals have been recommended to the Minister. A plan for classifying all teachers and officials is being prepared.

56. Youth Committees: Youth Committees established in Naples have considered the following:

- (a) For University students, establishing a political forum, a students' synd and printing house.
- (b) For "Scuola media superiore" the establishment of clubs in the secondary schools (the first has already been started) and the publication of a newspaper.
- (c) For "Scuola elementare" a detailed plan for furnishing meals to school children. The plan will be operated in conjunction with the Public Health and welfare organizations.

MEMORANDOS, FILM STRIPS & ARCHIVES

57. Protectors of monuments: action taken on the recommendations of the "Polizia" report includes:

- (a) Preparation of lists of protected monuments of Italy.

61. Copy books:- Waste paper from the text books has been salvaged for the preparation of 200,000 copy books which will be sold to pupils through the provident stores at a nominal cost. Other writing paper will be distributed gratis.

62. Defascistization of teachers and school officials is proceeding and disbursements have been recommended to the Minister. A plan for disarming all teachers and officials is being prepared.

63. Youth Committees:- Youth Committee established in Naples have considered the following:

- (a) For University students, establishing a political forum, a students mess and printing house.
- (b) For "Jouale media superiore" the establishment of clubs in the secondary schools (the first has already been started) and the publication of a newspaper.
- (c) For "Jouale elementaire" a detailed plan for furnishing media to school children. The plan will be operated in conjunction with the Public Health and Relief organizations.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & RELIGION

64. Preparation of monuments:- action taken on the recommendations of the "Collier" report. Includes:

3098

- (a) Preparation of lists of protected monuments of Italy.
- (b) Preparation of a pamphlet for the Army Bureau of Current Affairs (ABCA).
- (c) Evacuation of troops from buildings ranked as monuments.
- (d) Establishment of guards at places where evacuation is not possible.
- (e) Issue of air photographs showing the location of monuments of historical, cultural and religious importance in Italy to formations of staff, on request of the Commander.

65. Publications and publicity regarding monuments, Vias Arts and Archives have been discussed with Public Relations Branch; the intention being to educate the armed forces and the public on the importance of the preservation of monuments.

PROPERTY CONTROL

66. Measures have been concerted with the Italian Government on the legislative and administrative details required to regularize the position of the Controller of Property in restored territory. By agreement, the Italian Government will:-

(a) Pass a decree in general terms suspending the application to United Nations and French property of the relevant provisions of the War Law of 1938.

(b) Instruct Prefects in restored territories to issue individual decrees revoking the sequestration of Allied and French properties and ordering the reassignment of properties to the owner or his representative. Financial arrangements were agreed in principle; the details to be worked out between the responsible authorities.

67. In Region III, of the total of 335 real properties on which sequestration could have been effected under Italian law it has been found that in 27 cases sequestration was not carried out. Custody has been taken of 31 properties (including 12 at Capri). In 20 cases the securities or proceeds of sale have been transferred to Rome in North Italy. The total of business concerns being investigated is now 45, of which half have been taken into custody.

DISPLACED PERSONS

68. The bulk of the refugees handled are Yugoslavs and of these, approximately 25% are Yugoslav Partisans and 4% Royalists. The type of refugees has changed considerably during the last month. Those now coming are mainly old men and old women, women with large families and orphans. Practically no men fit for fighting are being received, and the overall proportion of these requiring medical care has increased. One orphan's home has been established and another is planned.

69. The medical situation has been eased by the assignment of six Italian Army medical officers to various camps and hospitals. Medical stores have been received from Central Medical Supply. Clothing is in short supply and there is a shortage of

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(c) Instruct Prefects in restored territories to issue individual decrees revoking the sequestration of Allied and French properties and ordering the reassignment of properties to the owner or his representative. Financial arrangements were agreed in principle, the details to be worked out between the responsible authorities.

67. In Region III, of the total of 836 real properties of which sequestration could have been effected under Italian law it has been found that in 57 cases administration was not carried out. Cisterny has been taken of 61 properties (including 17 at Gopril). In 50 cases the securities or proceeds of sale have been transferred to Rome in North Italy. The total of business concerns being investigated is now 45, of which half have been taken into custody.

DISPATCHES

68. The bulk of the refugees handled are Yugoslavs and of these, approximately 88% are Yugoslav Partisans and 12% Royalists. The type of refugees has changed considerably during the last month. Those now coming are mainly old men and old women, women with large families and children. Practically no men fit for fighting are being received, and the overall proportion of those requiring medical care has increased. One orphan's home has been established and another is planned.

69. The medical situation has been eased by the assignment of six Italian Army medical officials to various camps and hospitals. Medical stores have been received from Central Medical Supply. Clothing is in short supply and thread and needles for Singer sewing machines are urgently needed. (See also para 27).

70. Records Bureau: - The Records Bureau though not a Red Cross responsibility has been set up by an officer of the British Red Cross, loaned for the purpose. Twelve thousand one hundred and thirty displaced persons have been recorded to date. Twenty-five nationalities are represented; Yugoslavs accounting for 9,200. The total figure does not yet include 11,281 Yugoslavs and Jews shipped to Middle East. There is also a service of inquiries.

71. Statistics:- (all as at 31st March unless otherwise stated).

Refugee population in camps & hospitals	3731
Reception during March. Arriving by ship	4404*
Entrained for other areas	4243
Reception by means other than ship	121
Number of wounded & sick in shipments	100
Shipped to Mladie East	4913

*Of these 2422 were under 16 years of age and 1416 were women.

REFUGEES (Italian)

72. This branch now controls the activities of 52 Italian officers and 381 Italian CPOs who are performing the majority of the tasks of handling the refugees from the forward areas.

73. Movement during the month has been as follows:-

From Sicily by sea	3339
From S. Italy by road/rail	3752
From S. Italy by rail	1155

To dispersal areas southwards:

To Province of Potenza	1929
To Province of Cosenza	3284
To Province of Catanzaro	4332
To Province of Reggio	3753

Region II is temporarily saturated and plans are being made for subsequent dispersals in Regions I and III. It is expected that 20,000 can be absorbed in Region I (Sicily).

74. The work of settling refugees into new areas is made more difficult by the indifference on the part of the Italian Government and people towards their fellow countrymen. The authorities have constantly to be prodded and are slowly being made to alter their attitude. Assistance is being given to the formation of reception, feeding and welfare committees.

72. This branch now controls the activities of 62 Italian officers and 351 Italian CJs who are performing the majority of the tasks of handling the refugees from the forward areas.

73. Movement during the month has been as follows:-

From auzio by sea	5535
From 6 a.m. by road/rail	3762
From 8 a.m. by rail	1168

To dispersal areas southwards:

To Province of Potenza	1929
To Province of Cosenza	3284
To Province of Catanzaro	4352
To Province of Reggio	3753

Region II is temporarily saturated and plans are being made for subsequent dispersals in Regions I and III. It is expected that 20,000 can be absorbed in Region I (Sicily).

74. The work of settling refugees into new areas is made more difficult by the indifference on the part of the Italian Government and people towards their fellow countrymen. The authorities have constantly to be reminded and are slowly being made to alter their attitude. Assistance is being given to the formation of reception, feeding and welfare committees.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

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75. Correspondents are displaying greater interest in the work of the Commission. The Chief Commissioner held his second press conference on March 10 and requests for interviews and information have grown.

76. The eruption of Vesuvius called for special activity in the collection and release of accurate news. The material and photographs gathered are being worked into the record of the Commission's activities.

77. In the future there will be more effective reporting of military court proceedings, particularly in connection with the black market and sabotage cases. This should add to the effectiveness, as deterrent, of the sentences imposed.

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20. Relations with the press generally are close and cordial. The associations and publications with which the branch has had contact during the month number 48, including American, British, Canadian, New Zealand, French and the newspapers published in Italy for Allied troops. There was occasional contact with the F.I.R. and the furnishing of news for broadcasting and for the Italian local publications in Italian: "Rinascimento" - Naples and "Sicilia Liberata", etc.

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NOEL MASON MACFARLANE
Lieutenant General
Chief Commissioner

HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION,
APO 394.

REPORT FOR APRIL 1944.

1. The major change in organization has been the division of the stretch of Italian Government territory hitherto administered as Region II into two distinct Regions. Road, rail and telephone communications are poor and confronted with the difficult problems of supply and refugee disposal, Calabria, Apulia, and Lucania had become unwieldy. Region VII was therefore constituted by splitting off Calabria from Region II. The HQ of the new Region was established under Colonel KIRKWOOD at CATANZARO. The staff of the Provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro continued at their posts.
2. Most of the initial difficulties of the change over from Government to control have now been surmounted. The more frequent visits of HQ officers to the Regions have proved welcome in the Regions and helpful to all parties. At the same time, visits of field officers to Headquarters have become more numerous to the benefit of all concerned.
3. The Regional Commissioners and Sub-Commissions conference occupied three days, 14th, 15th and 16th April. The full discussion of common problems of Regional Commissioners, SCAO's Army AMG and the Directors and members of the Sub-Commissions was the means of arriving at solutions in many cases and lines of future action in others. Particularly was this observed in the consideration given to the problem of the harvest and the effect which it will undoubtedly have on the future of the Italian people. More exact details of the results will appear later in this report.
4. Throughout the whole of liberated Italy there is more political activity, generally of an orderly and quiet kind directed towards organization and definition of objectives. The political inexperience of people, who have been compulsorily inarticulate for so long has had some strange effect. It is hoped that the growth of local administrations now possible under the schemes for re-organising local government from communes to provinces may create a greater sense of civic responsibility and consequently an increase in political sense.
5. In general popular opinion expresses more confidence in the newly constructed Government of Marshal Badoglio. The tendency everywhere is towards moderation, though there are still many signs of apathy. The broken morale of the Italians is by no means restored but a hopeful sign is the reception given to schemes for municipal and communal cleanliness, anti-malarial measures and measures adopted for the control of diseases that might become epidemic.
6. There are incipient labour troubles in all Regions. Nearly all these are concerned with food; demands for increased wages relate to the cost of

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6. There are incipient labour troubles in all Regions. Nearly all these are concerned with food; demands for increased wages relate to the cost of living. It is the policy of the Commission to relieve these local troubles by methods that do not involve increases in the wage rates or embarrassing increases in the ration scales.
7. With the departure of Lieut. Colonel McGaffrey from Region II for another sphere, Colonel J.T. Sellars took command of the Region.
8. Two main topics occupy the minds of all officers of the Commission - the probable extension of Military Government activities as a result of military operations and the forthcoming harvest and collection of commodities.
9. The political crisis which began with the unanimous resolution of the Communist Party on 1st April, and proceeded to the King's request on 17th April

POLITICAL.

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to the Marshal to form a new Government, was finally resolved on 21st April when Badoglio succeeded in forming a Government in which all the six recognised opposition parties were represented. The new Government is as follows:-

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs	-	Badoglio
Ministers without Portfolio:		
ACTION PARTY	-	Sforza
LIBERAL PARTY	-	Croce
COMMUNIST PARTY	-	Togliatti
SOCIALIST	-	Mancini
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT	-	Rodino
Minister of the Interior		
Under-Secretaries		
	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT	-
	SOCIALIST	-
	ACTION PARTY	-
Minister of Finance		
Under-Secretary		
	NON-PARTY	-
	COMMUNIST	-
Minister of Communications		
Under-Secretaries		
	LABOUR DEMOCRAT	-
	NON-PARTY	-
	NON-PARTY	-
Minister of Public Works		
Under-Secretary		
	ACTION PARTY	-
	LABOUR DEMOCRAT	-
Minister of Agriculture		
Under-Secretary		
	COMMUNIST	-
	LIBERAL	-
Minister of Justice		
Under-Secretary		
	LIBERAL	-
	LABOUR DEMOCRAT	-
Minister of Education		
Under-Secretary		
	ACTION PARTY	-
	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT	-
Minister of Industry		
Under-Secretary		
	SOCIALIST	-
	CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT	-
Minister of War		
Under-Secretary		
	NON-PARTY	-
	COMMUNIST	-
Minister of the Navy		
Under-Secretary		
	NON-PARTY	-
	SOCIALIST	-
Air Minister		
	NON-PARTY	-
Under-Secretary to the Presidency		
	LIBERAL	-

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Under-Secretaries	Christian Democrat	- Aldisio
	Socialist	- Salerno
	Action Party	- Caracciolo
Minister of Finance	Non-Party	- Quintieri
Under-Secretary	Communist	- Pasenti
Minister of Communications	Labour Democrat	- Cerabona
Under-Secretaries	Non-Party	- di Raimondi
	Non-Party	- Fano
Minister of Public Works	Action Party	- Tarchiani
Under-Secretary	Labour Democrat	- Calento
Minister of Agriculture	Communist	- Gull
Under-Secretary	Liberal	- Bergami
Minister of Justice	Liberal	- Arancio Ruiz
Under-Secretary	Labour Democrat	- Lombardo
Minister of Education	Action Party	- Oradeo
Under-Secretary	Christian Democrat	- Jervolino
Minister of Industry	Socialist	- di Napoli
Under-Secretary	Christian Democrat	- Sansonetti
Minister of War	Non-Party	- Orlando
Under-Secretary	Communist	- Palermo
Minister of the Navy	Non-Party	- da Courteen
Under-Secretary	Socialist	- Albergo
Air Minister	Non-Party	- Sandalli
Under-Secretary to the Presidency	Liberal	- Morrelli

The Party Division of the whole Government, including Under-Secretaries, gives the following picture:

Left	{ Action Party	- 4
	{ Communists	- 4
	{ Socialists	- 4
Moderate	{ Labour Democrats	- 3
	{ Christian Democrats	- 4
	{ Liberals	- 4
Non-Party (including Benigno)	-	- 7

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10. The first formal meeting of the new Government took place on 27th April. The official declaration of policy made after the meeting may be summarized as follows:-

- (a) The Government is formed from representatives of anti-fascist parties no longer opposed to one another, but united in the effort to solve the vital problems of the moment.
- (b) Other problems, not of immediate urgency, will be set aside, including the institutional one, which can only be decided by a constituent assembly elected by universal suffrage.
- (c) All the parties, according to their beliefs, are prepared for the fundamental reforms necessitated by two world-wars; but such reforms cannot be initiated or completed while Italy is cut in half and still at war.
- (d) The removal of democratic Government provides a new spirit, lacking under Fascism, for the prosecution of the war at the side of the Allies, and for the heroic endeavours of patriots of every party now united in the defence of Italy and the conquest of Hitler's Germany.
- (e) The necessity of war involves the severest measures against all traitors and the freedom of Italians from all those who, having served Fascism, still cling to its habits, hopes or aims.
- (f) Such work must not be actuated by a spirit of revenge, but by a determination that Fascism shall never recur. The work has been put in hand and will be carried energetically to a swift conclusion.
- (g) Government action will be based on the urgent necessity of improving conditions of life by increasing industrial and agricultural activity, fighting speculation, assuaging internal exchange of products, obtaining essential supplies from abroad, and hastening the construction of public buildings, roads and bridges. For such tasks the Government counts upon the co-operation of all professional organisations.
- (h) Administration, despite difficulties of archives, accommodation and personnel, must be regularised and it is proposed to re-establish the State Accounting Office and the Accounting Court. It is proposed also, in co-operation with the Committees of Liberation, to establish a small Consultative Body, symbol of Parliament, to which periodic reports of progress will be made.

FINJEC.

11. It is still almost impossible to obtain any budget estimates even on a monthly basis from the Italian Government which prepared expenditure estimates only when it felt the need for additional supplies of currency. Such estimates

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FINANCE.

11. It is still almost impossible to obtain any budget estimates even on a monthly basis from the Italian Government which prepared expenditure estimates only when it felt the need for additional supplies of currency. Such estimates are not expenditure estimates but solely estimates of cash disbursements. The failure of the former Minister of Finance to initiate the preparation of a budget for the remainder of the current year means that Regions I, II, VI and VII are now operating without any form of budgetary control.

12. A proposed procedure for exercising control over Government expenditures submitted to the Italian Government during the month, is now being considered. The draft of a war profits tax decrees to include farming profits and a memorandum detailing the long-term changes required in the Italian tax system have been prepared.

13. Since July 1943 the Italian Government and its agencies have disbursed about 28 billion lire of which only 4 billion was offset by gross revenues. In March the excess of Government expenditures over revenues was approximately 3 billion lire. During April the separate pools of currency reserves held at the various branches of the Banca d'Italia were brought under central control. The currency needs of deficit Regions are now met not by IFA but by transferring currency from Regions with surplus currency.

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14. Though there has been an increase in the black market prices of bread, potatoes and meat during the month, the black market price of fish fell from 250 to 125 lire per kilo as a result of the AOC development of fish supplies and the establishment of a fish marketing programme. Olive oil also declined in price due to rations issued at the end of the months of March and April. Supplies of spring vegetables also helped to reduce the cost of living in Naples at the end of the month to a figure lower than at any time since February.

ECONOMICS, RESOURCES & SUPPLY.

15. Food. Over half a million tons of civilian supplies have now been received, 106,000 tons being handled this month. The proportion of grain to flour is increasing. The scale of distribution of bread and miscellaneous foodstuffs was maintained.

16. Olive oil is now being supplied in sufficient quantities to make a universal ration available. Considerable quantities of unrefined oil exist in Southern Italy and the arrangements in hand for supplies of caustic soda for refining should make it possible to keep up the present ration for several months.

17. The check on ration cards in Naples has been continued and extended to all Regions. The indications are that an appreciable measure of success in the proper distribution of food supplies will be attained.

18. Mining. Shipments of Sardinian coal during April were:-

To Southern Italy	-	10,170 metric tons.
To Sicily	-	14,500 metric tons.

By the end of the month the 10,000 tons of sulphur asked for by the Ministry of Supply was ready for shipment and loading was in progress.

19. Exports. Shipments:-

To United Kingdom:	Hemp	-	400 tons
	Rope	-	9½ tons
To United States:	Wine	-	278 barrels
	Lemon Oil	-	100,000 lbs.

20. Hemp. Production figures compare favourably with those of the previous month:-

Hemp and tow	-	1,413 tons	decrease 52 tons
Canvas	-	70,150 metres	increase 5239 metres
Sacks	-	140,225	increase 37905
Ropes	-	3,223 tons	decrease 452 tons
Binder Twine	-	1,950 quintals	increase 1880 quintals.

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Canvas	-	70,150 metres	increase 5239 metres
Sacks	-	140,225	increase 37905
Ropes	-	3,923 tons	decrease 452 tons
Binder Twine	-	1,960 quintals	increase 1880 quintals.

Considerable quantities of hemp products were supplied to the Services. The present heavy demands for canvas will be more adequately met when the several small factories that have been rehabilitated during the month come into production in May.

21. The project for the repair of salvaged footwear is now in operation though only on a small scale pending the arrival of grindery and the increased production of leather. Output is now 500 pairs per day. This can be increased to 1000 pairs per day.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTS & FISHERIES.

22. Agreement was reached with the new Italian Government for a co-ordinated control of agriculture at all levels, Central to Provincial, Departmental and Ministerial. The necessary decrees for the collection of wheat and barley have been drawn up and details of the organisation of the committees that will give effect to the decrees have been published.

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23. Retentions of grain for seed will again be permitted but on a reduced scale. Retentions on a production-worker basis have been drastically cut. Both these measures are designed to obtain as large a collection of these vital commodities as possible.

24. To divorce the old associations of AMASSI and FASCISM from the minds of people and farmers and to focus the attention of the Italian people on the efforts that they must make to satisfy their own needs for food, the term "il granaio del Popolo" (The people's grain) is being used instead of "amassi" in all harvest publicity and references to "amassing" will be avoided in favour of "contributing" and "collecting".

25. The price to be paid to the farmer for wheat has been the subject of much discussion. Recommendations varied from 640 lire per quintal to 1800 lire per quintal. The price has been fixed at 1000 lire per quintal for hard wheat, and 900 lire per quintal for soft.

26. Forestry. 500 tons of fuelwood have been provided for 5th Army. Other plans for the provision of timber are in hand in consultation with the Italian Royal Forest Corps.

27. Fisheries. Fish production continues to increase. Materials have been furnished to enable new nets to be made and old ones repaired. The industry can now make a useful contribution to the food supply. Fishermen have been moved from areas where night fishing is prohibited to unrestricted areas.

LABOUR.

28. Negotiations are started in connection with manpower mobilisation, pensions, establishment of Trade Unions, Labour Offices, and the Government of Labour Relations. It is hoped that the Italian Government will produce legislation covering these subjects.

29. The actual labour situation has been especially tense in Public Utilities. Many disputes proved to be complaints about food rather than wages. Wage studies have been instituted in Public Administrative Services, printing trades, sulphur mines, leather goods trade, as well as Public Utilities.

PUBLIC WORKS & UTILITIES.

30. Highways and Bridges. In Southern Italy about 330 miles of military priority highways are being resurfaced, or completely reconstructed. Numerous bridges are being rebuilt, generally involving wholly new designs. The armies are providing 200 trucks, on loan, until the 4000 tons of transport and other heavy engineering equipment arrive from U.S.A. Operations in stone quarries and crushing plants are increasing.

31. Electrical Division. The Italian Decree rationing electricity came into force on 5th April. Public Works officers are enforcing observance in conjunction with various electrical supply companies. This rationing is of vital importance to conserve energy for the war effort.

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32. Public Works. Very good progress has been made in clearing Messina and Cagliari. Arrangements have been made with Malaria Control Branch for execution of necessary engineering projects, e.g., pumping operations, etc. The eruption of Vesuvius necessitated remedial measures, including retaining walls on the mountain, which are expected to cost 370 million lire.

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TRANSPORTATION.

33. No major difficulties were experienced in the first full month's operation of the Sicilian railways under ACC supervision. Some war-damaged lines have been re-opened, train services have been increased, some damaged locomotives are being repaired, and plans are in preparation for sending scrap to U.S.
34. Approximately 70,000 tons of civilian freight were carried on the mainland railways. 45% of this total was arranged through ACC officers in the field and the rest was accepted through the "bidding" system. Though the basic schedule of civilian freight trains has been reduced at military request, ACC are notified daily of available space for civilian freight on military trains. Movement has improved.
35. 512 military trucks with civilian drivers and 120 Italian army trucks are now being used for the transport of civilian supplies. (An additional 104 military trucks will be in operation during May).
36. Shipping. A scheme for the closer control of all Italian schooners has been submitted to MEMMO with the request that this be issued as a AMR directive. Another 225 Italian schooners have been registered making a total of 375 vessels, with a deadweight tonnage of 30,000 tons, the employment of which is directed by MEMMO. Schooners are not now allowed to sail between Sardinia and the Italian mainland and Sicily.

INTERIOR.

37. A Royal Decree reconstituting Local Government has now been published. Its effect is to continue the arrangements in regard to local administration introduced in AMG areas before the restoration. Steps are being taken to secure uniformity by applying when practicable the provisions of the Decree to Military Government territory.

LEGAL.

38. The work of consolidating the original fifteen AMG proclamations into four, with new translations of each, was completed. The mechanization of the implementation of Italian Government decrees in Allied Military Government territory has been in operation since the beginning of the month and is working satisfactorily.
39. Allied Military Courts continue to function satisfactorily. "Errors are being overcome in the Naples area; there was a reduction in the number of cases compared with the previous month.
40. A handbook "Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts", containing in addition to the Instructions, specimen Legal Forms and Rules for Procedure together with Italian translations, specimen Legal Forms and Rules for This translation is for limited distribution. The latter, has been prepared. Avvocato attending.

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41. The figures for April in respect of espionage cases are as follows:- 7 death sentences were confirmed; 7 death sentences were commuted to terms of imprisonment; 6 cases were submitted for confirmation; 2 sentences each of 20 years imprisonment were affirmed on review; 2 accused were acquitted. Proceedings were commenced against a Director and two Managers of the Manifatture Cotoniere Meridionali on charges relating to black market offences. The trial attracted much attention and publicity as the three accused were formerly influential Fascists. All three accused were convicted and each sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

42. The first trial by an Allied Military Court in Unoccupied Territory took place during the month at Salerno. The two accused were charged in respect of a series of thefts from a British Army Post Office. They were both convicted and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

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PUBLIC SAFETY.

43. Police. Law and order has been well maintained with the exception of one serious incident between civilian and French troops which occurred in Trapani Province, Sicily. This is the subject of a full inquiry which is now proceeding. The situation is now quiet. The civil police have rendered excellent service in dealing with refugees, clearing military roads and controlling civilian movement.
44. Fire and Civil Defence. The Minister of the Interior has issued instructions for the civil defence organization in Italian Government territory to be absorbed into the fire service. This will mean a large reduction in civil defence personnel.
45. Prisons. The overcrowding of civilian prisons has become more acute. The latest available figures show that throughout the Regions there are prisoners detained in prisons, the normal capacity of which is 19,963 and some prisons are filled to over twice their capacity. There are many contributory factors, the chief being the requisitioning of civilian prisons by Allied Forces (1860 places), the detention of Italian Military prisoners (1784 places) and war damage to jails (1891 places). A committee has been set up with instructions to find a solution to this problem and has already achieved results.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

46. Smallpox. A few cases of smallpox have been reported. Measures have been taken to prevent epidemic.
- Veneral Disease. The setting up of hospitals for the treatment of infected women is retarded owing to the difficulty in obtaining beds and bed furniture. Statistics show a diminution in the number of cases amongst troops stationed in Naples.
- Typhus. This is now so well under control that no reason remains for reporting the case incidence.
- Veterinary. Four diseases have become marked in different parts of Italy, Rabies, Glanders, Epizootic Lymphangitis and Swine Fever. The Italian Minister of the Interior immediately issued instructions concerning the proper counter measures to be adopted in the territory under its control. Similar instructions have been issued for the Military Government area.

EDUCATION.

47. A number of the decrees issued by Allied Military Government providing for the decentralization of the control of schools have been confirmed by the Minister of Education, and will therefore continue to apply in the territory administered by the Italian Government. The defascistisation of schools is not yet completed, though a plan has been evolved which will authorize Superintendents to suspend undesirable officials.

The publication and distribution of the revised elementary school books was continued. The new books have met with widespread approval and are to be re-printed by the M.E. Command for use in North Africa.

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PROPERTY CONTROL

48. The Minister of Finance prepared a decree revoking the application of the provisions contained in the War Law to the property of United Nations and French Nationals, and the Minister has sent out an instruction to all Prefects and Intendenti di Finanza detailing the procedure to be followed when the decree is published.

49. In Region I, most of the property of the Italian Government (including that of semi-statal institutions) taken into custody by AMG has been formally handed back. Fascist funds standing in the name of the CP have been or are being transferred to the Commissario Straordinario appointed by the Italian Government.

50. In Region III estates of 80 Allied and French owners and 35 commercial and industrial concerns have been taken into custody.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

51. List of Protected Monuments No. 3 (Lazio and Abruzzi-Molise) is in the press. Work on the preparation of the remaining lists continues.

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COMMUNICATIONS.Telecommunications.

52. Telegraph. The extension of the internal telegraph service has been authorized to include Avellino Province and Naples Province up to the R. Volturmo. Service with Naples City has been inaugurated; by the end of the month about 850 messages a day have been passing through Naples post office. The internal telegraph service is now restored to about 65% of the communes in Italian Government Territory which previously had such service, and includes all provincial capitals and large towns.

53. Telephones. The civil telephone service, previously limited to urban calls, has been authorized for calls within provincial boundaries. Within Italian Government Territory about 12% of the communes now have telephone communications to their provincial capitals and a further 9% to the local large town not a provincial capital. The repair of the main Salerno - Reggio cable has been completed, making many additional long-distance telephone circuits available to the Italian Government. Direct telephone service for official use is now available from Salerno to all provincial capitals on the mainland in Italian Government territory, and to Palermo, Messina and Catania in Sicily.

Plans have been completed as far as practicable for the restoration of telecommunications in enemy occupied Italy. Available equipment in Southern Italy has been inspected and suitable items earmarked for future use; details of additional equipment needed have been forwarded to AFHQ for supply from US or UK.

54. Posts. Arrangements were completed for restoration within the postal zone of internal service for the following classes of mail:

Registered letters
Insured letters
Express letters
Newspaper post
Airmail (Italy - Sicily - Sardinia)

Maximum weight allowed was raised from 90 grams to 210 grams per letter.

Foreign Mail. The first inward foreign civil mails arrived during April, and included consignments from the US, USSR, North Africa, Egypt, India and Australia. The first New York consignment to reach Naples arrived on 24 April and comprised some 200,000 items.

55. Censorship. The Civil Censorship Group, Italy, formerly operating under INC, AFHQ, was transferred to ACC towards the end of April. The Headquarters personnel was moved from Palermo to Salerno and the group now forms part of the Sub-Commission, the title of which has been changed to the more inclusive one of the Communications Sub-Commission.

INJURED & DISPLACED PERSONS.

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INTERNEES & DISPLACED PERSONS.

56. General. Refugees this month from Yugoslavia were as in March, composed of children, women encumbered with large families, old men and old women. The orphans' homes at DI LUNA and DI RAGNI are doing good work and have had a very satisfactory beginning. That at DI LEMON is now in full running order. The school, gardening and games are organized and a large quantity of toys have been made by the RED CROSS representative at No. 1 Camp, BARI and distributed to the children. A large number of Jews were moved from BARI to DI RAGNI Camp, only those remaining who had employment at BARI and their close relatives.

57. Medical. A general all round improvement may be recorded for April. One sign of progress was evident when nearly 2,000 refugees were received on one day and were all disinfected, vaccinated and inoculated before passage to Holding Camps. The entire British Staff at DI LUNA Refugee Hospital was withdrawn on 24 April and the hospital is now staffed by Yugoslavs who are working as well as can be expected, bearing in mind their lack of experience. One case of typhus occurred during the month. Seven members of a Hospital Unit of the Society of Friends are working at two hospitals of this Sub-Commission and giving invaluable service. Red Cross personnel at Hospitals and Camps have contributed very largely in assuring the welfare of the inmates.

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58. Records Bureau. To the 30 April, 24,400 persons have been recorded, of whom 13,950 have been evacuated, 3,000 present whereabouts unknown, the remainder in camps or residents at known addresses (own or employers), 300 in hospital, 42 dead. 34 nationalities are involved. About 600 RED CROSS messages have been sent out, but as the International Red Cross are now established and have made their services available through Italian post offices in Southern Italy, it has been advocated that this service should be used wherever possible. If it is impossible for the individual to use this service, messages can be sent through the Records Bureau.

59. Registration. Work on the selection of Jewish principals to send to PALESTINE within the limits of certificates authorised has been dealt with and it is expected that some 600 immigrants will leave for PALESTINE at the end of May.

60. Statistics. As at 1st May (unless otherwise stated):-

Refugee population in Camps and Hospitals	-	7458 +
Reception during April (by ship)	-	7708 =
Reception by means other than ship	-	12
Shipped to Middle East	-	3571

+ includes 676 Partisan trainees
= of which 2601 were women, 3796 were children under 16 years.

Cross total shipped to Midcast to date - 19820

REFUGEES (ITALIAN).

61. The Italian military personnel working under the direction of the Refugee Branch for handling refugees from the forward areas has been increased from 58 to 85 officers and from 381 to 767 Other Ranks.

Movement during the month:-

From AIZIO by sea	-	8539
From 5 Army by road/rail	-	1403
From 8 Army by rail	-	656

To dispersal areas southwards:

To Region I (Sicily)	-	2496
To Region II (Bari Province)	-	628
To Region III (Avellino Prov)	-	1336
To Region III (Naples Province)	-	2411
To Region III (Salerno Province)	-	1169

62. Whilst there is some improvement in the settlement of refugees the

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Movement during the month:-

From ANZIO by sea	-	8539
From 5 Army by road/rail	-	1403
From 8 Army by rail	-	656

To dispersal areas southwards:

To Region I (Sicily)	-	5496
To Region II (Bari Province)	-	628
To Region III (Avellino Prov)	-	1336
(Naples Province)	-	2411
(Salerno Province)	-	1469

62. Whilst there is some improvement in the settlement of refugees by the Italian authorities there is still not enough. Efforts to stimulate local authorities continue to be made by ACC assisted by officers of the Red Cross Organisation. Establishment of feeding points en route has greatly ameliorated the rigours of the train journeys.

63. An additional camp was opened at Carda and is operating successfully. A camp is in course of preparation in the FOGGIA area and should be ready to receive refugees by mid-May. (This camp is now operating and will be used in connection with harvesting operations if not required for refugees). Aversa Camp had to be closed for two weeks owing to an outbreak of typhoid fever. It is now in operation again.

PUBLIC RELATIONS.

64. The relationship between PRB, HQ and the Regiona was more clearly defined and a weekly bulletin was started.

65. Assistance of various kinds was offered to newsmen; press and trends of copy concerning ACC affairs were prepared, press conferences were arranged - notably one for Mr. Murphy and Mr. MacMillan, which was attended by 28 correspondents - and facilities of transport and liaison offered to reporters covering the change in

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Italian Government and Cabinet meetings. PHE also assisted in organising Italian Ufficio Stampa in Salerno, with a branch in Naples. Photographs were taken of activities of interest: delivery of bread in Naples, work of Education and Fine Arts Sub-Commissions, and personalities of Italian Government.

66. With PHE arrangements were made for publication of a soldier's guide to Rome; this has been printed with a foreword by General Sir H. Alexander. Work was continued with Central and Local Allied Publications Boards. Pre-censorship has been abolished but a reminder on the procedure for military censorship was sent to Italian Government. A scheme for a new Press decree has been discussed with Chief Legal Officer and is in preparation.

Noel Mason MacFarlane

NOEL MASON MACFARLANE,
Lieutenant General,
Chief Commissioner.

injured. Railway traffic could only be resumed after a delay of one and a-half hour.

BRITISH SUPPRESS ITALIAN PATRIOTIC FEELING

Rome 19 3 44

Morrison, British Minister for the Interior, made a public statement on the organization of the British police forces. He said that several thousand security officials are entrusted with special missions abroad in relation with the war and are voluntarily cooperating to the rehabilitation of Europe. He added that reports on the work of these security agents in Sicily and southern Italy are most satisfactory.

The work to which the Minister referred to is mostly with suppression of all patriotic feeling among the population and restoring antagonism between the various parties and anti-Fascist organizations.

TURKISH-HUNGARIAN TREATY FORTHCOMING

Hungarian economic mission has arrived at Istanbul to start negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Turkey.

L.D. 7c-

Splendid results, marvellous achievement. Doolittle is praised by all and we would not be surprised if he was handed a fat lump sum by way of thanks. Now Doolittle organizes the massive raids on Germany, waiting for the invasion of Europe to start.

His fame is now well established. His name is better known than any among the Hollywood film stars. This is Doolittle, national hero 1944, made in USA.

RADIO ROME IN ITALIAN TO ITALY 710 KCS 2000 MARCH 19

ITALIAN FRONT

The Cassino battle continued the whole day. Going to very heavy losses the enemy is unable to maintain their pressure. The German defense, on the contrary, is always steady, fierce and precise. The Reich Grenadiers and shock-troop units repelled numerous Allied attacks and when the enemy rested they seized the opportunity to

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RESTRICTED

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

STANDARD POLICY
AND PROCEDURE
for
COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS
OPERATIONS IN NORTH WEST
EUROPE

THIS EDITION SUPERSEDES
ALL PREVIOUS EDITIONS
OF THIS PUBLICATION,
MIMEOGRAPHED OR PRINTED

Revised 1 May, 1944
3030

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

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NOTE.—Where British and U.S. nomenclature differs, equivalent terms are separated by an oblique stroke, e.g., stores/supplies.

**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
CHIEF OF STAFF**

1 May 1944.

1. The standard policy and procedure here set forth are approved as the basic principles for combined Civil Affairs operations in this theatre and in such other theatres in which the Supreme Commander may be responsible for the coordination of operations. Directives, Civil Affairs Instructions, Country Manuals and Staff Studies implementing this policy and procedure will be issued as required.

2. The main features of these basic principles are as follows:—

(a) The conduct of Civil Affairs operations is the responsibility of each Commander in accordance with the policies laid down by the Supreme Commander.

(b) The discharge of this responsibility may require the employment of all agencies at the disposal of each Commander.

(c) Civil Affairs Staffs are provided for planning and coordination. Civil Affairs Detachments will be assigned commanders from time to time for duties in the field.

(d) The command and staff channel runs from SHAEF to subordinate Military Commanders, with direct communications between Civil Affairs staffs of Commands on matters peculiar to Civil Affairs.

(e) Civil Affairs operations are limited except as future directives may otherwise prescribe, to the areas affected by military operations. Within these areas each Commander is responsible for Civil Affairs operations in his own area.

(f) The primary objective is to ensure that conditions exist among the civilian population which will not interfere with operations against the enemy, but will promote those operations.

(g) Relief, except as otherwise directed, is limited to that required by military necessity.

(h) Civil Affairs operations in a liberated territory are mobile and temporary and continue only until the situation permits the assumption of control by the Allied National Authority.

(i) Consistency of interpretation and application of policies will be secured, with respect to each of the countries affected, by country manuals.

(j) This Standard Policy and Procedure will be circulated to all officers serving in the command in the following capacities:—

(a) All Commanders of formations down to and including brigades/regiments.

(b) All officers at Formation HQ/HQ of the Staff/General Staff of the Services/Special Staff.

(c) Copies should also be issued to brigade and regimental Staff Officers.

(d) All Civil Affairs Detachment Officers.

By Command of General Eisenhower:

(Signed) W. B. SMITH,

W. B. SMITH,

Lieutenant General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

RESTRICTED

AG 31.1-11 GE
(SHAPE/R-5/327)

STANDARD POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS OPERATIONS IN NORTH WEST EUROPE

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PART I INTRODUCTORY

GENERAL

1. (a) Scope.—Standard policy and procedure for combined Civil Affairs operations in North West Europe are here set forth. They are primarily designed to deal with what may be termed the normal situations which may arise both in such Allied liberated territories and in such enemy territories as may be under control of SCAEF.

(b) If, however, abnormal conditions are present, if no recognized central administration exists, or if the authority of one recognized collapses, or if there is complete disintegration of local civil administration, then it may be found that additional Civil Affairs responsibilities will arise. These additional responsibilities may extend outside the Zones of Operations and communications, and may require the establishment of military administration outside the normal chain of command. Planning for Civil Affairs operations in the various Allied countries shall be designed to deal with the normal situation, but must be sufficiently flexible as to permit effective handling of additional responsibilities. Special directives and instructions dealing with such additional responsibilities will be issued when required.

(c) In enemy countries a military government of the occupied portion of the country will be established. The political, administrative and economic controls to be imposed upon such country will be set forth in directives, and Civil Affairs instructions hereafter issued by SCAEF. The plans for the imposition of such controls will take cognizance of the military plans already formulated and of the ultimate formation of a Control Commission. They will also serve as a working plan for complete military government during the static phase until the Control Commission takes over.

(d) Detailed policy and procedure with respect to Civil Affairs operations in each country, directives and Civil Affairs instructions applicable thereto will be prepared by G-5 Division, SHAEF, and will be issued by SCAEF after co-ordination with other General Staff Divisions of SHAEF. These will deal more specifically and in detail with the organization, duties and functions of Civil Affairs Staffs, Detachments and officers.

(e) Manuals.—In case of conflict between the policies and procedures here established and those contained in the Military Manual of Civil Affairs issued by the British War Office or in Field Manual 27-5 issued by the United States War Department the provisions here set forth will apply for combined Civil Affairs operations in North West Europe.

DEFINITIONS

2. For the purpose of this paper the following abbreviations and designations are adopted:—

Zone of Operations:	Any area in which leading British/US elements are deployed; this will normally be divided from the communication zone by the rear boundaries of the leading armies.
LCZ of Communications:	The area through which British/US forces and supplies pass in moving from base ports to the zones of operations. This zone may be a corridor from and including base ports to zones of operations.
Hiatus Area:	An area in liberated territory evacuated by the enemy which is not included in an area of operations or zone of communications but in which SCAEF has a contingent interest.
ACOF—G-5:	Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division.
DACOS—G-5:	Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division.
G-5 Division:	The Civil Affairs Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, or of U.S. headquarters down to and including Corps.
G-5 Ops:	Branch of G-5 Division, SHAEF, which will recommend policy covering training, prepare outline plans and detailed instructions, and recommend policy for the supervision and coordination, under appropriate commanders of Civil Affairs operations in the countries of North West Europe, and with any other operations if so directed.

(Name of country) Group of Civil Affairs officers under
Section: control of the ACCS, G-5, SHAEP,
for operations and planning, and trained
to meet Civil Affairs requirements
in a specified liberated or enemy
nation. Each Section will be regarded
as a reserve for immediate require-
ments as they develop in relation to
the Country specified, either in assist-
ing and advising the restored govern-
ment in liberated areas or in providing
the nucleus of the machinery through
which the Supreme Commander will
govern enemy territory. In liberated
territory, the Country Section will
become the Civil Affairs element of
SCAEP's Mission to the corresponding
Allied Government.

(Name of country) A Military Mission representing the
Mission: Supreme Allied Commander assigned
to a restored Allied Government. The
Civil Affairs element of this Mission
will be drawn from the corresponding
Country Section as set forth above.

Country Manual: Document containing the policy Direc-
tives and Instructions of the Supreme
Commander and giving guidance with
respect to their application and imple-
mentation in the country concerned.

Civil Affairs Detachments: Detachments consisting of CA officers and
ORs/EM for work in the field. Basic
Detachments may be combined or
reinforced with specialist officers and/or
with ORs/EM in accordance with local
requirements. The Senior Civil Affairs
Officer with any detachment will be
designated as Officer Commanding
(OC) the particular detachment.

SCAO: Senior CA Staff Officer at Army, Corps,
or at any other Hq Formation. In
U.S. Hqs. down to and including Corps,
the senior CA Staff officer is the
ACCS, G-5.

OBJECT AND FUNCTIONS

3. A major responsibility of each Commander is to ensure that conditions exist among the civilian population which will not interfere with operations against the enemy, but will promote such operations to the greatest extent possible.

The discharge of this responsibility is the primary objective of the Civil Affairs operations of the Commander. Subject to the discharge of this primary objective, it is also the objective of the Commander to carry out the political and economic policies of the Supreme Commander toward the people of liberated countries and for the establishment of law, order and normal conditions, in pursuance of the principles of international law and directives from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

4.-(a) Civil Affairs policy will emanate from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Subordinate commanders will not establish policies but will ensure that the policies established by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, are implemented by Civil Affairs Staffs and Detachments under their command. G-5 Division, SHAEP, will prepare, for issue to Commanders, directives and Civil Affairs Instructions. These may also be included in Country Manuals for each country, which will serve as:-

(i) Studies of civil administration and of other matters pertaining to special civil problems.

(ii) Guides to the application of the Supreme Commander's policy with respect to that country.

(b) The conduct of Civil Affairs operations, in accordance with the Civil Affairs directives and instructions, is the responsibility of the Commander within the area under his command. These operations constitute a part of the normal responsibility arising wherever military forces establish contact with the civil population. At Formation HQs/Hqs, the Commander is provided with a Civil Affairs Staff. It is the duty of this Civil Affairs Staff to advise the Commander on all Civil Affairs problems which may confront him, and with other elements of the Formation HQs/Hqs Staff, to coordinate Civil Affairs plans and operations with tactical plans and operations. Civil Affairs plans will at all times follow military plans and will be closely integrated therewith.

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(c) Civil Affairs Detachments are provided to relieve fighting forces of civil commitments and to make available to them such civilian resources as they may require to further the military object.

5. Planning and conduct of operations to carry out policies and procedures set forth in directives and Civil Affairs instructions issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, will follow the military plan at appropriate levels, and the closest cooperation must exist at all times with all the other Branches of the Staff and with forces of all Services in the field. Civil Affairs operational plans, as in the case of all other military plans, will be submitted to the next highest headquarters for review.

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

6. Civil Affairs activities will normally be conducted only in areas affected by military operations, except in so far as military or political considerations may necessitate the initiation of relief and other operations in hinter areas. When the Army Group Commander is relieved of responsibility for Rear areas, immediate control of Civil Affairs therein will continue to be the responsibility of the Commander of such areas. The Supreme Commander will coordinate all areas. Civil Affairs Detachments will be sent forward, and will operate under the Commanders in their appointed areas.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

7. Civil Affairs officers and ORs/EM will be posted/assigned to:

- (a) HQs and Formation Civil Affairs Staffs
- (b) Civil Affairs Detachments.

8. (a) At Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, the Civil Affairs Staff is known as G-5 Division.

(b) It is recognized that the most suitable organization and status of an addition to the Staff of Formation HQs/HQs will only be found by experience.

(c) The Senior Civil Affairs Staff Officer at British Formation HQs will hold a position analogous to that of Chief Engineer, that is to say, he will advise the Commander and branches of the Staff on Civil Affairs matters. He will, on behalf of the Commander, exercise control of

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Civil Affairs Detachments working directly under the Headquarters; and he will issue technical instruction to Civil Affairs Staffs at lower formations. He will NOT issue orders to the Commanders of subordinate formations or Heads of Services; such orders will be issued through the appropriate Branch of the Staff, i.e. "G," "A" or "O."

(d) At U.S. Headquarters down to and including corps, the Civil Affairs Staff will be organized as a fifth section of the General Staff and the senior Civil Affairs officer will function as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5. The level of CA Staffs at Division Hqs. will be determined by Army Commanders.

ALLOTMENT OF STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

9. Staffs for Army Groups, Task Forces and all other Commands or formations will be allotted as necessary.

10. Civil Affairs personnel at higher echelons may be assigned or attached to lower commands as the situation requires.

11. Detachments and Pools will be allotted on the basis of requirements estimated during detailed planning by HQs or Formation Staffs. Detachments will normally remain in their initially assigned areas unless otherwise specifically ordered by Army Group HQs. Upon relief they will either be moved to a new area or returned to a pool to await another assignment.

POOLS

12. A pool of CA officers including specialists and ORs and EM will be established under control of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Allotments will be made from this pool to Army Groups and other Formations for sub-allotment as required.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

13. (a) Each Commander is responsible for Civil Affairs operations within the area under his command. The SCAO/ACOS, G-5, at each Formation HQs/HQs is responsible as a staff officer for the co-ordination of Civil Affairs operations and for keeping the Commander fully advised on all matters pertaining to Civil Affairs.

(b) The command and staff channel runs from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, to subordinate Commanders, with direct communication with the Civil

Civil Affairs Staffs of Commanders on matters peculiar to Civil Affairs. The maximum possible use will be made of the technical channels; that is to say, they will be used on all occasions when co-ordination with other divisions of the Staff is not necessary.

14. The Appendix which was a part of former editions is omitted.

SIGNALS FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

15. The provision of essential signal communications within Zones of Operations and L/Z of Communications will be the responsibility of Signals. However, Civil Affairs Staffs and Detachments will assist Signals in obtaining the use of civil communications in such zones and will depend on civil communications outside them.

COMPOSITIONS OF STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

16. Civil Affairs operations will have a joint British/US character.

17. (a) *Staffs*.—Officers on Civil Affairs Staffs will be predominantly of the nationality of the Commander of the Formation HQs/Hqs. GIs/EM will be of the nationality of such Commander.

(b) *Detachments*.—The composition of Civil Affairs Detachments will be as follows:—

(i) *Base Detachments*. The OC and ORs/EM will be of the nationality of the force in whose area they are operating. The officers of Base Detachments will be, as far as possible, of equal numbers of each nationality.

(ii) *Reinforcements*. ORs/EM will be of the nationality of the force in whose area they are operating. Officer reinforcements will be composed, as far as possible, of equal numbers of each nationality.

(iii) *Detachments around the posts or base areas/sections*. Initially officers and ORs/EM will be of the nationality of the force responsible for the post or base area/section.

(iv) *Technical Officers*. In Detachments technical officers for transportation, utilities and telecommunications will be of the nationality of the Force responsible for the area in which they operate.

PLANS AND PROCEDURE

18. Detailed information regarding supplies and equipment made available for Civil Affairs operations will be furnished to lower echelons by the Supply Branch, G-5, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

19. Civil Affairs Staffs will obtain operational intelligence through the Intelligence Staffs at their respective formations. This will be used to supplement special CA information and estimates of the internal situation obtained from G-3 Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

20. Special directives covering political, economic, legal, financial and other aspects will be issued from time to time by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

OPERATIONS

21. In Allied territories, Civil Affairs operations are mobile and temporary. The assumption of responsibility for civil administration by Allied National Authorities will take place as soon as the military situation permits. In conquered enemy territory, the Commander will exercise strict control on a more permanent basis.

22. During operations basic CA Detachments will accompany the forward troops, so that they may take emergency measures for the control of the civil population. These Detachments will be under the command of the Commander of the formation in whose area they are operating. They may continue to accompany the forces to which they are attached or they may remain in the area in which they are operating. As these Detachments are left behind, replacements will be sent to join the forward troops as required.

REPORTS

23. Civil Affairs Staffs and Detachments will be required to make periodic reports to the next highest HQs for collation and onward transmission to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Special reports will be sent through command channels, routine reports through Civil Affairs channels. The necessary instructions will be issued.

PART II

OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD—ALLIED TERRITORY

SECTION I—GENERAL

OBJECTS

24.—(a) The object of Civil Affairs operations in the field in Allied territory is to further the attainment of military objectives by assuring such organization of local activities, within the areas affected by military operations, as will secure:

(i) The restoration and maintenance of law and order and the stabilization of conditions.

(ii) Such measures of assistance for the civil population as may be required by military necessity and by the policy of the Supreme Commander.

(iii) Maximum availability of local resources.

(iv) A condition from which the responsible Allied civilian agencies may, at the appropriate time, take over or commence such relief and rehabilitation activities as the Allied Governments may direct.

(b) With regard to liberated areas, it is not our object that the Commander shall be responsible for these measures in areas affected by military operations beyond the time when military necessity requires; or in hiatus areas, except in so far as, in the opinion of the Supreme Commander, military or political considerations may necessitate the initiation of relief and other operations of a more extensive character. Neither is it our intention to exercise control otherwise than through suitable local officials, except in the circumstances, when, in the opinion of the Supreme Commander, direct control is required by military necessity.

(c) The Civil Affairs operations of a Commander in Allied territory do not necessarily involve the establishment of a civil administration by him. If he finds in his area an adequate civil administration in being, his Civil Affairs operations are ordinarily limited to those activities which will ensure maintenance of proper relations between his force and the civil population and the availability of local resources or facilities in support of his troops. If no adequate civil administration exists in his

area, the Commander may find it necessary to establish one for these purposes by placing in office such suitable civilians as may be available. An agreement with the Allied National Authority concerned may govern such appointments. Planning for Civil Affairs operations should include both contingencies and requires a knowledge of the Commander's strategical and tactical plan.

(d) Planning for the civil administration of an entire country to be liberated can be developed by its National Authority without knowledge of the strategical and tactical plan. The execution of such plans by the Allied National Authority concerned in the area in which operations take place is merely deferred until the military situation permits.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

25. It is probable that agreements reached with the Governments of the Allied National Authorities will provide for the following:

(a) British/U.S. Civil Affairs operations in the field will be limited to the areas affected by military operations, except in so far as military or political considerations may necessitate the initiation of relief and other operations in other areas. In all other areas they will be the responsibility of the Allied National Authority concerned.

(b) Subsequently, the Allied National Authority will take control in all areas.

(c) The time, place and method of handing control over to the appropriate Allied National Authorities will be at the discretion of the Supreme Commander.

RELATIONS WITH THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

26. Civil Affairs Staffs will advise their Commanders as to any measures which may be necessary to ensure that relations of officers and ORs/EM with government officials and other civilians, will not prejudice our interests because of political and other repercussions. It will be the task of CA Detachments to secure for these measures the co-operation of government officials, and, through them, the observance by the civil population.

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LIAISON WITH ALLIED NATIONAL AUTHORITIES—PLANNING

27. In the planning stage, Allied National Authorities will be organizing their own CA administration. They will, however, be preparing general plans for their countries and must have no knowledge of the projected operations.

28. Liaison with Allied National Authorities on Civil Affairs matters will be conducted only as the Supreme Commander may direct.

29. Allied National Authorities will form their own pools of liaison personnel, who will be attached to lower headquarters in accordance with the forecasts of the operations. In general, such officers will not be attached until D-day.

LIAISON WITH ALLIED NATIONAL AUTHORITIES IN THE FIELD

30. Allied Liaison Officers will accompany CA Detachments as requested by the Supreme Commander.

31. The Supreme Commander may, when necessary, establish Missions to the Allied National Authorities. Their duties will include the co-ordination of necessary activities outside the zones of operations and communication with them in progress inside the zones.

SECTION II—FUNCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

32. CA officers are required to deal with a wide range of subjects. In this section will be found general guidance on the various functions they may have to perform.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

33. Civil Administration.—The Supreme Commander will, in the zones of operations and communications, have such powers of government as military necessity may require, limited only by International Law. It is anticipated that the exercise of his powers in these zones, as well as in areas liberated indirectly, may be the subject of agreements between the British/U.S. Governments and Allied National Authorities. While such agreements may provide that these powers will be exercised within the framework of the law of the country, the Supreme Commander will not be precluded from taking any measures

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in any area required by military necessity. The Supreme Commander will delegate such powers to subordinate commanders as are necessary. Directives covering such agreements will be issued in due course.

34. While such powers are exercised by the Supreme Commander over any given area, the minimum legal sanctions additional to the indigenous penal law will be imposed which are compatible with military necessity.

35. The above powers will be exercised in co-operation with appropriate indigenous officials, and for that duration of time which, in the Supreme Commander's opinion, military necessity requires. Assumption of full responsibility by the Allied National Authority will be effected as rapidly as military necessity permits and will, if contemplated, be progressive as circumstances may dictate.

36. Any necessary proclamations and codes of enactments will normally be issued by the Supreme Commander.

37. CA Staffs and Detachments will, whenever possible, serve as the channel for dealing with local civil authorities. Directives will be prepared by G-3 Division, in conjunction with G-2 (Intelligence) Division, dealing with the following matters:

- (a) Dissolution and control of pro-enemy factions.
- (b) Political activity.
- (c) Control of political prisoners.

38. One of the first tasks of CA Detachments and Staffs upon entering Allied territory will be, through the appropriate channels, to establish relationships with Resistance Groups and secure their co-operation.

39. No person will be retained in office or employed who has wilfully collaborated with the enemy, or who has deliberately acted in a manner hostile to the Allied Cause. The closest liaison with G-2 (Intelligence) Division will be maintained to implement this policy.

40. Legal.—G-3 Division will prepare necessary instructions for CA Detachments.

41. Directives covering the composition and jurisdiction of military courts, commissions or similar bodies will be issued by the Supreme Commander.

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42. *Claims*.—In British areas claims will be the responsibility of the Claims and Hirings Branch. In the British and U.S. areas, CA Detachments may assist in the receipt and forwarding of claims. Any combined policies or procedures required will be the subject of future directives.

43. *Police*.—CA Detachments will assist other branches of the Services in ensuring that the advance of the Allied armies is not hampered by any breakdown of law and order among the civilian population. They will assist in preventing the uncontrolled movements of refugees. They will assist the local Allied authorities to reorganize their own police forces.

44. CA Detachments will not normally exercise executive police functions themselves, but will ensure that the local civil police forces assist in furthering the intention of the Military Commander. The civil population will ordinarily be dealt with by their own police, and will normally be prosecuted before their own courts. Law, order and justice will be based on the principles that existed in the country prior to occupation by the enemy.

45. There will be the fullest co-ordination between CA Staffs and the Provost Marshal's Staff, and also between CA Detachments and Military Police in the Field.

46. *Relationship with G-2 (Intelligence) Division*.—The formulation of security policy is the responsibility of G-2 (Intelligence) Division.

47. *Fire*.—A Military Fire Service will be established by each Army Group. These Services will be responsible for the organization of Fire Fighting. CA Detachments will co-operate with the Military Fire Services in their activities, to secure the local organization, personnel, services and equipment required.

48. *Civil Defence*.—Civil defence activities involve those aspects of PAD which are determined by the Commander, on the recommendation G-3 (Ops) Division, to be the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Staffs. In close co-ordination with G-3 (Ops) Division, CA Staffs will prepare detailed plans to be executed by CA Detachments. These plans will provide for the organization by CA Detachments of such civil defence activities, including bomb disposal if required, as may be necessary to secure those PAD measures not undertaken by other branches. CA Detach-

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ments will normally provide for execution of the civil defence planning in any area by immediately undertaking to assist suitable local elements in the organization of civil defence services. They will work in close liaison with PAD Officers in all other branches of the Service.

49. *Publicity, Propaganda and Censorship*.—These functions are not the responsibility of Civil Affairs. However, close co-ordination with Psychological Warfare and Public Relations agencies and military censorship officers, as well as censorship agencies established by Allied National Authorities, will be maintained by CA Staffs.

50. *Displaced Persons*.—CA Detachments will assist in the control of refugee movements. Their assistance will include:

(a) Establishment and operation of refugee collecting stations and enclaves.

(b) In conjunction with medical services, organization of necessary Public Health activities.

(c) Obtaining local police and other personnel for the Provost Marshal to assist in controlling movements.

(d) Organizing such emergency assistance for refugees as required.

(e) Carrying out such security instructions as may be applicable.

(f) CA Staffs will, in co-ordination with other elements of the Staff, assist in developing plans for repatriation, if such responsibility is imposed on the Supreme Commander.

51. *Public Monuments and Fine Arts*.—CA Detachments will render assistance in the protection of public monuments and art or literary treasures, for example, by organizing local police to provide guards. They will also collect data which may later assist recovery of looted objects of this character. Qualified officers will be included on the staff of the Supreme Commander and will give technical advice when required. CA Staffs will also be responsible for advising commanders as to areas which should be placed out of bounds to troops, in order to avoid damage to historical monuments and art treasures.

52. *Government Records and Archives*.—Every effort will be made to preserve local archives. CA Detachments will be responsible for arranging for the posting of guards where necessary. Government and other records will not

removed without the authority of the Military Commander.

Relief

53. (a) In order to prevent the development of conditions which might interfere with military operations and to carry out the policy of the Supreme Commander with respect to assistance to the civilian population, Civil Affairs Staffs, in conjunction with the other elements of the Staff, will ensure the maximum use and equitable distribution of local resources for the civil population in so far as military exigencies permit.

(b) Where local resources of food, clothing and fuel are so inadequate as to create conditions which interfere with military operations, CA Staffs, in conjunction with other elements of the Staff, will call forward imported supplies to the extent necessary, and within the limit of availability.

(c) Arrangements should be made for local relief administrations to take over executive responsibility for relief as soon as possible, so that such responsibility may pass to the Allied National Authority and civilian relief agencies concerned.

(d) If military or political considerations necessitate the initiation of relief operations of a more extensive character or in hitherto areas, the required modification in the policy and procedure with respect to relief operations will be worked out by G-5 Division, SHAEP, and the other Staff Divisions concerned, and directives relating thereto issued by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, as required.

54. The scale and type of food relief will be based on that laid down for the military period for countries in North West Europe. The goal will be 2,000 calories per person per day. The quantities will be dependent on the availability of supplies and transport.

55. All food, clothing and fuel will when possible be issued through local organizations, public or private, approved for the purpose. Such organizations will be charged with the items issued. Directives will be issued laying down whether immediate cash payments are to be made and how any monies so received shall be dealt with. Issuing organizations will be required as far as possible to maintain the principle of payment for the relief by recipients.

56. CA Detachments will survey and estimate relief needs. They will take into consideration the existence of any bulk food stores in the area, the stock position in the food shops, the capacity of the area to feed its people, and the location and numbers of any groups of displaced persons requiring special provisions. Direct relief will only be issued to individuals in cases of emergency.

57. Detachments will then send back through command channels an estimate of the immediate relief requirements, and estimates of special equipment required for emergency feeding centres, central kitchens, mobile feeding units and refugee camps. On receipt of this information the SCAD/ACOS, G-5 will arrange to assemble and send forward the necessary relief detachments, specialist officers and supplies.

PUBLIC HEALTH

58. CA Detachments will work in close co-operation with the Army Medical Services. They will assist in ensuring that measures are taken to organize or re-establish local medical health and hygiene services so that the military effort is not impeded. They will take such measures in conjunction with the Army Medical Services as personnel and facilities may permit to prevent epidemics in the areas affected by military operations and will endeavour to prevent the spread of disease among refugees and displaced persons. CA Staffs will work in close co-ordination with Army Medical Services/Surgeons at Formations HQs/HQs in the development of an inclusive public health plan.

59. A primary objective will be to stimulate the activities of local agencies and facilities, both voluntary and official. Reconnaissance of the general public health and hygiene problems will be the duty of CA Detachments. Such reconnaissance parties shall include, whenever possible, engineers and medical personnel. They will collect data on the existence of medical and hygiene stores and equipment in the area, and on the number of doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel available.

60. On receipt of this information the appropriate CA Staffs will take steps to assemble and send forward the necessary CA public health and technical personnel and supplies.

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 61. Medical and other supplies may be distributed to hospitals and other institutions and such other agencies as may be recommended by the CA Staff at Formation HQs/BQs and directed by the Commander.

SUPPLY

62. Requirements:—

(a) During the planning stage initial overall estimates of Civil Affairs Supply requirements will be made by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

(b) Steps will be taken by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force to place these estimates in channels for approval and indication of procurement responsibility. Allocation to Army Groups and other Formations, not coming under the command of Army Groups, will also be the function of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Army Groups and other Formations will call forward the supplies and stores thus allocated. Army Groups and other Formations may submit their own supply estimates to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force as recommendations. During operations they will submit to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, in the form of estimates as set forth in paragraphs (i), (ii), and (iii) below, all further requirements on which procurement action or further allocation is necessary.

(i) Emergency estimates: These will be submitted for supplies urgently required and on which previous allocation has not been received, and may be submitted in any form, the choice being dictated by the urgency of the need.

(ii) Future estimates: These will consist of those estimates necessary to cover periods later than D+180. These will be prepared in accordance with specific directives to be issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and will normally be required to be in the Headquarters at least 60 days prior to the start of the period for which the items requested are to be used.

(iii) Revised estimates: Based on actual surveys of conditions on the ground, these will consist of those estimates arrived at by review of initial

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 Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force estimates by lower echelons. Revised estimates will be submitted subsequent to the start of operations.

63. Stock Control:—In order to control available CA stocks in consideration of overall military situation, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force will require submission of reports covering pertinent stock control data at periodic intervals after the start of operations. To effect stock control, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force reserves the right of transfer with regard to any available stocks, regardless of allocations made to Army Groups or other formations.

64. Procedures concerning Stock Control will be issued in subsequent directives.

65. Close co-ordination will be maintained between CA Staffs and the Supply and Administrative branches of the Staff. CA Staffs will also be responsible for ensuring that each CA Detachment is furnished with full particulars regarding the stores and supplies which have been made available for the locality in which each detachment will operate. A follow-up system will be organized to ensure that allocations and schedules are maintained. Army Groups and other formations will issue instructions regarding the methods and procedures by which CA Detachments will call forward stores/supplies. These instructions will be based on the following principles:—

(a) Operational/Combat requirements are paramount.

(b) Movement of CA stores/supplies will be directed through normal staff channels and performed by the normal supply and movement services.

66. In US areas overseas, the responsibility for the calling forward of, storage, transport and distribution (to a point where they may be turned over by CA representatives of the Commander to civilian recipients) of CA supplies/stores, will lie with the Commander of the sector US formation ashore, in accordance with procedure as he may prescribe. Actual issue of CA supplies/stores and the accounting to be required at the point where supplies/stores are turned over to civilian recipients, will be the responsibility of CA Detachment Commanders, unless exceptional reasons make necessary issue through other sources.

67. In British areas overseas:—

(a) The Military Commander is at all times responsible for all aspects of supply. His Civil Affairs Staff are responsible for organizing from local resources as early as possible the means for handling Civil Affairs supplies. Until such time as these resources are organized, the Military Commander will decide what purely military resources from within his Command shall be utilized for vital Civil Affairs commitments. It should be remembered that the establishments of the units of the British Army Service are designed to store and/or handle a definite tonnage of stores based on the strength of the expeditionary force.

(b) Unless other arrangements are ordered, the following responsibilities for CA supplies/stores except signal, technical, transportation and other engineer stores, and P.O.L. and industrial first-aid outfits, will fall on CA officers:

- (i) Arranging for transportation through the normal military channels.
- (ii) Distribution.
- (iii) Issue.
- (iv) Accounting.
- (v) Procurement of local resources for CA requirements subject to co-ordination by the Purchasing Board or other appropriate agency.
- (vi) Assistance to other branches in the procurement of local resources.
- (vii) Storage of CA stores after turn over from Army Services.

68. In British Zones telecommunication, transportation and engineer stores, P.O.L. and industrial first-aid outfits will be stored, controlled and issued by the appropriate Army Services. All demands for such stores will be made through the usual channels, but they will be issued only to CA Detachments for transfer to authorized civilian recipients, unless exceptional reasons make necessary issue through other channels. Such stores which are specifically marked for CA use will only be issued to satisfy CA demands, unless operational necessity dictates otherwise.

69. (a) Accounting requirements and methods will be as prescribed by later detailed directives. Pending issuance thereof, the following principles will be observed:

(i) Control of CA Supplies/stores will normally be released only to local government authorities and not, except in cases of emergency, to private traders, or wholesalers, or individuals.

(ii) Pre-payment in accordance with scheduled prices will normally be required from local government bodies, or other individuals or groups before release of goods.

(b) Transport of CA stores/supplies to the point of turn over by CA representatives to civilian recipients, is the responsibility of the Military Commander. CA Staffs and Detachments will assist other elements of the Staff and Services in making available the maximum amount of local transfer for this purpose. All transport requirements and facilities will be co-ordinated by the AQ/G-4 Branch of the Staff.

70. A list of items on which reports of surplus are desired by SHAEF will be included in later directives of this Headquarters. In the interim, surplus reports submitted to SHAEF will include only those items considered likely, by Commanders, to be of great need in other areas for the conduct of military operations or CA activities, and available in quantities commensurate with the importance of the item and the difficulties of movement under operational conditions. CA Detachments will report to their Formation HQs/HQs any surplus commodities or resources encountered. These reports will be forwarded through normal channels to Army Groups or other Formation Headquarters, with a view of determining upon the most effective redistribution within the area of the Army Group or other Formation Commanders concerned. A report of remaining surpluses, together with indication of action taken for redistribution, will be forward to SHAEF. Unless urgently required for operational needs, surpluses will not be transferred, without prior approval of SHAEF, from the area of one Commander directly responsible to SHAEF, to the area of another Commander directly responsible to SHAEF.

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ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

71. *Transportation*.—Civil Affairs Detachments will assist the transportation services as directed in such organization of local civil transportation as will meet military requirements and minimum civilian needs. They will, in conjunction with other branches of the Staff and Services, ensure the forwarding of Civil Affairs supplies.

72. *Army Group HQs and other commands and formations* will include transportation personnel on their CA Staffs. These will work in close conjunction with the appropriate branches of the staff, and will assist in securing local transportation employees required for the areas affected by military operations.

73. *Trade and Industry*.—Subject to co-ordination by the appropriate agency of SHARP, CA Detachments will assist the other Services to make use of the facilities offered by trade and industry for military purposes within the areas affected by military operations. They will take all possible steps to ensure that local agencies themselves restore the industrial and commercial life of their country.

74. Efforts will be made to maintain existing rationing systems and price and wage levels. Every transaction should, as far as possible, be placed on a commercial basis from the first.

75. CA trade and industry officers will normally be held in pools and allotted as the need requires. These will include officers with experience in:

- (a) Mining and heavy industry.
- (b) Food industry.
- (c) Consumer goods, including textiles.
- (d) Retail trade, distribution and rationing.
- (e) Industrial salvage and recovery.
- (f) Foreign trade.

Technical information has been built up on a regional basis and will be used as necessary.

76. *Agriculture and Fisheries*.—CA Detachments will ascertain what is necessary to ensure maximum agricultural production in order to reduce importation to the minimum, and will make appropriate recommendations.

They will take similar action with regard to the fishing industry and will also consult Naval and security authorities concerning regulations for the resumption of fishing.

77. *Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs*.—CA Detachment Officers will assist the National PTT Administrations to restore civil postal and telecommunications facilities, beyond those actually restored by Signals, in order to meet military requirements and, when the situation permits, to cover minimum civilian needs. All measures relating to telecommunications, however, will be previously co-ordinated with the responsible Signal Officer or Officers, except in isolated areas. Telephone and telegraph facilities for civilian needs will not be restored nor will telephone or telegraph services for civilians be opened until there has been an agreement between the CA Staff and the G-2 Intelligence and the Signal Staffs on the same level. Subsequent directives will indicate whether PTT Services, including the payment of Government allowances, pensions, etc., will be suspended or subjected to a measure of control. A clear division of duties as to rehabilitation of civilian communication systems to meet military needs will be established in advance of operations by the respective Army Groups. CA Staffs will maintain close co-ordination with Signal Staffs on the same level to:

- (a) Exchange information on technical details of systems, management, policies and similar data of civil systems.
- (b) Obtain a clear division of duties in advance of operations as to such rehabilitation.

78. The closest co-ordination with G-2 (Intelligence) Division and with Signal Division will be maintained by CA Staffs and Detachments dealing with PTT matters.

79. *Public Works and Utilities*.—Civil Affairs functions in respect of Public Works and Utilities will be in accordance with instructions to be issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

80. Minor items of first-aid equipment for industry, public utilities and transportation will be made available if possible, in order to avoid a breakdown of vital services which would cause a greater drain on purely military resources.

81. Labour Management:—

- (a) Policies relating to the engagement of all labour will be laid down by the Supreme Commander.
 - (b) The Labour requirements of the military forces will have first priority on the available civilian labour.
 - (c) Any labour surplus to the requirements of the D.Lab. or GPA may be engaged by local authorities or other civilian agencies, and set to work on such tasks as CA may approve.
 - (d) Civil Affairs Detachments will not normally engage and use labour directly.
 - (e) The determination of the requirements which the various military Services may have for civilian labour will be the responsibility of D.Lab/GPA. The administration, utilization and pay of labour will be undertaken by D.Lab/the Services.
 - (f) In all areas CA Detachments will procure/assist in procuring any labour required by D.Lab/GPA. This assistance will include the making of arrangements with suitable local and regional authorities for the re-opening of existing or establishment of labour offices or exchanges where required. This responsibility will be discharged where possible through the indigenous governmental authorities. The supervision of such offices or exchanges will be the responsibility of Civil Affairs Detachment officers, subject to the authority of D.Lab/GPA to control the selection and allocation on absolute first priority of all labour required for the armed forces.
82. G-5 Division, SHAEF, will be responsible for advice to the Supreme Commander on labour relations policies pertaining to private employers and employees and for carrying out such policies as may be adopted by him with respect thereto.
83. All the armed forces, including the land, sea and air forces, will pay labour in accordance with rates prescribed by the Supreme Commander.
84. Directives on labour employed by contractors will be issued as necessary. However, the use of labour contractors should be avoided, but where this is unavoidable directives will be issued.

Financial

85. Financial policy as it concerns the civil population will be determined by directives issued by the Supreme Commander. These will include instructions on the following:
- (a) Control, accounting and audit of expenditures and receipts.
 - (b) Control of banks and financial institutions.
 - (c) Currency and rates of exchange.
 - (d) Financial relations with central and local government bodies.
 - (e) Taxation and revenue.
 - (f) Arrangements for official deposits.
 - (g) Issue of goods and stores.
 - (h) Control of wages and prices.
 - (i) Custody of abandoned and enemy property, and blocking of enemy accounts and commercial transfers.

PART III**OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD—ENEMY TERRITORY****SECTION I—GENERAL****OBJECT**

86. The Commander's object in his conduct of Civil Affairs operations in enemy territory is the military occupation and control of all zones of enemy territory for which he may be responsible. All other activities will be subordinated to this end.

PHASES OF OPERATIONS

87. These can be divided into two phases:—

- (a) Phase I—Occupation of strategic points.
 - (b) Phase II—Establishment of military government within predetermined boundaries.
88. In Phase I, Civil Affairs will be concerned with:—
- (a) Reconnaissance by CA Detachments with advance forces.
 - (b) Administration of Base Ports.
 - (c) Administration of L/Z of Communications from Base Ports inland.
 - (d) Strategic areas occupied by tactically disposed troops.

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80. In Phase II, the method of inaugurating military government will depend on the strategic and tactical picture. It may be found that the strategic centres selected for occupation will be, in fact, principal towns of administrative areas. When a division or brigade occupies a specific area, the Civil Affairs Detachments allotted to that area will impose the Military Commander's will through acceptable heads of the civil administration. If and when the headquarters moves to a new location further into the interior, it will be usual for the Civil Affairs Detachment that originally administered the town to continue its work there, fresh detachments being brought forward to move with the formations.

81. When formations have reached their final objectives, it is probable that military government will be organized on a permanent and static basis under a Control Commission or similar body. Until this occurs, the responsibility of each Commander for control of the civil population in his area remains.

DUTIES OF CIVIL AFFAIRS STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

91. It is of the first importance that CA Staffs propose measures for, and Detachments take steps to assist in ensuring that the striking power of the military forces remains unhampered by mass movements of the civil population, by refugees or escaping prisoners, whether of war or of labour; by outbreaks of disease; by disorders due to famine; or by the initiation of a "scorched earth" policy by the inhabitants themselves. The measures proposed by CA Staffs to the Commander must reflect close co-ordination between the CA and all other elements of the Staff at Formation HQ/HQ.

92. CA Staffs will carefully co-ordinate and supervise the activities of CA Detachments to ensure that there is uniformity in the application of regulations for the control of the civil population. They will also make recommendations to the Commander concerning the relations of military personnel with the civil population. Civil Affairs Detachments will be the agencies of their respective Commanders to ensure that governmental authorities take the necessary measures for observance by the civilian population of any such policies laid down. CA Staffs will also co-ordinate with other Staff elements to ensure observance of applicable CA policies by all military personnel.

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SECTION II—FUNCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

93. CA officers are required to deal with a wide range of subjects. In this section will be found general guidance on the various functions they may have to perform.

94. The functions of CA Staffs and Detachments in enemy territory differ considerably from those in Allied territory.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

95. *Civil Administration.*—The Supreme Commander will, in enemy territory, have the powers of government conferred by International Law. The general authority for the establishment of military administration over enemy territory will be a proclamation to be issued by the British/US Governments, accompanied by a code of enactments.

96. The Supreme Commander will be Military Governor of Occupied Territory and will delegate his power to subordinate Commanders as he sees fit.

97. CA Staffs and Detachments will, whenever possible, serve as the channel for dealing with local civil authorities. Directives will be prepared by Civil Affairs Staffs in conjunction with G-2 (Intelligence) Division dealing with:—

- (a) Dissolution of Nazi party organizations, and detention of leaders as ordered.
- (b) Political activities.
- (c) Disposal of political prisoners.
- (d) Detention of war criminals.
- (e) Suspension of laws, governmental agencies and officials.
- (f) Supervision of educational and recreational activities.

98. CA Detachments will establish military administration in enemy territory. They will do this through the employment of acceptable local officials and administrative organizations. They will, as instructed, put into effect the directives referred to in Paragraph 97 above.

99. They will carry out their duties in accordance with the laws and customs of war on land.

100. CA Detachments will accompany the forward forces in order to assume control as soon as possible.

101. Legal.—CA Staffs will prepare necessary instructions for CA Detachments who will, as ordered by the Commander, undertake the establishment of military courts for the trial of civilians and processing of matters through such courts. Legal officers in CA Detachments and in CA Staffs will render legal advice in connection with CA matters.

102. CA Staffs in co-ordination with G-2 (Intelligence) Division, will make recommendations to the Commander about the appointment and removal of judges and other judicial personnel. CA Detachments will establish, suspend, supervise and control civil and criminal courts and make such revisions in the judicial system as may be directed.

103. Directives covering the composition and jurisdiction of military courts, commissions or similar bodies will be issued by SCAIF.

104. Violations of the code of enactments and of military regulations governing the civil population will be tried before military courts. Violation of indigenous laws will normally be tried in local courts except when otherwise directed.

105. The basic series of enactments which will form the main framework of military administration will be contained in Issue No. 1 of the "Official Gazette" and will be promulgated immediately on the establishment of military administration in enemy territory.

106. Claims.—Claims in British areas will be the responsibility of the Claims and Holdings Branch. In British and US areas, CA Detachments may assist in the receipt and forwarding of claims. Any combined policies or procedures required will be the subject of future directives.

107. Police.—CA Detachments will assist the other branches of the Services, ensuring that military occupation is not hampered by the civil population. They will assist in preventing uncontrolled movement of civilians.

108. Detachments will control the police forces and will reorganize them as directed. They will assume executive control over the re-organized police forces. This will be done by orders issued to the administrative chiefs of these forces at the appropriate levels. The civil population will ordinarily be dealt with by their own police.

109. There will be the fullest co-ordination between CA Staffs and the Provost Marshal's staff and also between CA Detachments and military police in the field.

110. Relations with G-2 (Intelligence) Division.—Security policy will be formulated by G-2 (Intelligence) Division. CA Staffs and Detachments will work in the closest conjunction with Intelligence Staffs throughout operations.

111. Prisons.—CA Detachments will assume control of civil prisons and concentration camps in accordance with directives to be issued.

112. Fire.—A Military Fire Service will be established by each Army Group. These services will be responsible for the organization of fire fighting. CA Detachments will co-operate with the Military Fire Service in their activities to secure the local organization, personnel, services and equipment required.

113. Civil Defence.—Civil defence activities involve those aspects of PAD which are determined by the Commander, on the recommendation of Ops/G-3 to be the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Staff. In close co-ordination with Ops/G-3, CA Staffs will prepare detailed plans to be executed by CA Detachments. These plans will provide for the organization by CA Detachments of such civil defence activities, including bomb disposal, as may be necessary to assure those PAD measures not undertaken by the other branches. The civil defence officers in CA Detachments will normally provide for execution of the civil defence plan in any area by immediately undertaking to compel suitable local elements to organize civil defence services. They will work in close liaison with PAD officers in all other branches of the Service.

114. Censorship.—Administration of civilian censorship is not the responsibility of Civil Affairs Detachments. However, close co-ordination with military censorship

officers and censorship agencies established by Allied National Authorities, will be maintained by CA Staffs to assist in obtaining the observance of censorship regulations.

115. *Displaced Persons.*—CA Detachments will assist in the control of refugee movements. Their assistance will include:—

- (a) Establishment and operation of refugee collecting stations and enclosures.
- (b) In conjunction with medical services, organization of necessary Public Health activities.
- (c) Obtaining local police and other personnel for the Provost Marshal to assist in controlling movements.
- (d) Organizing such emergency assistance for refugees as may be required.
- (e) Carrying out such security instructions as may be applicable.

(f) CA Staffs will, in co-ordination with other elements of the Staff, assist in developing plans for repatriation if such responsibility is imposed on the Supreme Allied Commander.

116. *Public Monuments and Fine Arts.*—CA Detachments will render assistance in the protection of public monuments and art or literary treasures, for example, by organizing local police to provide guards. They will also collect data which may later assist recovery of looted objects of this character. Qualified officers will be included on the staff of the Supreme Commander, and will give technical advice when required. CA Staffs will also be responsible for advising commanders as to areas which should be placed out-of-bounds to troops, in order to avoid damage to historical monuments and art treasures.

117. *Government Records and Archives.*—Every effort will be made to preserve local archives. CA Detachments will be responsible for arranging for the posting of guards where necessary. Government and other records will not be removed without the authority of the Military Commander.

RELIEF

118. Relief activities in enemy territory among the enemy population will be restricted to those measures

which the Supreme Commander may specifically direct in order to prevent a general breakdown of civil life and the spread of disease. Whenever necessary CA Detachments will require the local authorities to provide food and shelter for Allied Nationals and displaced persons. Imports of food, fuel, clothing and other relief items will not be provided except where military operations or the health of our forces would be otherwise jeopardized.

119. Where food relief is given the scale and type will be based on that laid down for the military period for countries in North West Europe. The quantities will be dependent on the availability of local resources. Except in the case of Allied Nationals, however, this scale will not exceed that which the German Government has previously established.

120. All food, clothing and fuel will be issued, where possible, through local organizations, public or private, approved for the purpose. Such organizations will be charged for the items issued. Directives will be issued laying down whether immediate cash payments are to be made and how any monies so received shall be dealt with. Issuing organizations will be required as far as possible to maintain the principle of payments by recipients except in the case of Allied Nationals or other friendly displaced persons. The latter will be required to pay only when directed by higher authority, but accounts will be kept when payment is not made.

121. CA Detachments will send back, through command channels, an estimate of supplies to be imported and will forward them to higher headquarters. These estimates will be collated at Army Groups (British and U.S.) and forwarded to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, for appropriate action by G-5 Division there. This action will be initiated during the planning stage and carried forward through operations until otherwise directed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

122. CA Detachments will work in close co-operation with the Army Medical Services. They will assist in ensuring that measures are taken to organize or re-establish local medical relief and hygiene services so that the

Health of our forces is not endangered and the military administration is not impaired. They will take such measures in conjunction with the Army Medical Services as personnel and facilities may permit, and will endeavour to prevent the spread of disease in occupied territory. CA Staff will work in close co-ordination with Army Medical Services/Surgeons at Formation HQs/HQs in the development of an inclusive public health plan.

123. Local agencies, both voluntary and official, will be required to render maximum assistance. Reconnaissance of the general public health and hygiene problems will be the duty of CA Detachments. Such reconnaissance parties will include, where possible, engineer and medical personnel. They will collect data on the existence of medical and hygiene stores and equipment in the area; on the number of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel available locally; the location and numbers of distressed persons requiring such aid; and the existence and extent of epidemics and disease. They will then send back through command channels an estimate of immediate medical, hygiene and hospital requirements in personnel and materials.

124. On receipt of this information the SCAO/ACOS, G-5 will take steps to assemble and send forward the necessary CA public health and technical personnel and supplies.

125. Medical and other supplies may be distributed to hospitals and other institutions and such other agencies as are recommended by the CA Staff at Formation HQs/HQs and directed by the Commander.

SUPPLY

126. Requirements—

(a) During the planning stage initial overall estimates of Civil Affairs Supply requirements will be made by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

(b) Steps will be taken by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force to place these estimates in channels for approval and indication of procurement responsibility. Allocation to Army Groups and other Formations, not coming under the command of Army Groups, will also be the function of Supreme Head-

quarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Army Groups and other Formations will call forward the supplies at stores thus allocated. Army Groups and other Formations may submit their own supply estimates to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force as recommendations. During operations they will submit to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, in the form of estimates as set forth in paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) below, all further requirements on which procurement action or further allocation is necessary.

(i) Emergency estimates: These will be submitted for supplies urgently required and on which previous allocation has not been received, and may be submitted in any form, the choice being dictated by the urgency of the need.

(ii) Future estimates: These will consist of those estimates necessary to cover periods later than D + 180. These will be prepared in accordance with specific directives to be issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and will normally be required to be in this Headquarters at least 90 days prior to the start of the period for which the items requested are to be used.

(iii) Revised estimates: Based on actual surveys of conditions on the ground, these will consist of those estimates arrived at by review of initial Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force estimates by lower echelons. Revised estimates will be submitted subsequent to the start of operations.

127. Stock Control.—In order to control available CA stocks in consideration of overall military situation, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force will require submission of reports covering pertinent stock control data at periodic intervals after the start of operations. To effect stock control Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force reserves the right of transfer with regard to any available stocks, regardless of allocations made to Army Groups or other formations.

128. Procedures concerning Stock Control will be issued in subsequent directives.

129. Close co-ordination will be maintained between CA Staffs and the Supply and Administrative branches of the Staff. C.A. Staffs will also be responsible for ensuring that each CA Detachment is furnished with full particulars regarding the stores and supplies which have been made available for the locality in which each Detachment will operate. A follow-up system will be organized to ensure that allocations and schedules are maintained. Army Groups and other formations will issue instructions regarding the methods and procedures by which CA Detachments will call forward stores/supplies. These instructions will be based on the following principles:

(i) Operational/Combat requirements are paramount.

(ii) Movement of CA stores/supplies will be directed through normal staff channels and performed by the normal supply and movement services.

130. In US areas overseas, the responsibility for the calling forward of storage, transport and distribution (to a point where they may be turned over by CA representatives of the Commander to civilian recipients) of CA supplies/stores, will lie with the Commander of the senior US formation ashore, in accordance with procedure as he may prescribe. Actual issue of CA supplies/stores and the accounting to be required at the point where supplies/stores are turned over to civilian recipients, will be the responsibility of CA Detachment Commanders, unless exceptional reasons make necessary issue through other sources.

131. In British areas overseas:—

(a) The Military Commander is at all times responsible for all aspects of supply. His Civil Affairs Staff are responsible for organizing from local resources as early as possible the means for handling Civil Affairs supplies. Until such times as these resources are organized, the Military Commander will decide what purely military resources from within his Command shall be utilized for vital Civil Affairs commitments. It should be remembered that the establishments of the units of the British Army Services are designed to store and/or handle a definite tonnage of stores based on the strength of the expeditionary force.

(b) Unless other arrangements are ordered, the following responsibilities for CA supplies/stores except signal, technical, transportation and other engineer stores, and POL and industrial first aid outfits, will fall on CA officers.

(i) Arranging for transportation through the normal military channels.

(ii) Distribution.

(iii) Issue.

(iv) Accounting.

(v) Procurement of local resources for CA requirements subject to co-ordination by the Purchasing Board or other appropriate agency.

(vi) Assistance to other branches in the procurement of local resources.

(vii) Storage of CA stores after turn over from Army Services.

132. In British Zones telecommunication, transportation and engineer stores, POL, and industrial first-aid outfits will be stored, controlled and issued by the appropriate Army Services. All demands for such stores will be made through the usual channels, but they will be issued only to CA Detachments for transfer to authorized civilian recipients, unless exceptional reasons make necessary issue through other channels. Such stores which are specifically marked for CA use will only be issued to satisfy CA demands unless operational necessity dictates otherwise.

133.—(a) Accounting requirements and methods will be as prescribed by later detailed directives. Pending issuance thereof the following principles will be observed.

(i) Control of CA supplies/stores will normally be released only to local government authorities and not, except in cases of emergency, to private traders, or wholesalers, or individuals.

(ii) Pre-payment in accordance with scheduled prices will normally be required from local government bodies, or other individuals or groups before release of goods.

(iii) Transport of CA stores/supplies to the point of turn over by CA representatives to civilian recipients is the responsibility of the Military Commander. CA Staffs and

Detachments will assist other elements of the Staff and Services in making available the maximum amount of local transport for this purpose. All transport requirements and facilities will be co-ordinated by the AQ/G-4 Branch of the Staff.

134. A list of items on which reports of surpluses are desired by SHAEP will be included in later directives of this Headquarters. In the interim, surplus reports submitted by SHAEP will include only those items considered likely, by Commanders, to be of great need in other areas for the conduct of military operations or CA activities, and available in quantities commensurate with the importance of the item and the difficulties of movement under operational conditions. CA Detachments will report any surplus commodities or resources encountered to their Formation Headquarters. These reports will be forwarded through normal channels to Army Group or other Formation Headquarters, with a view of determining upon the most effective redistribution within the area of the Army Group or other Formation Commanders concerned. A report of remaining surpluses, together with indication of action taken for redistribution, will be forwarded to SHAEP. Unless urgently required for operational needs, surpluses will not be transferred, without prior approval of SHAEP, from the area of one Commander directly responsible to SCAEP, to the area of another Commander directly responsible to SCAEP.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

135. *Transportation*.—CA Detachments will assist in such organization of local civil transportation as will meet military requirements and minimum civilian needs. They will, in conjunction with other Staffs and Services, ensure the forwarding of Civil Affairs supplies.

136. During hostilities, CA Staffs at HQs, Army Group, and other Headquarters will include transportation personnel who will work in close conjunction with the appropriate branches of the Staff and will assist in securing the local transportation employees as required. Directives will be issued covering the supervision and control of the enemy transport system during the period following the cessation of hostilities.

137. *Trade and Industry*.—CA Detachments will assist the other Services to make use of the facilities offered by trade and industry for military purposes. Executive action will be taken to ensure that local agencies themselves restore the industrial and commercial life of their country.

138. CA Detachments will be responsible for reporting on possibilities of obtaining from local production, certain supplies for export to the United Nations, also for the possibility of increasing local production to provide such supplies. When so directed they will make the necessary arrangements for the purchase and export of such commodities.

139. They will take executive action to enforce existing price control and rationing systems, making only such changes as may be necessary or directed.

140. CA Detachments will assist in enforcing plans imposed for the reconstruction of the enemy economy.

141. CA trade and industry officers will normally be held in pools and allotted as the need requires. These will include officers with experience in:—

- (a) Mining, chemical, metallurgical and heavy industry.
- (b) Food industry.
- (c) Consumer goods, including textiles.
- (d) Retail trade, distribution and rationing.
- (e) Industrial salvage and recovery.

142. Technical information has been built up on a sectional basis and will be issued as necessary.

143. *Agriculture and Fisheries*.—CA Detachments will ascertain what is necessary to ensure maximum agricultural production in order to make available the greatest possible supply for export and other purposes. They will make appropriate recommendations. They will take similar action with regard to the fishing industry and will also consult with Naval and Security authorities concerning regulations for the resumption of fishing.

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144. *Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs*.—CA Detachment Officers will assist the National PTT Administrations to restore civil postal and telecommunication facilities, beyond those actually restored by Signals, in order to meet military requirements, and, when the situation permits, to cover minimum civilian needs. All measures relating to telecommunications, however, will be previously co-ordinated with the responsible Signal Officer or Officers, except in hiatus areas. Telephone and telegraph facilities for civilian needs will not be restored nor will telephone or telegraph services for civilians be opened until there has been an agreement between the CA Staff and the G-2 Intelligence and the Signals Staffs on the same level. Subsequent directives will indicate whether PTT services, including the payment of government allowances, pensions, etc., will be suspended or subjected to a measure of control. A clear division of duties as to rehabilitation of civilian communication systems to meet military needs will be established in advance of operations by the respective Army Groups. CA Staffs will maintain close co-ordination with Signal Staffs on the same level to—

(a) Exchange information on technical details of systems, management, policies and similar data of civil systems.

(b) Obtain a clear division of duties in advance of operations as to such rehabilitation.

145. The closest co-ordination with G-2 (Intelligence) Division and with Signal Division will be maintained by CA Staffs and Detachments dealing with PTT matters.

146. During hostilities, CA Staffs at HQs, Army Group, and other HQs will include PTT personnel who will work in close conjunction with the appropriate branch of the staff to assist in securing acceptable PTT employees as required. Directives will be issued covering the supervision and control of the enemy PTT systems during the period following the cessation of hostilities.

147. *Public Works and Utilities*.—Civil Affairs functions in respect of Public Works and Utilities will be in accordance with instructions to be issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

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148. *Labour/Manpower*.—

(a) Policies relating to the engagement of all labour will be laid down by the Supreme Commander.

(b) The labour requirements of the military forces will have first priority on the available civilian labour.

(c) Any labour surplus to the requirements of the D. Lab. or GPA may be engaged by local authorities or other civilian agencies, and set to work on such tasks as CA may approve.

(d) Civil Affairs Detachments will not normally engage and use labour directly.

(e) The determination of the requirements which the various military Services may have for civilian labour will be the responsibility of D. Lab./GPA. The administration, utilization and pay of labour will be undertaken by D. Lab./the Services.

(f) In all areas CA Detachments will procure/assist in procuring any labour required by D. Lab./GPA. This assistance will include the making of arrangements with suitable local and regional authorities for the re-opening of existing or establishment of labour offices or exchanges where required. The supervision of these offices or exchanges will be the responsibility of Civil Affairs Detachments subject to the authority of D. Lab./GPA to control the selection and allocation on absolute first priority of all labour (whether voluntary or involuntary) required for the armed forces.

(g) All the armed forces, including the land, sea and air forces will pay labour in accordance with rates prescribed by the Supreme Commander.

149. G-5 Division SHAFF will be responsible for advice to the Supreme Commander on labour relations policies pertaining to private employers and employees and for carrying out such policies as may be adopted by him with respect thereto.

150. Labour required for military needs will be obtained by requisitioning if necessary.

151. Directives on contract labour will be issued as necessary. However, the use of labour contractors should be avoided, but where it is unavoidable, directives will be issued.

FINANCIAL

152. Financial policy, as it concerns the civil population, will be determined by directives issued by the Supremo Commander. These will include instructions on the following: —

- (a) Control, accounting and audit of expenditures and receipts.
- (b) Control of banks and financial institutions.
- (c) Currency and rates of exchange.
- (d) Financial relations with central and local government bodies.
- (e) Taxation and revenue.
- (f) Arrangements for official deposits.
- (g) Issue of goods and stores.
- (h) Control of wages and prices.
- (i) Recovery of Allied property.
- (A) Blocking of enemy accounts and commercial transfer.

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*United States
Army and Navy
Manual of*

**MILITARY GOVERNMENT
AND CIVIL AFFAIRS**

22 December, 1943



FM 27-5

OPNAV 50E-3

3056

ARMY-NAVY MANUAL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL AFFAIRS

(War Department Field Manual 27-5)

(Navy Department OpNav 50E-3)

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 22 December 1943.

Military necessity in the conduct of operations as well as the obligation upon invading forces under international law requires that such forces institute military government in occupied areas.

This manual states the principles which serve as a general guide for the War Department, the Navy Department, theater commanders, and their subordinates in planning and exercising military government and control of civil affairs in territory occupied by forces of the United States. It is for the use of the Army and the Navy, whether they are acting alone, jointly, or in concert with forces of allied countries. Such terms as "commanding officer," "military," and "forces" have reference to either or both branches of the service.

The principles and basic policies laid down in this manual should be followed in their broad lines unless special circumstances dictate otherwise. As to minor policies and details of execution, however, commanding officers are not only permitted but expected to depart from what is directed herein, so far as may be necessary in order that the plan of military government in any area may suit the people, the country, the time, and be integrated with military operations.

For restraints on the discretion of the theater commander in dealing with persons and property in occupied territory, see War Department Field Manual 27-10 (Rules of Land Warfare).

22 December 1943.

This manual, War Department Field Manual 27-3 and Navy Department OpNav 50E-3, supersedes War Department Field Manual 27-3, 30 July 1940.

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This manual supersedes FM 27-5, 30 July 1940, including
Ch. 1, 22 December 1942.

SECTION I GENERAL

1. MILITARY GOVERNMENT—CIVIL AFFAIRS.

a. Military Government. The term "military government" is used in this manual to describe the supreme authority exercised by an armed force over the lands, property, and the inhabitants of enemy territory, or allied or domestic territory recovered from enemy occupation, or from rebels treated as belligerents. It is exercised when an armed force has occupied such territory, whether by force or by agreement, and has substituted its authority for that of the sovereign or a previous government. Sovereignty is not transferred by reason of occupation, but the right of control passes to the occupying force, limited only by international law and custom. The theater commander bears full responsibility for military government. He is, therefore, usually designated as military governor, but may delegate both his authority and title to a subordinate commander.

b. Occupied Territory. The term "occupied territory" is used to mean any area in which military government is exercised by an armed force. It does not include territory in which an armed force is located but has not assumed supreme authority.

c. Civil Affairs. The term "civil affairs" is used to describe the activities of the government of the occupied area and of the inhabitants of such an area except those of an organized military character. "Civil affairs control" describes the supervision of the activities of civilians by an armed force, by military government, or otherwise. The term "civil affairs officers" designates the military officers, who, under the military governor, are engaged in the control of civilians.

2. MILITARY CONTROL BY AGREEMENT OR CONVENTION.

2. An armed force may exercise control over civilians to a lesser degree than under military government through grant of, or agreement with, the recognized government of the territory in which the force is located, usually made prior to entering the territory, but subject to modification by the government and the military commander as circumstances require. In such cases military necessity has not required the assumption of supreme authority by the armed forces, but limited control over civilians is exercised in accord with these grants or agreements and the territory is not considered "occupied." While this manual is primarily intended as a guide to military government, some of the principles set forth may be applied in these other situations as circumstances indicate.

3. OCCASION FOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT. Military government must be established either by reason of military necessity as a right under international law, or as an obligation under international law. In this connection, attention should be given to the following considerations:

a. Military necessity may require an armed force to establish military government to assist in the accomplishment of its military objective. The right in such cases is recognized by international law.

b. As the military occupation of enemy territory suspends the operation of the enemy's civil government, it is an obligation under international law for the occupying force to exercise the functions of civil government in the restoration and maintenance of public order. Military government is the organization which exercises these functions. An armed force in territory other than that of an enemy likewise has the duty of establishing military government when the government thereof is absent or unable to maintain order.

c. These reasons, concurrently as well as singly, may dictate the establishment of military government.

d. Military government is not confined to belligerent occupation. Military necessity may require its establish-

ment in such areas as the following, with or without the consent of the existing or a prior government:

(1) Allied or neutral territory which has been designated or occupied by the enemy.

(2) Technically neutral or allied territory actually unfriendly or hostile.

(3) Genuinely allied or neutral territory, the occupation of which is essential to a military operation.

(4) Domestic territory recovered from enemy occupation or from rebels treated as belligerents.

4. OBJECT OF CONTROL. The object of civil affairs control through military government is to assist military operations, to further national policies, and to fulfill the obligation of the occupying forces under international law. This assistance is rendered by maintaining order, promoting security of the occupying forces, preventing interference with military operations, reducing active or passive sabotage, relieving combat troops of civil administration, and mobilizing local resources in aid of military objectives and carrying out governmental policies of the United States which usually are predetermined. Further, the efficient conduct of a military government as a part of one military operation will promote military and political objectives in connection with future operations.

5. DEGREE OF CONTROL. The occupant may demand and enforce from the inhabitants of the occupied area such obedience as may be necessary for the purposes of war, the maintenance of law and order, and the proper administration of the area under the unusual circumstances of hostile occupation. In return for such obedience, the inhabitants should be granted freedom from all unnecessary or unwarranted interference with their individual liberty and property rights. Under military government the degree of control maintained by the occupying forces varies greatly according to the relations which have previously existed between the government of the occupying forces and the government of the territory occupied, the

existing attitude of officials and inhabitants, the projected military operations, and current military, political, economic and other pertinent circumstances. In the territory of an enemy, rigid control of civil affairs is necessary if the objectives of military government are to be achieved. In neutral, allied, or domestic territory, sufficient cooperation from the officials and inhabitants may be obtained to permit greater latitude for action by local officials under broad policies and general supervision of the occupying forces, particularly in those governmental fields least important to the military forces in current or pending operations. In any territory, as conditions approach normal, the control exercised by a military government will be relaxed, the supervision of the occupying force will become less direct, and supreme authority will finally be released to a recognized sovereign power.

6. PERIOD OF CONTROL. The period of time during which military government or civil affairs control is maintained will vary, depending on whether military operations are continuing, the use or nonuse of the area as a base for future operations, whether the territory is belligerent or otherwise, the degree of cooperation of the inhabitants, the national policy regarding the future position of the territory, and other military and political considerations. As long as military operations continue, some degree of control will be necessary. Military government may extend beyond such operations until it achieves the ends of national policy toward which the operations are directed.

7. AUTHORITY FOR CONTROL. Military government is exercised by virtue of and in accordance with rules of international law. Authority for the exercise of such control is derived from the mere fact of occupation or from some form of agreement such as an armistice, a convention, or a treaty. The more important of these rules are set forth in the military manuals of the leading civilized countries and in international treaties, such as the Hague Convention No. IV, 1907 (Annex Sec. III). The rules

which govern the armed forces of the United States are set forth in the War Department manual FM 17-10. While the Hague rules apply legally only to enemy territory, as a matter of policy they are generally applied to other territories occupied by United States forces.

8. EXERCISE OF CONTROL A COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY. The exercise of civil affairs control is a command responsibility. In occupied territory the commander, by virtue of his position, has supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority, limited only by the laws and customs of war and by directives from higher authority.

9. GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES IN THE CONDUCT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS.

a. Military Necessity. The first consideration at all times is the prosecution of the military operation to a successful conclusion. Military necessity is the primary underlying principle for the conduct of military government. So long as the operation continues, it is the duty of the commanding officer to exercise such control and to take such steps in relation to the civil population as will attain the paramount objective.

b. Supremacy of Commanding Officer. It follows from the basic principle of military necessity that the theater commander must always have full responsibility for military government.

c. Civil Affairs Jurisdiction. The paramount interest of the combat officer is in military operations. The paramount interest of the civil affairs officer is in dealing with civilian relationships of concern to the commander. Such interest will be expressed in restoring law and order and in returning to the civilian population certain facilities or services and restoring living conditions to normal, insofar as such activities will not tend to interfere with military operations. Whether interference with military operations will result shall be determined by the commanding officer after giving consideration to the recommendations of his combat and civil affairs officers.

d. Economy of Personnel. Since efficient control of the civilian population and mobilization of local civilian manpower will lessen the need for garrison forces, adequate civil affairs personnel will in the long run prove an economy. The stimulation and supervision of production and use of local resources will likewise make savings in shipping and supply. All plans and practices of military government should be adopted with this in view and at least the minimum necessary number of Army and Navy personnel trained in civil affairs be provided. The duties of civil affairs officers should be confined wherever possible to supervision.

e. Flexibility. The administration of civil affairs will vary widely in different areas depending upon many factors, including the military forces present and their disposition, the structure of the native government, the geography of the area, the economic instructions, the characteristics of the people and their officials, the degree of control which may be necessary, the presence or absence of civilian officials, the degree of destruction of local resources, the personnel available, and the basic policies to be followed, including the contemplated post-war position of the territory. It will probably vary widely even in the same territory from one time to another as when the threat of combat declines or ceases. It follows that the utmost flexibility must be provided in the plans and in the conduct of civil affairs.

f. Continuity of Policy. The administration of civil affairs in occupied territory should be so planned and conducted that a reasonable degree of continuity of policy and personnel will result. Frequent changes of policies and orders will injure the effectiveness and prestige of the administration, while frequent changes of personnel will deprive the occupying forces of the services of officers when they have become of greatest value.

g. Treatment of Population. (1) International law requires and military necessity dictates just and reasonable treatment of the inhabitants of occupied territory to minimize their belligerency and obtain their cooperation. The

cooperation of the inhabitants, where it can be secured, is of direct advantage to the occupying forces in maintaining public order and accomplishing the objective of military government. While the welfare of the inhabitants should be considered also for humane reasons and should be safeguarded as far as military requirements permit, the primary purposes of just treatment are to facilitate the military operations and to meet obligations imposed by law. Proper treatment will be of direct benefit to the occupying forces in preventing chaos, promoting order, and in the procurement of labor, services, and supplies. It will have a favorable influence upon the present and future attitude of the population toward the United States and its allies. It will provide incentive to populations of other territories to accept our future occupation. Such a policy, however, should not affect the imposition of such restrictive or punitive measures as may be necessary to accomplish the objectives of military government in any area, but especially in one in which the population is aggressively hostile and engages in active and passive sabotage.

(2) The treatment of the population of any occupied territory will vary, depending upon the attitudes of the people toward the occupying forces; their degree of cooperation with these forces; the degree of their industrial, economic, political and moral development; and the political, diplomatic, and military policy of our government toward the government of the territory occupied. The civil affairs officers should become fully informed concerning the local population and their customs, institutions and attitudes, and should direct military control in the light of the local situation and requirements. In considering the treatment of populations in occupied areas, the following factors should be taken into account:

(a) Generally, less restrictive measures will be necessary in dealing with nationals of friendly or nonhostile countries than with nationals of enemy countries.

(b) The taking of hostages, the imposition of collective fines, or the carrying out of reprisals become military necessities in some situations though such measures should only

be taken as an unavoidable last resort to induce a hostile population to desist from unlawful practices. Such actions are usually an indication of weakness of the occupying forces and of ineffective control of the inhabitants. Careful consideration should be given to the question of determining whether such devices will serve as a deterrent or aggravate an already difficult situation. (See FM 27-10.)

(c) Force may be used to the extent necessary to subdue those who resist the authority of military government or to prevent the escape of prisoners or persons suspected of crime. Persons accused are entitled to a fair trial before the imposition of punishment. The theater commander has the power to provide immediate trial, when an example is necessary. Sentences of military courts should be proportionate to the offense and the need for a deterrent effect. The maximum punishment should not be awarded automatically. The nature of sentences to be imposed and whether they should be carried out in public, depends in part upon the customs and habits of the population and the types of punishment which have been found most effective in the particular locality.

h. Retention of Existing Laws, Customs, and Political Subdivisions. Local officials and inhabitants of an occupied territory are familiar with its laws, customs, and institutions. To avoid confusion and to promote simplicity of administration, it is advisable that local laws, customs, and institutions of government be retained, except where they conflict with the aims of military government or are inimical to its best interests. In general, it is unwise to impose upon occupied territory the laws and customs of another people. Any attempted changes or reforms contrary to local custom may result in development of active or passive resistance and thereby handicap the operation of military government. For similar reasons it is advisable, if possible, to retain existing territorial divisions and subdivisions. Laws and customs in one political division of a country may differ widely from those in another and the inhabitants therefore may be accustomed to the decentrali-

ties of governmental authority which usually parallels such divisions.

i. Retention of Local Government Departments and Officials. (1) Offices which are unnecessary or detrimental to military government will be temporarily discontinued or suspended by the military commander as military governor. In some areas this may be the case with entire departments or bureaus of the government.

(2) Such legislative bodies as are still in existence will usually be suspended. Supreme legislative power is vested in the commanding officer in the theater of operations.

(3) Usually it will be necessary to remove high ranking political officials from office. This action will include the removal of the nominal and actual heads of the national government, cabinet ministers, and the heads of principal political divisions. No permanent appointments to such positions should be made by the military governor without approval of higher authority because of the political implications of such appointments. While membership in unfriendly partisan organizations or political parties may not by itself be cause for removal, such officials as have been active leaders of such organizations will ordinarily not be retained in office, nor will other officials who prove to be unreliable or untrustworthy. Willful failure of retained local officials to perform their duties satisfactorily should be regarded as a serious offense against the military government.

(4) So far as practicable, subordinate officials and employees of the local government should be retained in their offices and made responsible for the proper discharge of their duties, subject to the direction and supervision of civil affairs personnel.

(5) In some areas the native population may have had very limited participation in government because of the domination of a foreign power. In such areas civil officials may have fled when invasion takes place, or it may be inexpedient or unsafe for them to continue in office, even if they remain. In territories of this sort it may become

necessary for military government to train native personnel to take certain positions.

(6) Civil affairs personnel should as far as practicable deal with the inhabitants of occupied territory through such officers and employees of the local government as are retained or appointed. When an official is removed, a replacement should be sought from among the inhabitants who by training and experience is qualified to take over the duties of the office. In the selection of officials, careful consideration should be given to their reliability, their willingness to cooperate with the military government, their positions in the community, as well as their other qualifications for the particular position. Appointments from a political faction or clique, regardless of their friendly sentiment, should be avoided, except in unusual circumstances. In some circumstances it may be determined that the duties of the position can better be performed by a representative of the military government.

(7) Neither local political personalities nor organized political groups, however sound in sentiment, should have any part in determining the policies of the military government. Civil affairs officers should avoid any commitments to, or negotiations with, any local political elements except by directions from higher authority.

(8) So far as possible, civil affairs officers should confine themselves to supervision and avoid assumption of the duties of the operating head of a political subdivision or of a department of government.

(9) It may be advisable to provide protection for persons who continue in, or are assigned to, local public office. They may be accused of disloyalty by some inhabitants of the area. Their persons and property may be threatened or endangered.

(10) Civil affairs officers and personnel, as representatives of the United States government, should keep their relations with local officials and inhabitants on a strictly official basis, avoiding unofficial social relationships. All personal favors or gifts which may be offered by civilians are to be refused unless authorized by higher authority.

Political Prisoners. Persons imprisoned by the previous government, for political or racial reasons, should be released after investigation, unless directed otherwise by higher authority, with warning that political activity on their part, during the period of military government, will not be tolerated.

k. Economics. The basic economic policy of United States military government is twofold: first, to revive economic life and stimulate production in order to reduce to a minimum the needs of the area for United States and allied assistance and to develop the area as a source of supply for further operations, and second, to use available goods and services as efficiently as possible for the satisfaction of military and civilian needs. Corollaries of this basic policy include the following:

(1) An equitable distribution of necessities, such as food, fuel, medicine, and clothing, should be instituted as quickly as possible. To this end it will be necessary to reestablish, to some degree at least, public utilities, transportation, communications, and trade. It will often be necessary to enforce controls, which may or may not be the same as those in effect before occupation, over various aspects of economic life, including prices; over marketing by rationing, by measures to bring hoarded goods out of hiding, and by suppression of black markets; over imports and exports; over money and banking. The reestablishment of communications will normally require the instituting of censorship. At times military governments will have to engage actively in some types of economic activity in order to assure that the armed forces and the population receive at least a minimum of necessary goods and services.

(2) Such plans as may be practicable should be laid in advance for the resumption of production, especially in agriculture, fishing, and manufacture, but also in mining, forestry and the service trades. Preliminary decisions must be reached as to which types of economic activity are most important. Where military occupation is effected these plans must be carefully checked to determine what modifications are necessary especially in view of damage done to

facilities. In most cases it will be necessary to make rapid surveys of available facilities and of undeveloped resources before rehabilitation plans can be completed.

(3) Steps must be taken to put into immediate effect plans for the rehabilitation of production. In order to provide minimum military and civilian supplies it may be necessary to provide farmers and manufacturers with essential equipment and materials. Labor supply must be provided for necessary activities. It will be necessary to prevent abnormal wage increases, insure regular and adequate hours of work and control labor organizations. Steps should be taken to meet the most pressing needs, in some cases by making available United States or allied material immediately upon occupation. Priorities should be established for the use of scarce items, and in some cases to allocate particular material to specific uses. Most industries will need supervision, and some may need assistance in management, especially in the early days. In enemy territory it may be advisable to provide skilled managers to replace those who may have fled or who do not cooperate sufficiently with the occupying forces.

l. Health. Protection of the health of the occupying forces as well as humanitarian reasons determine the policy of safeguarding and improving the health of the population in occupied territory. Dead must be buried; sanitary disposal of sewage, garbage and refuse organized; water supply kept from pollution; food inspection established; necessary insect control instituted and other steps taken to provide precautions against the spread of disease. Such medical care for civilians as may be practicable should be provided.

m. Respect for Religious Customs and Organizations. International law requires that religious convictions and practices be respected. Therefore, places of religious worship should not be closed unless necessary as a security or sanitary measure.

n. Discriminatory Laws. Laws which discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, or political opinions should be annulled as the situation permits. However, the prac-

tice of such customs or the observance of such traditions as do not outrage civilized concepts may be permitted.

o. Speech and Press. To the extent that military interests are not prejudiced, freedom of speech and press should be maintained or instituted.

p. Archives and Records. Archives and records, both current and historical, of all branches of the government of the occupied territory are of immediate and continuing use to military government. It is therefore essential to seize and protect such archives and records.

q. Mail and Documents. Mail and documents in large quantities will often be found in post offices or other central communications points. As this represents a source of valuable intelligence information it should be the policy to seize and protect such material as well as to expedite its delivery to proper censorship examination stations.

r. Shrines and Art. It is the policy of the United States, except where military necessity makes it impossible, to preserve all historical and cultural monuments and works, religious shrines and objects of art.

SECTION II

CIVIL AFFAIRS RESPONSIBILITIES

10. DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN ARMY

AND NAVY. Responsibility of the Army and Navy for the control of civil affairs in occupied areas will be determined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States Army and Navy or by the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United States and one or more of its allies, depending upon the nature of the operation. In general, it is expected that the responsibility in continental areas will be with the Army, while the control of civil affairs in island areas and in some ports and other areas contiguous to the sea will be delegated to the Navy. This is not a fixed rule or principle as it may be advisable to assign to the Army the control of certain island areas and ports. In such areas naval civil affairs officers may be assigned to the staffs of army commanders, either to assist in civil affairs control or

to act as liaison between the two branches of the service. The Navy may control, temporarily at least, island areas which present many of the complexities of the larger land areas, or it may participate in land occupations through its operations in ports or on inland waterways. Where there is naval control of civil affairs, army officers may serve with naval commanders in order to facilitate an ultimate transfer of the area from the Navy to the Army. When available, qualified naval civil affairs officers should be assigned to regular civil affairs duties with army civil affairs organizations.

11. CONDITIONS LIKELY TO BE MET IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES. The many and varied tasks involved in civil affairs control may have to be performed under the most difficult circumstances. In most occupied territories one or more of the following conditions may exist in varying degrees. Civil administration may have broken down wholly or in part. Officials may have fled or have been deposed or be unreliable. There may be rioting, looting, or other forms of disorder, particularly if the local police force has disintegrated. Agriculture and industry may have been prostrated or wrecked. Economic life may have been reshaped to serve a "new order" or disrupted by the "scorched earth" policy of a retreating enemy. There may be serious shortages of foodstuffs and other essential materials. If the area has been fought over or bombed, widespread destruction of buildings and other installations, public utilities, transportation and communication facilities, and harbors may be anticipated. Large numbers of people may be homeless. Many will be unemployed and without means of support until orderly processes are restored. The enemy may have brought in large numbers of forced laborers from distant areas, who will desperately seek repatriation. There may be acute shortages of professional personnel, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers, and other specialists. Hospitals and other institutions may have been destroyed. The wounded may have received little or no attention. The dead may remain unburied. Water sup-

ply may have been polluted. Medical supplies may have been reduced to the vanishing point. The health and morale of the population may have been undermined. There may be few facilities to prevent the spread of pestilence from cities and concentration camps.

12. FUNCTIONS OF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS. The chief function of the civil affairs officers during hostilities is to further the mission of the combat forces in every way possible. As areas are successively occupied he will assist by controlling the civil population so that it will not interfere with military operations. He will help reconstitute civil administration so that local resources in manpower and in strategic material may be utilized to further military operations as authorized by the laws of war. His task may embrace a wide variety of activities, since the responsibilities of his commanding officer may range all the way from controlling a few simple functions of government in a small isolated rural region or a primitive island or group of islands, to controlling the many and complex functions of government in a large, densely populated, industrialized, continental area. In the occupation of such territories for a considerable period of time, the civil affairs officer will in most cases be concerned with the following and other activities:

a. Political Government and Administration. The supervision, or even, in rare instances, the actual administration of the chief political offices of the government, such as, for example, the offices of the chief executive, ministers, cabinet officers, secretariats, and other high ranking executive or administrative officials on the national, provincial, or municipal levels.

b. Maintenance of Law and Order. The preparation, issuance, and enforcement of proclamations and ordinances regulating the conduct of the inhabitants; re-establishment of the old police force or the creation of a new one, supplemented by military police, marines or shore patrol; prevention, detection and prosecution of crime; maintenance of public order and security of persons and property; regulation of relations between our forces

and the inhabitants; administration of prisons; control of liquor, narcotics; control of traffic; and prevention and control of fire.

c. Courts and Law. The establishment and administration of military commissions and provost courts and the determination of their jurisdiction and procedure; supervision and control, or closing, of local criminal and civil courts; supervision of the local bar; decisions as to modification or suspension of local criminal and civil laws; acceptance, investigation, and reports of claims, and, in some cases, the operation of claims commissions; general legal advice on all aspects of civil affairs. Local courts concerned with litigation and other legal matters among civilians are under the supervision of civil affairs officers. Such matters involving civilians and members of the armed forces are also of primary concern to the civil affairs officers. Matters within the jurisdiction of courts martial are of no concern to civil affairs officers.

d. Civilian Defense. The supervision and strengthening of existing local organizations, or the creation of new ones, for civilian defense so as to provide for air-raid warnings, blackouts, shelters, fire fighting, casualty services, emergency medical care for civilians, evacuation, demolition, rehabilitation, and other activities to relieve the occupying forces of as much responsibility for civilians as possible in the event of bombing, shell fire, or other military operations.

e. Civilian Supply. Arrangements for emergency relief, directed through accepted channels, such as food, clothing, shelter, and medical aid, to meet minimum subsistence standards, preserve order among the inhabitants, and enable them to carry on with their agricultural, industrial, commercial, and other activities which may be of direct benefit to the occupying forces; establish local organization to administer any emergency relief programs; provide for other essential civilian goods which may be necessary to the reestablishment of law and order.

f. Public Health and Sanitation. Such activities concerning the control, prevention, and treatment of dis-

ease, the supervision and rehabilitation of hospitals, the furnishing of medical and sanitation supplies; the protection of food and water supplies; the disposal of sewage and waste; and the promulgation of such other medical and sanitation measures as will improve or preserve the state of public health and protect the occupying forces.

g. Censorship. Censorship of civilian communications is effected in order to accomplish two objectives; the protection of security, both military and civilian; and the obtaining of intelligence information. It will normally be established in the very earliest phases and continue throughout the period of occupation. Thus, its operation by civil affairs will require close liaison with the military intelligence staff for the area from whom censorship policies and directives emanate.

h. Communications. Cooperation with signal or communication officers in the use of civilian communication systems by the occupying forces; reestablishment, at the proper time, of civilian communication facilities; control, supervision of all civilian radio, telephone, telegraph, cable, and postal communication and activity. Although civil affairs agencies responsible for supervising communications will not operate censorship they will be required to cooperate with its enforcement.

i. Transportation. Cooperation with appropriate arms and services in connection with military use of private or state-owned railroads, trucks, buses, vehicles, roads, waterways, and airfields; reestablishment at the proper time of all essential civilian transport facilities; control or supervision of all such facilities.

j. Port Duties. Assistance to port directors; control of civilian movements in port areas, including civilians who live in houseboats and small harbor craft; procurement and control of necessary labor; handling and routing of supplies ashore and inland; liaison between naval authorities afloat and ashore and civil affairs organizations ashore.

k. Public Utilities. Cooperation with appropriate arms and services in procuring, restoring, and controlling public utilities for military and civilian use.

i. Money and Banking. Closing, if necessary, and guarding of banks, bank funds, safe deposit boxes, securities and records; providing interim banking and credit needs; liquidation, reorganization, and reopening of banks at appropriate times; regulation and supervision of credit cooperatives and other financial agencies and organizations; execution of policies on currency fixed by higher authority, such as the designation of types of currency to be used and rates of exchange; supervision of the issue and use of all types of money and credit; declaration of debt moratoria; prevention of financial transactions with enemy occupied or enemy territory.

m. Public Finance. Supervision and audit of the budget, revenues, and expenditures; supervision of tax collection, fines, assessments, and the handling of public funds, including revenues from government monopolies and investments; provision for necessary financial facilities for civil administration; levying of contributions.

n. Commodity Control, Prices, and Rationing. Supervision of the distribution of food and other supplies; control of prices; rationing; prevention of hoarding and black markets; regulation of exports and imports; allocation of imports for local distribution; regulation of military requisitions and purchase; establishment of policies to be followed in stimulating local production.

o. Agriculture. Encourage agricultural production and the establishment and administration of programs for developing self-sufficiency.

p. Industry and Manufacture. Development and supervision of such industrial and manufacturing facilities, including lumbering, mining, petroleum production, and fishing as may be indicated to further allied interests and satisfy the immediate needs of the civilian population.

q. Commerce and Trade. Stimulation of wholesale and retail trade in order to restore normal movement of essential civilian goods from producer to consumer and thus further economic stabilization.

r. Labor. Procurement of labor to assist any service in the occupying forces; procurement of labor for rehabilita-

tion and reconstruction in the occupied territory; the prevention of abnormal wage increases, insurance, regular and adequate hours of work, and other conditions of employment; control of labor organizations and the handling of other labor relations problems.

s. Custody and Administration of Property. Custody and administration of all property and enterprises owned wholly or in part by an enemy government, or enemy nationals of countries other than that occupied; custody and administration of all property and enterprises owned wholly or in part by other governments, if taken over by the occupying forces; custody and administration of private property susceptible of direct military use and not in the custody of another branch of the armed services such as transportation and communication facilities, arms, ammunition and other implements of war; custody and administration of privately owned, abandoned or other property, if taken over by the military government.

t. Information. Subject to the directives of the theater commander, interpretation to inhabitants of occupied territory of the purposes of the occupation, counter propaganda, preparation of press, radio, motion picture and other releases, both for internal and external consumption; general advice and assistance in various matters involving the inhabitants in which carefully planned action will either avoid offense or improve relations between the occupying forces and the inhabitants and their attitude toward the United States and its allies.

u. Disposition, Repatriation, or Relocation of Displaced Persons and Enemy Nationals. Control and disposition of allied prisoners of war, civilian internees and forced laborers; political prisoners; displaced nationals of the occupied area including demobilized members of the enemy armed forces; and civilian nationals of other enemy countries.

v. Education. Supervising educational system; opening of schools and prevention of subversive or harmful instruction.

l. Money and Banking. Closing, if necessary, and guarding banks, bank funds, safe deposit boxes, securities and records; regulating currency handling and use.

w. Public Welfare. Supervising public and private institutions for the care of children, the poor, the handicapped and the aged, and the encouragement of necessary local organizations to operate such institutions.

x. Records. Keeping full and complete records for the military commander of everything that is done by him or under his authority in any of the above or other fields of military government so that he may render an accurate accounting. Such records will be essential at peace conferences, before claims commissions, for investigatory bodies and for historical purposes.

y. Miscellaneous. (1) In addition, the civil affairs officer will be concerned with such other civilian activities as may in any way affect the occupying forces or the war effort of the United States and its allies. Cutting across all of the foregoing activities will be problems common to most or all of them, such as the selection and use of local officials and personnel, matters of coordination and priority and the obtaining of information and intelligence.

(2) **Theater of Operations.** Within each staff, many problems will arise which will require coordination between civil affairs officers and other sections whether the operations be single, joint or combined. Members of the civil affairs section of a staff will have relations with other staff sections, in connection with mutual problems, such as the following, illustrated from Army organization:

(a) For coordination and supervision—

1. **G-1.** Procurement, classification, reclassification, assignment, pay, promotion, transfer, retirement, discharge, decorations, citations, honors, awards, leaves of absence, furloughs, rewards, and punishment of civil affairs personnel; internal arrangements of headquarters, personnel statistics; sanitation, burials.

2. **G-2.** Collection and transmittal of information relating to the enemy population by, and transmittal of intelligence to, the civil affairs section; requisitions for maps; regulation of

and the operation of the claims investigating services. ~~Such records will greatly improve the~~ ~~the~~ ~~ade~~ ~~of~~

censorship and other measures to preserve secrecy; countersubversive activities.

3. **G-3.** Organization, equipment, and employment of military police units; training of civil affairs personnel, use of signal communications.

4. **G-4.** Procurement of supplies in enemy territory; distribution of supplies to civil affairs groups; control of transportation; construction and maintenance of roads, docks, and utilities; traffic control; evacuation and hospitalization; salvage, property and funds; procurement of shelter and facilities; employment of native labor; preparation of civil affairs annex to the administrative order.

(b) For special staff functions—

1. **Antiaircraft officer.** Passive defense measures.

2. **Chemical officer.** Collective protective measures.

3. **Engineer.** Construction and maintenance of roads, docks, and utilities; distribution of maps.

4. **Headquarters commandant.** Detail of orderlies and messengers; messing and quartering of civil affairs personnel; office space.

5. **Provost Marshal.** Employment of military police on civil affairs duty; control of conduct of troops in relation to the civil population.

6. **Signal officer.** Use of military and commercial signal communications for civil affairs purposes.

7. **Surgeon.** Health and sanitation; use of civilian hospitals for military purposes; allocation of medical supplies to the civil population.

8. **Adjutant General.** Distribution of routine orders; classification, reclassification, assignment, promotion, transfer, replacement, discharge, decorations, citations, honors, awards, leaves of absence, and furloughs; supply of publications; operation of office procedure.

9. **Judge advocate.** Reviews of the records of military commissions.

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9. *Judge advocate.* Reviews of the records of military commissions.

10. Quartermaster. Distribution of quarters, food, equipment and supplies; allocation of food and quartermaster supplies to the civil population.

11. Transport officer. Use of transportation by civil affairs personnel; use of railroads for civil affairs purposes.

12. Public relations officer. Press, radio, motion picture, and similar releases.

(3) Personal Relations. Not only is it necessary for members of civil affairs sections to know the functions of the various sections of the general and special staff, but it is desirable that they cultivate cordial personal relations with the officers thereof. Teamwork between staff sections is essential. It is assured not only by staff conferences but by individual personal contact.

SECTION III ORGANIZATION

13. GENERAL. In military occupations carried on by the Army, general control over military government is exercised by the Chief of Staff for the Secretary of War through the commanding officer in the theater of operations. In military occupations carried on by the Navy the same general control is exercised by the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations for the Secretary of the Navy through the fleet or force commander in the theater of operations.

a. Planning and formulation of policies for military government are carried out under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in operations in which both the United States Army and Navy participate.

b. When the operation is carried out by the combined forces of the United States and one or more of its allies, civil affairs planning and operations are executed under the direction of the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the two governments.

14. WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION. The military agencies designated by the Secretaries of War and Navy to plan and formulate policy are the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department and the Office for Occupied Areas of the Navy Department.

a. The Civil Affairs Division, in the Office of the Chief of Staff, informs and advises the Secretary of War on all matters within the purview of the War Department other than those of a strictly military nature in areas occupied as a result of military operations. This Division has as its responsibility the formulation of broad War Department policies with regard to military government, and the planning and coordination of civil affairs in areas occupied as a result of joint Army and Navy operations. Under general policies formulated by the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, the selection and training of personnel for civil affairs is conducted under the supervision of the Provost Marshal General.

b. The Office for Occupied Areas, part of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, is charged with the planning, training of personnel, and preparation of materials for military government in areas of paramount naval interest, and in coordination with the War Department in areas of joint interest.

15. ORGANIZATION IN THEATERS OF OPERATIONS. The theater commander is responsible for detailed planning and operation of military government under the general directives and plans received from higher authority. The theater organization for civil affairs planning and control depends on the mission of the theater commander, on the organization of the military forces in the area, on the military situation, on the structure of the existing government, on the geography of the area, on the economy and characteristics of the people, on the powers and characteristics of their officials, and on other relevant circumstances.

16. TYPES OF ORGANIZATION. Generally speaking, there are two types of civil affairs organization—operational and territorial.

a. In the operational type, commanders of combat units or of military administrative areas are responsible for civil affairs within their respective zones of operation or areas; and the relationship of civil affairs officers of one echelon to civil affairs officers of a higher or lower echelon are those prescribed for staff officers in the appropriate manuals. The chain of civil affairs control conforms to the operational or administrative chain of command.

b. In the territorial form, a separate civil affairs organization is created under the direct command of the theater commander, or under a subordinate commander. Under this form, the chief civil affairs officer of a territory is responsible to the military governor for the military government throughout the area, and has command of subordinate civil affairs officers assigned to political subdivisions within the territory. The line of communication within the organization is direct from higher to lower civil affairs officers. Local civil affairs officers are not responsible to operational unit commanders stationed in the area with regard to the administration of civil affairs, but report directly to higher civil affairs officers. It is a function of command to determine the type of organization to be utilized at any particular time and place. The system adopted may often involve features of each type. In many cases the occupation will be progressive, and one type of organization will predominate in one portion of a theater, while the other type predominates in another portion. Under settled conditions in continental areas the territorial form will usually prevail.

17. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF EACH TYPE.

a. Control through Operational Unit and Military Administrative Area Commanders. (1) Advantage.

The advantage of control through operational and military administrative area commanders is that authority for all activities, civil as well as military, is concentrated in the hands of the commander who is responsible for operations, supply, and evacuation. This insures that all activities,

including relations between troops and inhabitants within the given zone of operations or military administrative area, will be coordinated in support of the operation for which the commander is responsible. It obviates possible friction and misunderstandings which are likely to arise when two mutually independent officers with overlapping responsibilities are present.

(2) Disadvantages. The disadvantages of control through operational unit and military administrative area commanders are:

(a) Such commanders, concerned with combat training and operations, supply and evacuation, are apt to overlook the importance of civil affairs duty to operations, as well as to diplomatic and economic objectives.

(b) Combat units are generally subject to frequent movement, resulting in repeated changes in the personnel assigned to exercise control over local officials, with consequent variations in policy. Only to a limited extent can this disadvantage be minimized by the retention in the area, and attachment to incoming units, of civil affairs officers formerly on the staff of the outgoing unit.

(c) Combat units will necessarily be disposed according to strategical and operational requirements, and only by chance according to local boundaries. Consequently, the territory assigned as the zone of operation of a combat unit will usually embrace parts of the territory of numerous political subdivisions. To a lesser degree, this may also be true of the territory assigned as the area of a military administrative unit. In such cases, the same set of local officials may receive orders from the commanders of all the operational or administrative units whose zone of operations or areas lie within or partly within the political subdivision. The headquarters of the unit may not be located at the seat of the local governmental authority. In such case, in order to provide effective control over civilian officials, the civil affairs section of the staff of the unit may have to be divided into two echelons, one at the military headquarters and the other at the seat of government, with consequent loss of efficiency. Even after the cessation of

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hostilities when forces are used as garrisons, conformity of their areas to political boundaries may not always be possible. On the other hand, the commander of any operational unit or military administrative area may have to supervise the civil officials of several political subdivisions. For these reasons, control through operational and administrative unit commanders is likely to be wasteful of manpower.

(d) Combat commanders and their staffs are usually untrained in civil affairs work. Only to a limited extent can this disadvantage be minimized by the assignment of trained civil affairs officers to such staffs.

(e) So long as hostilities are in progress or are only temporarily suspended by an armistice, the control of civil affairs by military commanders takes their attention from the training of their men for combat, from leadership in combat, and from other strictly military duties, which should engage their whole time and energy.

(f) The imposition upon operating units of duties of military government or control of civil affairs ties such units to the area in which they are stationed and makes it very difficult to move them promptly when military situations, which should be paramount, make such a move advisable.

b. Control Through a Civil Affairs Chain of Command. The advantages and disadvantages of a civil affairs chain of command under the commanding officer of a higher echelon are generally the opposite of those listed above for a civil affairs organization under operational units or military administrative area commanders. A civil affairs organization, established after an area becomes settled, will usually make a more effective and economical use of manpower than would an operating organization during such period. It would provide for greater continuity of policy and personnel, and facilitate the use of specially selected and trained civil affairs officers. On the other hand, since the local civil affairs officers under this organization are independent of the commanders operating or garrisoned in their areas, or of commanders exercising

administrative command for other military purposes in the same area, unity of command at the lower level is not established.

18. COMBAT AREAS.

a. Initial Organization. Military government usually begins in the combat zone, as soon as the area comes within control of the occupying force. In the forward areas organization of military government is necessarily limited to the most essential elements of control in conformity with the military situation. Public officials may have fled, or be in hiding; consequently control must often be exercised directly by the military forces on individuals. In rear areas, a greater degree of control and organization will usually be possible and desirable. Regiments or small naval combat units should be relieved of civil affairs control as far as possible.

b. Type of Organization. In the combat zone, control on the principle of unity of command is paramount. Commanders control the civil population within their zones of operation, without regard to political boundaries. The civil affairs officers are either staff officers of the commander of the unit to which they are attached or members of groups assigned to control captured areas. Orders concerning the control of civil affairs are issued through the military chain of command. The employment of military police or shore patrol or marine units on civil affairs duties is provided for in the administrative or operation order, or in an annex thereto.

c. Civil Affairs Personnel for Reinforcement. When the need is foreseen, as when a city or other populous area is about to be occupied, the theater commander directs that additional civil affairs personnel be sent forward to reinforce control of the area. Such personnel are attached to the command within whose zone of operations the city, port, island, or other area will fall, but are under orders to pass to the control of the succeeding commander when combat units move forward. Eventually, if the forward movement continues, they pass to the control of the commanding officer of a rear area or to control of the next

higher civil affairs echelon under a civil affairs chain of command. While in the combat zone, reinforcing civil affairs personnel may be placed under the orders of the chief of the civil affairs section of the staff of the unit to which they are attached. Reinforcing personnel should be selected with a view to their subsequent retention on civil affairs duty in the same area.

19. ARMY COMMUNICATIONS OR NAVAL ADVANCED BASE ZONE.

a. Amount of Organization. As territory falls within the communications zone or naval advanced base zone, a greater amount of civil affairs organization becomes possible. Every effort is made to restore the normal functioning of the local government, subject, however, to civil affairs control in all echelons. Public officials are confirmed in their functions, or replaced, except as to offices whose functions are suspended.

b. Type of Organization. (1) In the communications or naval advanced base zone, considerations of unity of command usually require that the zone and subordinate military administrative area commanders be given control of civil affairs within their areas. The absence of zones of operation assigned to tactical unit commanders makes the assignment of civil affairs control to such unit commanders as may be present unnecessary, and the disadvantages of control by such commanders make such assignment undesirable.

(2) If the communications or naval advanced base zone is not subdivided for purposes of military administration into sections or otherwise, the commanding officer of the zone (or the commanding officer service forces of the theater, if he is charged with the duties of a commander of the zone), creates a civil affairs command, and designates the chief of the civil affairs section of his staff as civil affairs commander.

(3) If the communications or naval advanced base zone is subdivided for purposes of military administration into sections or otherwise, the commanding officer of the zone

exercises civil affairs control through section or other military administrative area commanders, who in turn control civil affairs officers of the highest territorial political echelon through the chiefs of the civil affairs sections of their respective staffs, designated as civil affairs commanders.

(4) If the occupied territory includes more than one country or island group or is divided into other territorial political subdivisions, it will generally be advisable to detail a civil affairs group for each of the subdivisions in the highest political echelon, with sufficient personnel to supervise the government of such subdivision, and to make available sufficient personnel for suballotment to subdivisions in lower political echelons, including cities. Usually personnel will not be available for the direct supervision of political subdivisions of less degree than that corresponding to an American county, or of small cities. These can be supervised by frequent visits of personnel stationed at places of greater importance.

(5) Chiefs of civil affairs groups detailed to the military government of a territorial political subdivision command similar groups detailed to lesser territorial political subdivisions included therein.

(6) The commander of a combat unit stationed in or passing through a locality in the communications zone where no civil affairs officer is present, may make arrests in cases in which immediate restraint is necessary; and, if so empowered by the theater commander, may appoint provost courts to try inhabitants for offenses against the security of his command or against individuals thereof, sending the records of such trials, together with convicted defendants, to the civil affairs officer in charge of the area. Otherwise, except in emergencies justifying assumption of civil affairs command by the senior officer present, commanders of such units exercise no control over civil affairs.

(7) When the forward boundary of a zone or section is about to be advanced, the commander, unless civil affairs personnel who are to pass to his control are already in the new area, should arrange to have the necessary civil affairs personnel report to the proper commander forward, to

be in readiness to assume control immediately when the boundary is advanced.

20. TASK FORCE. A task force commander operating in a theater of operations exercises civil affairs control within his zone of operations in the same manner as a theater commander.

21. THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

a. During Campaign. (1) While the theater is subdivided into a combat zone and a communications or naval advanced base zone, the theater commander exercises civil affairs control over the combat zone through the commanding officers of field armies or the naval fleet or task force commanders and over the communications or naval advanced base zone through its commanding officer.

(2) If, however, the theater is subdivided into zones of operations assigned to separate task forces, each of which has its own communications or naval advanced base zone, the theater commander exercises control through task force commanders.

(3) Control over the central civil administration of the occupied area is ordinarily exercised directly by the theater commander through the civil affairs section of his staff. If the theater headquarters is not at the capital, it may be necessary to divide the theater civil affairs staff section into two echelons, and to station a portion of it at the headquarters and a portion at the capital. If under such circumstances the capital is in the combat zone, the echelon of the civil affairs section of the theater staff stationed thereat may be attached to the field army or naval task force whose zone of operations includes the capital, and the commanding officer thereof may be charged with temporary responsibility for supervision of the civil service at the capital.

b. After Cessation of Hostilities. After fighting has ceased, in consequence of an armistice or protocol which renders the resumption of serious hostilities improbable, or if for any reason an occupied country is no longer within a combat or communications base zone, the theater commander,

or other supreme commander in the occupied country, so long as military government continues, may exercise control either through commanders of combat units, within existing political subdivisions or within military districts consisting of a number of such political subdivisions, or he may exercise control through civil affairs groups detailed directly to territorial political subdivisions. If the situation warrants, a combination of these two systems may be utilized, commanders of the larger combat units being placed in control of the higher echelons of military government, with civil affairs groups, independent of commanders of the smaller combat units, being detailed by them to exercise military government functions in the lower echelons.

22. CIVIL AFFAIRS STAFF SECTION.

a. Creation of Section. In advance of the entry of United States forces into territory to be occupied, the theater commander creates a civil affairs section of his staff. Such sections are also provided for the staffs of subordinate commanders who are assigned broad responsibility for civil affairs planning and command.

b. Duties of Chief of Section. The duties of the chief of a civil affairs section are—

(1) To assist the commander in all matters of organization, supervision, and control of military government in the area occupied, and to furnish him with full information on the character of the people, the nature of the government, and the specific problems likely to be faced in that territory.

(2) To be responsible for the preparation of detailed plans for military government in each area to be occupied, including general designations of the numbers and types of civil affairs personnel needed, to keep such plans current and to obtain the commander's approval of them.

(3) To be responsible for the preparation in appropriate languages of such proclamations, ordinances, and orders to be issued in the name of the commander as have not already been prepared.

(4) To prepare for issuance by the commander to subordinate civil affairs officers such information on strategic and tactical developments and on the plans for military government of specific areas as will be necessary to keep them constantly up to date.

(5) To correlate and analyze information received through the commander from civil affairs officers and from intelligence and censorship personnel and to utilize it as a basis for further planning.

(6) To maintain constant liaison with combat, security, supply, medical, engineering, and other officers on the commander's staff, in order that planning may be total and coordinate between all branches of the service.

(7) To be responsible under the command and in accordance with specific directives issued for particular areas, for the supervision and coordination of the work of civilian agencies of the United States and its allies participating in the later phases of military government when the theater commander has authorized their participation.

(8) To supervise execution of civil affairs orders and, where designated as chief civil affairs officer, to command all civil affairs groups placed under him.

23. ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

a. General. The magnitude and character of the tasks of a civil affairs staff section will vary greatly from one territory to another. Each section will need to be manned to do the particular job at hand, and the staff assignments will necessarily depend on the particular situation and the personnel available. A large degree of versatility in personnel and flexibility in staff assignments will be essential, particularly in the early periods when the nature and degree of the supervision to be exercised over local officials is uncertain.

b. Internal Organization. The chief of every civil affairs section will need to make provision for the following activities, but in a small staff several of these activities may be performed by a single officer, particularly in isolated and sparsely populated territories or in island areas of interest primarily to the Navy:

(1) Administrative Officers.

(a) Deputy. A large section will require a deputy, who will assist the chief of the staff and act for him in his absence.

(b) Executive Officer. The chief of the staff except in small sections, will require an executive officer to coordinate the management of the office and to handle special assignments.

(c) Staff Assistants. Every chief of a civil affairs section should have one or more general assistants. They should not be given fixed assignments, but should be assigned to investigate any problem which arises; to collect information; to see persons whom their chief cannot take the time to see; to visit lower echelons; to prepare plans, policies, or decisions for consideration of their chief; to prepare orders to carry out such decisions; and to see to it that the orders are transmitted to the proper persons and are carried out.

(d) Internal Administrative Officers. Officers will be needed to perform the duties of army adjutant or navy executive officer and supply officer. These matters of internal administration are of vital importance to the functioning of the civil affairs section, and should be assigned to experienced and qualified officers. In a large civil affairs section, several officers may be needed to perform these functions.

(2) Functional Officers. Depending upon the complexity of the duties to be performed, the civil affairs section may require a number of functional officers, such as medical, legal, fiscal, intelligence, and others. For a detailed description of the functions to be performed by civil affairs officers see paragraph 12.

(3) Civil Affairs Officers from Other Services. In joint operations, the commander should include in the civil affairs section one or more civil affairs officers from the other service. It is necessary that close liaison exist between army and navy civil affairs officers. If the occupation is primarily an army operation, a naval civil affairs officer should be attached to the army civil affairs staff for

liaison and to assist in port control and other civil affairs duties. If it is a naval operation, and particularly if control is to be taken over by the army, it is essential that army civil affairs officers be attached to the naval civil affairs staff.

(4) Civil Affairs Officers of Other Nations. In any combined operations involving the forces of the United States and its allies, civil affairs officers of the nations participating should be assigned to duty in number and to posts as directed by the theater commander or his designated subordinate.

24. CIVIL AFFAIRS COMMANDS. Whenever a civil affairs section officer is designated as chief of civil affairs, he exercises the usual functions of command over civil affairs groups detailed to territorial political subdivisions within the geographic limits under his supervision, while at the same time continuing to serve as a staff officer to his commander.

25. CIVIL AFFAIRS GROUPS.

a. General. A civil affairs group detailed to a territorial political subdivision should consist of such officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel as may be necessary, with due regard to the structure and functions of the governmental unit to be controlled, the number of subordinate territorial political subdivisions within the subdivision to which the group is detailed, the ease of communication within the area, and the size and character of the population. To avoid complications arising from death or illness at least two officers should be assigned to each group. The personnel of the group should be assigned to such duties as its chief may direct. Except in large cities, ordinarily the lower the political echelon the less is the need for specialization; and where the group is small, specialization is impossible. A large civil affairs group may be organized in a manner similar to a civil affairs staff section. (See par. 21.)

b. Required Categories. In order to complete a well-balanced group for civil affairs duties, the following categories of personnel may be required:

- (1) Executive and administrative personnel with special training in military government and liaison.
- (2) Technical specialists with special training in the characteristics of the area to which assigned.
- (3) Junior assistants.
- (4) Secretarial, clerical, and similar personnel.
- (5) Interpreters.
- (6) Military police; shore patrol, or marine detachment.
- (7) Officer and enlisted personnel for operation of motor vehicles, patrol vessels and airplanes assigned to civil affairs units.

26. MILITARY POLICE, MARINES, AND SHORE PATROL.

a. Necessity. (1) The chief of each civil affairs group, in territory in which United States forces are exercising military government, will need sufficient force at his command to insure execution of his orders; to arrest offenders against the military government; to seize firearms, explosives and other contraband articles; to seize and guard funds; to seize and seal records and archives; to control, reinforce, or supplant the local police in the maintenance of public order; and to prevent or suppress espionage, sabotage, and rioting. Such forces will also be needed by combat unit commanders who are vested with civil affairs control.

(2) The use of combat units for this purpose, at least until a definite cessation of hostilities, is undesirable, though at times it may be necessary. Not only are such units diverted from their combat mission and immobilized but their armament is unnecessarily powerful for ordinary civil affairs duty.

(3) Organic military police units of armies, corps, divisions, and marine or shore patrols of fleet units, will not ordinarily be available in the communications zone or naval advanced base; furthermore, their armament is not well adapted to use in civilian control. While they will be available in the forward area, they can seldom be spared from other duties in sufficient numbers to control the population of a city, port, or congested area.

(4) Where local civil police forces or constabularies are trustworthy and adequate they shall be used to the maximum extent.

(5) Where local civil police forces are inadequate or cannot be relied upon, military police, marines, or shore patrol should be provided, organized, and equipped similarly to rear area military police units. Units which may have to be sent rapidly from their station to control outlying areas should be wholly or partially motorized or, in the case of island areas, provided with patrol vessels and airplanes. The use of women members of the armed forces may be practicable, for technical and clerical duties.

b. Assignment and Command. (1) Military police, marines, or shore patrol units for the enforcement of civil affairs control outside the forward area should be assigned to cities and to political subdivisions as the situation warrants. They should be placed under the command of the officer in charge of civil affairs in the city or other political subdivision. This is a matter wholly within the discretion of the zone or theater commander.

(2) When there is need therefor, the theater commander may direct that reinforcing military police, marines, or shore patrol units be sent into the forward area for the enforcement of civil affairs control in cities or other congested areas. Such units will be attached to the combat unit in whose area of operations they are to be stationed, but with orders to pass to the control of succeeding commanders when combat units move forward. Eventually, if the forward movement continues, they pass to the control of the commanding officer, communication zone or naval advanced base, or of the commander of a section thereof, and by him are placed under the command of the proper civil affairs officer. While within the zone of operations of a combat unit, they may, by the commander thereof, be placed, according to circumstances, under the command of a civil affairs officer of the unit, or otherwise assigned. They should be selected with a view to their retention, wholly or in part, on similar duty in the same area.

c. Authority to Make Arrests. Subject to the orders of higher authority, military police, whether on or off duty, have authority to arrest inhabitants of territory under military government who offend against, or are suspected of offending against, the ordinances or other orders of United States military authority or against local law, or who are in any way disturbing the public peace or acting in a manner hostile to United States forces. When immediate restraint is necessary, they also have authority to arrest persons subject to military law; such persons should, however, be turned over to the appropriate commander as soon as practicable.

SECTION IV PERSONNEL

27. PLANNING AND PROCUREMENT.

a. Responsibility of Theater Commander. The theater commander is responsible that careful estimates of civil affairs personnel requirements—officer, warrant officer, and enlisted personnel—be made well ahead of any planned occupation, and that such personnel are requisitioned. The personnel furnished under the requisition will be assembled in the theater under the direction of the theater commander. They will be given the necessary further training, organized, and assigned to duty in numbers and with qualifications sufficient to meet anticipated needs. As a rule, except for commanders of large units who may be given responsibility for civil affairs, personnel of combat units will not be assigned functions of specially trained civil affairs officers. Nevertheless, if they are needed in the early phases or when hostilities have ceased and military government is expanded, combat personnel with previous experience in some aspects of civil government may well be transferred to duty with civil affairs. When so assigned, they should be detached from other duties and their work confined to affairs of civil administration.

b. Responsibility of Officers of Lower Echelons. Each officer charged with civil affairs control is responsible for the allotment of civil affairs personnel to the next lower echelon to meet its anticipated needs and those of further subordinated echelons. The chief of a civil affairs section or group should be consulted as to the selection of his subordinates.

28. TYPES AND QUALIFICATIONS.

a. General. The conduct of civil affairs will require personnel drawn from various professions or callings. The chief administrative personnel for military government should have executive or administrative experience and an understanding of the management of men and affairs. It is desirable that they should also have an intimate knowledge of the territory concerned, and its people and language. To assist them, persons with special or professional training in the several fields of civilian activity, or with particular knowledge of the area occupied, may be needed.

b. Chief or Deputy of Large Civil Affairs Staff Section of Field Group. These officers should have broad executive experience, military or civilian, and exceptional qualifications of character, judgment, and ability. They should be thoroughly trained in civil affairs work, and also be well informed concerning the territory occupied. Knowledge of the language or languages in use in the territory is desirable.

c. Chiefs of Small Civil Affairs Sections and Field Groups, and Executive Officers. These officers should have the same high personal qualities as required in **b** above but will usually be less experienced. They should be thoroughly trained in civil affairs work and, if possible, in the language of the territory.

d. Staff Assistants. They should have had executive or administrative experience, particularly in staff work. Some staff posts will also require an intimate knowledge of the country, its people, and its language. They should be thoroughly trained in civil affairs duty.

e. Administrative Services Personnel. These services will have to be conducted under difficult circumstances,

at times in situations where the customary services of the Army and Navy are not available. The officer and enlisted personnel should be experienced in the duties which they are to perform and familiar with the practices and procedures of the Army and Navy. While desirable, it is not vital that they have training or experience in civil affairs.

f. Functional Officers. Functional staff assistants and specialists should have both professional training and operating experience in their particular field, such as public health, public utilities, transportation, and others. Those assigned to theater staffs and other high echelons should be trained in civil affairs and in the characteristics of the territory. In lower echelons while training in civil affairs is desirable it needs not be more than a minimum.

29. TRAINING.

a. In the United States. Training of administrative and specialist personnel is conducted in schools of military government of the Army and the Navy. Military police schools for civil affairs training also are conducted by the Army.

b. In Theater of Operations. In the theater of operations, training for civil affairs duties is a function of command. Civil affairs personnel assigned to a particular territory in advance of the occupation should receive further intensive training. Such training should include, especially, instruction in the background of the particular area, the language and characteristics of the people, and in the civil affairs plans and orders for military government as they are made and issued. Insofar as practicable, the training should be given by officers having an intimate knowledge of the area and by the civil affairs staff drafting the plans and orders. Current Army and Navy intelligence and censorship reports should be made available and the assigned civil affairs personnel should be kept posted on necessary military aspects of the occupation plans. The military commander should take steps to assure that civil affairs officers receive all classified information pertinent to their duties.

SECTION V PLANNING

30. GENERAL. Planning for the control of civil affairs in occupied areas is a responsibility of commanders assigned to the planning of military operations. Civil affairs planning, as a part of the planning of military operations, should be integrated with operational plans and integrated with the situation and problems to be met. These problems in civil affairs should be anticipated and provided for by plans and alternatives, flexible and subject to continuous change and adaptation during operations. Careful planning will lead the commander to issue the specific civil affairs orders suited to the expected situation. Planning will also reveal requirements for officers, enlisted personnel and materials, requisitions for which should be forwarded in ample time.

31. BASIS OF PLANNING. Information required for preliminary planning of military government will be furnished by the War, Navy, and other departments of the United States or allied governments. Information for later planning in the theater of operations will be supplied by the intelligence and civil affairs branches of the various services. Such information will include, in addition to such parts of the military plan as may be necessary to civil affairs planning, the following concerning the area to be occupied:

- a. The recent history of the country.
- b. The theory and actual operation of its government including the titles, functions, backgrounds and names of officials in a position to help or hinder the mission of the occupying force.
- c. All facts which may affect the mission, such as political parties, factions and cleavages, unofficial persons wielding political or other power both in the central government and in political subdivisions.
- d. Geography, including location, area, topography, climate, and natural resources.
- e. Characteristics of the inhabitants of the country such

as numbers and proportions by race, religion, and political or social affiliation, and factors indicating probable attitudes toward the presence of the occupying force.

- f. Local customs and traditions, sensitive points, taboos, and national or religious observances such as holidays and sacred or forbidden places.
- g. Standards of living including health and dietary habits which might affect the occupying forces.
- h. Administration of justice, including tribal customs and traditions.
- i. Forms of social courtesy towards different ranks among the inhabitants.
- j. Character of the population as to orderliness and obedience to law.
- k. Character of the police force and fire departments.
- l. Regulations and conditions as to sales of liquor and narcotics.
- m. Existence of subversive or enemy groups, potential saboteurs and spies.
- n. Organization and reliability of the civil courts in which offenses by civilians might be tried.
- o. The degree of development of agriculture and forests, industry, mining, labor conditions, particularly as they will affect material, labor, and other supplies for the task force.
- p. Financial situation, including banks, condition of banks of issue and commercial banks, rates of exchange, amount and soundness of currency in use.
- q. Current economic situation, amounts of goods available for purchase, and the probable effect of the presence of a well-paid occupying force.
- r. Food supplies, including their sufficiency for the population and for the occupying force.
- s. The availability and adequacy of institutions, facilities, materials, services, equipment and labor, likely to affect the mission of the force or to be required by it, such as the capacity and condition of public works and utilities, including railroads, canals, harbors and docks, highways, bridges, rolling stock, motor vehicles, gas, electricity, water works, and sewerage.

t. Extent, location, and condition of the postal telegraph, telephone, and radio services.

u. Public health, including sanitary condition prevalence and control of disease, protection of food, milk and water supplies.

v. Civilian Defense. See paragraph 12d.

32. RESPONSIBILITY FOR PLANS.

a. **War and Navy Departments.** The Civil Affairs Division in the War Department and the Office for Occupied Areas of the Navy Department, subject to the direction of the Joint or Combined Chiefs of Staff, are responsible for the integration of the civil affairs plan with the strategic and logistical plans for military operations and for liaison with civilian agencies of the United States government. The civil affairs plan of the War and Navy Departments, usually brief and general, is transmitted to the theater commander in the form of a directive. It contains the broad political and economic policies to be observed.

b. **Theater of Operations.** Civil affairs planning for his command is a responsibility of every officer charged with civil affairs control, whether he be the theater commander, the commander of a task force, a tactical unit, or a military administrative area, or the chief of a civil affairs group. The duty of actual preparation of the plan in accordance with the directive of the commander, usually devolves on the chief of the civil affairs section of the staff. According to circumstances, the commander approves the plan, with or without modification, before it is translated into orders, or approves the civil affairs order which results from the planning. It is desirable that civil affairs plans of theater and task force commanders be transmitted to the Joint or Combined Chiefs of Staff for confirmation.

33. FORM OF CIVIL AFFAIRS ORDERS.

a. **Of Theater and Task Force Commanders.** These commanders may, according to circumstances issue civil affairs orders as annexes to administrative or operation orders for military operations, or as routine orders when there is no direct connection with an operation.

b. Of Military Administrative Area Commanders.

These commanders do not ordinarily issue field administrative, or operation orders, and their civil affairs orders will ordinarily be issued independently of operations. Consequently civil affairs matters will usually appear in routine orders.

c. **Of Operational Unit Commanders.** Civil affairs orders issued by operational unit commanders usually appear in a civil affairs annex to the administrative order which accompanies a field or operation order; in such case it is referred to in the administrative order. If short, it may be included in the final paragraph of the administrative order, instead of in an annex. When new administrative orders are issued, a new annex is also issued if necessary; if not, the final paragraph of the administrative order may include the statement; "Civil affairs, no change." The annex is signed by the chief of staff, the executive officer, or the appropriate naval staff officer.

d. **Of Chief Civil Affairs Officers.** These officers ordinarily issue routine orders.

e. **Distribution of Civil Affairs Orders.** Civil affairs orders should be distributed to all subordinate commanders and chiefs of civil affairs groups to whom missions are assigned therein, to the commanders of all units in whose zones of operations civil affairs missions will be carried out, to the chief of the civil affairs section of the staff of the issuing unit, to the general staff sections thereof, to such special staff sections as are affected, and to such other persons as the commander may direct.

34. CONTENT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS ORDERS.

a. **General.** An order should direct subordinates what to do and when and where to do it, furnish adequate personnel and materials according to plan. Subordinates will be held responsible for execution.

b. **In Detail.** Some or all of the following may appear in a civil affairs order, according to circumstances (the list is not exhaustive):

(1) Information needed in order to assure intelligent execution of the field or operation order, if not already

known to the subordinate or included in an accompanying field operation order. This may include information on the location of enemy forces, of the enemy population, and any available support from agencies not under the command of the issuing officer.

(2) The general plan of the commander, except so far as it is already known or is included in an accompanying order.

(3) Subordinate officers charged with civil affairs control; creation of civil affairs command or civil affairs groups; attachments and detachments, with time and place of each, including military police, marines, or shore patrol; missions of each.

(4) General instructions governing all subordinates; such as—

- (a) Security measures to be taken.
- (b) Controls to be established over civilian supply.
- (c) Measures to be taken to restore public order.
- (d) Records to be impounded and their disposition.
- (e) Directions as to control or disposition of public funds.
- (f) Directions as to authority to make requisitions.
- (g) Directions as to handling of enemy-owned property.
- (h) Currency to be used and rate of exchange.
- (i) Treatment of, or conduct toward, enemy nationals and local population and officials.
- (j) Special measures to be taken with regard to public institutions; banks, industry, commerce, labor, and other activities.
- (k) Authority to appoint military courts, and to approve and execute sentences; rules as to procedure; limits of punishments.
- (l) Authority to appoint and remove local officials.
- (m) Proclamations and general ordinances to be published. (These may appear as an appendix to the civil affairs annex or routine order).
- (n) Authority to issue ordinances of local application.
- (o) Reports to be made, when and where.
- (p) Location of the issuing commander.

SECTION VI

PROCLAMATIONS, ORDINANCES, ORDERS, AND INSTRUCTIONS

35. INITIAL PROCLAMATION.

a. Issuance. While not mandatory under international law, as soon as practicable after commencement of an occupation, the theater commander, or an authorized subordinate, should issue to the inhabitants of the occupied territory a proclamation informing them of the fact of occupation, the extent of territory affected, and the obligations, liabilities, duties, and rights of the population under military government. Generally, this proclamation will have been prepared in advance and in accordance with directives from higher authority. Where occupation of a large area is proceeding by stages, it is proper to state that the proclamation will be applicable in adjacent areas as they are occupied.

b. Form and Character. (1) The proclamation should be brief and in simple terms. It should be published as widely as possible in English and in the languages of the occupied area. Any translation should be idiomatic, clear, and concise.

(2) The tone and character of the proclamation will vary in different territories and will depend upon a number of factors. Among them will be: the military and political objectives to be attained in the occupied and other territories; the strategic situations; the existence or nonexistence of a recognized government on the ground or in exile; the composition and disposition of the occupying forces whether American or allied; the attitude of the inhabitants; historical and psychological considerations; and the extent to which control over civil affairs must be exercised in the particular territory. It is probably advisable to address the people of a major enemy firmly and bluntly, but the language should not be vindictive or needlessly offensive. In other territories, inhabited by a nonhostile population which is being freed from enemy domination, the procla-

mation will be more friendly in character and may encourage deference from a common enemy.

(3) In occupations of neutral or allied territory, lately held by an enemy, a manifesto may also be issued by the legitimate government supporting the occupation and calling upon officials and inhabitants to cooperate and to obey the rules laid down by the commanders of such forces. Such manifestos are not legally necessary, but are issued to promote cooperation of the population with the occupying forces. In occupations of this type, the theater commander will usually clear such manifestos with the Joint or Combined Chiefs of Staff.

c. Contents. The initial proclamation will vary in content according to the circumstances of the occupation. The important items to be covered are the state of affairs which exists, a definition of the area and peoples to which the proclamation applies, the extent to which the civil administration will be affected, the manner in which the inhabitants are to conduct themselves, and the measures which will be resorted to by the military government. It is impracticable to outline the contents of proclamations for all types of occupations. In definitely hostile territory the proclamation should, in general, cover the following points:

(1) Declaration of the Occupation. This is formal notice of the fact of occupation and of the territory in general over which the military government assumes jurisdiction.

(2) Purpose and Policy of the Occupation. It may be advisable to include a statement as to the purpose and policy of the occupation. Political objectives should be included only pursuant to instructions from higher authority.

(3) Supremacy of Military Authority of Occupying Forces. This is an essential prerequisite to the administration of any military government. It should be announced that a military governor has been appointed and that political ties with and obligations to the enemy government, if any, are suspended. It should be announced

that inhabitants will be required to obey orders of the theater commander and his subordinates and abstain from all acts or words of hostility or disrespect to the occupying forces.

(4) Retention of Laws and Officials. It should be announced that, unless the military authority directs otherwise, local laws and customs will continue in force, local officials will continue in office, and officer and employees of all transportation and communication systems and of public utilities and other essential services will carry on with their regular tasks.

(5) Treatment of Inhabitants. Assurance should be given that persons who obey the instructions of the military authority have nothing to fear and will be duly protected in their persons, property, family rights, religion, and occupation, and that those who commit offenses will be severely punished.

(6) Resumption of Usual Occupations. Inhabitants should be instructed that they must continue or resume their usual occupations, unless specifically directed to the contrary. This will assist in the maintenance of law and order and restoration of normal economic conditions.

(7) Detailed Rules of Conduct. It is advisable to put the population on notice that further proclamations or ordinances will specify in detail what is required of the inhabitants and what is forbidden them to do.

(8) Miscellaneous. Other matters may be covered, if circumstances warrant. Proclamations published by previous military governments may also serve as useful guides.

d. Publication. Proclamations may be published by posting, publication in newspapers, broadcasting, or any other practicable method available in the particular territory. It may be advisable to publish them in the same manner as legal notices are published in the occupied area, or to create a new official publication devoted exclusively to actions of the military government and to provide that proclamations and ordinances become effective when they appear in such publication.

36. FURTHER PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDINANCES.

a. Issuance. As soon as practicable after the publication of the initial proclamation, the theater commander, or his authorized subordinate, will issue a detailed set of rules regulating the conduct of the population. These rules may appear as a proclamation, numbered in sequence with other proclamations, or as ordinances. As far as possible these rules will have been prepared in advance and in accordance with directives issued to the theater commander. Careful study should be made of the local laws, in order that necessary rules or ordinances, and only these, may be prepared, and in order that their full ramifications and effects may be understood.

b. Form and Character. The people of the occupied territory should be informed as to what they are required to do, what acts are forbidden, and in what courts they may be tried if they are charged with offenses. In general they should be warned of the penalties which may be imposed for disobedience. Offenses should be clearly and simply defined. These further proclamations or ordinances should be published in English and in the languages of the occupied area. Translations should be simple and clear. It may be necessary to have a general prohibition against all hostile or subversive acts to cover offenses not specifically mentioned. Great care must be exercised in connection with such regulation as it will mean very little to the population and will be subject to great variations of interpretation by the courts. As soon as several convictions for a similar offense under such regulation have been approved by the reviewing authority, that type of offense should be made the subject of a clearly defined proclamation or ordinance. In this way all forbidden acts which could reasonably be foreseen, or which have been pointed up by experience, will be clearly set forth as a guide to the courts and population.

c. Contents. Contents of further proclamations or ordinances will depend upon the stage of development of the people, their laws, customs, and institutions, and upon the military and political situation at the time of the occu-

py. The rules laid down in the initial proclamations and ordinances are concerned primarily with the maintenance of law and order and the security of the occupying forces and their lines of communication. Additional rules or ordinances will be issued as necessary to cover a wide variety of subjects. Proclamations or ordinances may be amended or replaced, in accordance with experience. Frequent changes are to be avoided, as they may be interpreted by the inhabitants as indications of vacillations and weakness. In general, it is sound policy to be strict at the beginning of an occupation and gradually relax the requirements. Proclamations or ordinances should contain no provisions which it is not planned or not possible to enforce.

d. Delegation of Authority. Theater commanders may delegate their powers to issue proclamations or ordinances to subordinate commanders or civil affairs officers, placing such limitations upon the exercise of delegated authority as they see fit. It is generally advisable that considerable authority be delegated either to unit commanders or civil affairs officers who are actually located in the occupied territory. All ordinances of local application only will be signed in the name of the military governor.

e. Publication. Publication may be made as in the case of initial proclamations.

37. ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS. Authority to issue detailed orders and instructions to local officials should be delegated to unit commanders or civil affairs officers on the spot. Insofar as possible such orders and instructions should be in writing and copies retained. Oral orders and instructions may be given through interpreters or in the local language. A record should be kept of important ones. Except in emergencies, only the officer responsible for civil affairs control in a particular area, or his authorized subordinates, should issue orders or instructions to local officials. If an officer from a higher civil affairs echelon is sent into an area on a mission requiring contact with local officials, he should consult with, act through, the officer charged with local civil affairs control. Where efficient administration requires that high ranking local

civilian officials be permitted to continue a practice of transmitting orders directly to subordinate officials, some procedure should be established whereby the civil affairs officer immediately concerned is informed of such orders and is empowered to interfere and countermand when he believes such action to be necessary.

SECTION VII

MILITARY COMMISSIONS, PROVOST COURTS, AND CLAIMS

38. ESTABLISHMENT. When an area is occupied and placed under military government, the commanding officer in the theater of operations should establish military commissions and provost courts to try inhabitants for offenses affecting the military administration. These courts in general will not be circumscribed by the statutory and other rules governing courts martial, and their number, types, jurisdiction and procedure will be determined by the theater commander, subject to instructions from higher authority. The term "military courts," as used in this manual does not include "courts martial."

39. TYPES.

a. Customary Types. (1) It has been customary for forces of the United States to provide for at least two types of military courts for the trial of civilians—military commissions and provost courts. The former deals with the most serious offenses, for which punishment by death or by long prison terms and heavy fines have been prescribed, while the latter deals with less serious cases.

(2) Military commissions may be appointed or convened to try specific cases, or as standing tribunals to hear all such cases. Their number and location will depend upon the volume of cases to be tried, the availability of officers to sit on such courts, the necessity for travel, the availability of witnesses, and the efficient administration of justice.

(3) Provost courts may also be appointed or convened to try specific cases, or as standing tribunals to hear various classes of lesser cases. Generally, a single type of provost court will be sufficient, although circumstances may warrant the creation of superior and inferior provost courts. Where there are a sufficient number of minor offenses in any locality to occupy the full time of one court, and enough of the more serious offenses cognizable by provost courts to occupy at least the part time of another court, it may be advisable to create two types of provost courts, in order to expedite the disposition of the large volume of minor cases. The number, types, and location of provost courts will depend, as with military commissions, upon such factors as the volume of cases, the availability of officers, the question of travel, the whereabouts of witnesses, and the speed and effectiveness with which justice can be administered. Therefore, for efficiency, a civil affairs officer exercising control over a particular area should delegate the power to bring to trial with expedition the majority of cases. A table of maximum punishments for specific offenses, as well as the power of remission vested in reviewing officers, should counteract any tendency toward inequality of punishments meted out by provost courts in different localities.

b. Other Types. If local conditions warrant, special military courts may be established for the trial of vagrants, prostitutes, juveniles, traffic violators, or other classes of offenders, or for civil cases (par. 42).

40. COMPOSITION.

a. Military Commissions. In providing for military commissions, which may consist of any number of officers, the commander will appoint not less than three except in extraordinary circumstances. In general, the rules for army or navy general courts martial will serve as a guide in determining the composition of military commissions, including the designation of law members, trial judge advocates, and necessary assistants. The provision for a law member, with powers and duties similar to those of a law member of an army general court martial, promotes sound

decisions on matters of law and speed in procedure. It is recommended for such military commissions for both the army and the navy.

b. Provost Courts. A provost court will ordinarily consist of one officer who should, if possible, have legal training and experience. When it is necessary to create two types of provost courts, it may be advisable in more serious cases to appoint three members to superior provost courts. Provision may be made for standing special judge advocates or defense counsel, depending upon the type and volume of cases which are tried before these courts.

c. Other Types. The purposes for which other types of military courts are created, as well as the kinds and the volume of cases heard by them, will determine their composition and the need for such special court personnel as judge advocates, defense counsel, provost marshals and clerks. Ordinarily such courts will be constituted as provost courts.

d. Personnel. It is customary and usually advisable to appoint commissioned officers as members of military courts and as judge advocates and defense counsel. In general, where an army officer is the theater commander, he will appoint or authorize the appointment of army officers as members of such military courts; and where a naval officer is the theater commander, he will appoint or authorize the appointment of naval officers as members of such courts. There is no rule, however, which prohibits a theater commander from appointing officers from both branches of the service, either to sit on the same court or to sit on separate courts, within the theater under his command.

41. APPOINTING AUTHORITIES. Military commissions and provost courts may be appointed or convened by the officer in command in the theater of operations. He may delegate this power to subordinate commanders or civil affairs officers. In forward areas, in order to avoid delay, the extended confinement of prisoners, or the loss of witnesses especially in cases where immediate example is necessary, it is advisable to delegate such authority to

division, force or other unit commanders in forward areas and to civil affairs officers in both forward and rear areas. Whenever subordinate officers appoint or convene military courts, the orders establishing such courts should, but need not, recite the source of their authority.

42. JURISDICTION.

a. General. Military courts have jurisdiction only over such cases or classes of cases as are referred to them by the appointing or convening authority.

b. Over Persons. Military courts have jurisdiction over all persons within the occupied territory except those having diplomatic immunity, and except prisoners of war, but, unless there are cogent reasons to the contrary in a particular case, persons subject to military or naval law of the United States or its allies should be tried by court martial.

c. Over Offenses Directly Affecting Military Government. Military courts have jurisdiction over the following types of offenses:

(1) Offenses against the laws and usages of war.

(2) Violations of the proclamations, ordinances, regulations or orders promulgated by the theater commander or by his authorized subordinates.

d. Over Offenses Against Local Criminal Laws. If the criminal courts of the occupied territory are open and functioning satisfactorily, they should ordinarily be permitted to try persons charged with offenses against local criminal laws, not involving the rights, interests, or property of the United States or other person serving with the occupying forces and subject to military or naval law of the United States or of countries allied with the United States. The theater commander or his authorized subordinate may suspend proceedings in such local courts in any case or class of cases or may direct that such case or class of cases be tried by military courts. Such power should be exercised with respect to any prosecution inimical to the interests of the United States.

e. Over Civil Cases. If the civil courts of the occupied territory are open and functioning satisfactorily, they should

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ordinarily be permitted to hear and determine civil cases except claims or suits brought against the occupying force or its government over which they have no jurisdiction. If such courts are not functioning, and military occupation is likely to be brief, it will probably be unnecessary to make any provision at all for the disposition of civil cases. However, at his discretion, the theater commander may confer jurisdiction upon military commissions or provost courts to hear and determine civil cases or may establish separate courts for such cases, and may issue such regulations as to them and as to the execution of their judgments and decrees as he may deem proper. The law to be followed in civil cases is that of the occupied territory, with such modifications as the theater commander has been compelled to make.

43. BAIL. Admission to bail, and release without bail but with summons to appear for trial, are matters of discretion and not right. Admission to bail is uncommon in many parts of the world. If the commanding officer in the theater of operations deems it advisable, he may issue orders announcing in what cases, under what conditions, and by whom, persons awaiting trial by military courts may be admitted to bail, or released without bail but with a summons to appear for trial.

44. PROCEDURE.

a. General. Provision should be made to insure uniform procedure throughout the occupied area. It is advisable that military courts, in the trial of offenses directly affecting military government, be directed to follow the rules of evidence for Army or Navy courts martial. It is not required that this be done, however, as there may be instances when it will be appropriate to disregard such rules. At variance with United States procedure, most foreign courts permit interrogation of defendants on the witness stand. It may be advisable to follow this rather than American procedure in military courts. If defendants are thus interrogated they may, under Article of War 21, refuse to answer incriminating questions, but the Article does not prevent such refusal from being commented on.

b. Military Commissions. It is generally advisable to direct that military commissions follow the procedure of general Army or Navy courts martial, except where such procedure is plainly inapplicable. The allowance of peremptory challenges should not be necessary. Any requirements of unanimous vote for a death sentence may unduly impede the authority of military government. It may be advisable to curtail the extent of preliminary investigations.

c. Provost Courts. Provost courts should in general follow the procedure of Army summary courts martial or Navy deck courts, except where such procedure is manifestly inapplicable. If it is necessary to establish inferior provost courts, procedure may be simplified.

d. Special Courts. The procedure of other types of military courts will correspond to that specified for provost courts or military commissions, as directed by the appointing authority.

e. Trials. Trials should be had and judgments entered with the utmost dispatch consistent with fair administration of justice, particularly in cases where witnesses for or against the accused are likely to disappear. Accused persons should not be tried unless they are present in person at the trial.

f. Counsel. Accused persons should be allowed to retain counsel of their own choice and at their own expense. Ordinarily military counsel should be provided only for persons tried by military commissions. However, unreasonable continuances in order to obtain counsel should be prohibited.

g. Witnesses. The attendance of military witnesses may be obtained as in Army or Navy courts martial. Military courts should be empowered to compel the attendance of civilian witnesses, and to obtain the necessary assistance therefor from local officials, military police, and shore patrol, and appropriate commanding or civil affairs officers.

h. Interpreters. Proceedings should be conducted in the language most convenient under the circumstances. Where it is necessary, interpreters should be provided, so

that the accused, his counsel, and the personnel of the court are fully informed as to the entire proceedings.

i. Reporters. If available, shorthand reporters should be employed in all cases tried before military commissions, and in such cases tried before provost courts as the appointing or convening authority shall authorize.

j. Previous Convictions. A military court may be authorized to consider, after a finding of guilty and before imposition of sentence, evidence of previous convictions and sentences by military courts (American or foreign) or civilian courts. Evidence of conviction of an offense legally punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year should be admissible without regard to the date of commission of such offense.

45. SENTENCES.

a. General. Sentences should be limited to those prescribed by the theater commander or his authorized subordinates. These will usually be issued in the form of a prepared table of maximum punishments in terms of fines or imprisonment, or both. This table should be issued to all military courts and in the discretion of the theater commander may be made public.

b. Military Commissions. In general, the sentences which military commissions should be authorized to impose will include fines, imprisonment at hard labor, and death.

c. Provost Courts. Sentences imposed by provost courts should be limited to fines or imprisonment at hard labor, or both, with appropriate limitations, such as \$5,000 and 5 years.

d. Additional Penalties. The following punishments may be imposed in addition to or in lieu of fines and confinement.

(1) Expulsion. Military courts may be authorized, in appropriate cases, to expel convicted persons from occupied territory.

(2) Confiscation. Military courts may be authorized in cases involving the unlawful purchase, sale, possession or use of property, to order the forfeiture of such property to the military government.

g. Padlocking. Military courts may be authorized to close houses of prostitution, places where there is lawless traffic in intoxicating liquor or narcotics, and other places where persons are found to be engaging in unlawful activity.

e. Confinement. The theater commander should issue orders concerning the confinement of convicted persons. Such orders will specify, among other things, the manner of imprisonment, the rules of conduct to be followed, and labor to be performed. Ordinarily, convicted persons should be confined within the occupied territory. The officer empowered to approve a sentence should designate the place of confinement.

f. Fines. All monies received as court fines will be held, accounted for, and disbursed according to prescribed procedure.

46. RECORDS.

a. Charges. It is advisable that charges be preferred by a person subject to military or naval law and on a "charge sheet." The charge sheet used by the Army (W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 145) may be used, with such changes and additions as may be necessary, or appropriate forms may be adapted from those contained in Naval Courts and Boards (1937). No oath to the charges should be required.

b. Military Commissions. Military commissions should keep records similar to those of Army or Navy general courts martial.

c. Provost Courts. The theater commander should prescribe the types of records to be made of various classes of cases tried before provost courts. In certain types of cases, it may be advisable to keep full records, with a complete transcript of all testimony. In others, a summary record may be kept on the back of the charge sheet. Where it is necessary to establish the inferior type of provost court, the latter procedure will generally be followed, and oral evidence will not be recorded.

47. REVIEW.

a. General. All records of trial by military courts should be examined by the appointing or convening officer or duly authorized subordinate, for the purpose of correcting injustices. Further review in the next higher echelon may be desirable in important classes of cases and some cases may be directed for final review to the headquarters of the theater commander. No sentence of death should be executed until it shall have been confirmed by the theater commander or by an authorized subordinate, except that if a death sentence is imposed by an exceptional military court convened under naval authority, it must also be confirmed by the Secretary of the Navy. The reviewing authorities should be empowered to disapprove or vacate, in whole or in part, any finding of guilty; to mitigate, commute, remit, or vacate the unexecuted portion of sentences, in whole or in part; and to restore the accused to all rights affected by the findings and sentence.

b. Military Commissions. No sentence of a military commission may be carried into effect until its record shall have been examined by the staff judge advocate of the officer appointing the commission or his successor (see A. W. 46); nor may the sentence of any military commission be carried into effect until it shall have been approved by the appointing officer.

c. Provost Courts. The sentences of provost courts should be executed forthwith, subsequent prompt review sufficing to correct injustices which may occur and to prevent the repetition of errors.

48. CLAIMS ARISING IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED BY MILITARY PERSONNEL
(not including procurement claim).

a. General. In order that there may be prompt investigation and settlement of claims, the military governor should establish in his territory a claims service, under the direction of an officer, preferably with legal training and with experience in the investigation and settlement of claims. The chief of the claims service will be responsible for the preparation of regulations governing claims pro-

cedure and the operation of the claims investigating service. Prompt awards will greatly improve the attitude of the people toward the occupying forces.

b. Investigation. It is the duty of civil affairs officers to make prompt investigation and record of all accidents and incidents which may give rise to claims. This will prevent later disputes and the presentation of stale or unjustified claims through diplomatic or other channels.

c. Settlement of Claims—Army. (1) Occupied Enemy Territory. The rules under which claims are processed depends upon whether the award will be paid from United States funds or those of the military government. Since, in most cases, practically the entire population of enemy territory occupied by United States forces will consist of enemy nationals, claims will normally be chargeable to the military government and paid from funds of the military government, not United States funds. Such claims will be processed in accordance with regulations issued by the theater commander. The provisions of the act of 2 January 1942 (35 Stat. 800; 31 U. S. C. 224d) as amended by the act of 22 April 1943 (57 Stat. 66), and AR 25-90, and the provision of the act of 3 July 1943 (Public Law 112, 78th Cong.), and AR 25-25 do not apply to claims chargeable to such military government. In case claims are to be paid from United States funds the appropriate statutes and Army Regulations apply.

(2) Occupied Allied or Neutral Territory. As for claims in occupied enemy territory, the processing of claims in occupied allied or neutral territory depends upon the source of funds for payment. It is a matter of policy whether claims in occupied allied or neutral territory are paid by funds of the military government. If so, they may be processed in accordance with regulations issued by the theater commander and the statutes and Army Regulations cited in paragraph 48c(1) above, do not apply. Any claims which it is determined shall be chargeable to United States funds will be considered and allowed and paid, or disallowed, by a foreign claims commission under the provisions of AR 25-90 and AR 25-25, as the case may be.

The claims of all persons not members of the United States or allied military forces cognizable under the provisions of AR 25-90 or AR 25-25 should be subject to suspension of payment by general or special order of the military governor for such time as he may direct.

(3) Procedure. All claims for damage to, or loss or destruction of property, or for personal injury or death, cognizable under the provisions of AR 25-90 or AR 25-25, should be fully investigated and processed in accordance with the provisions of such regulations and AR 25-20. All such claims will be submitted to a foreign claims commission, appointed under the provisions of AR 25-90. Claims chargeable to the military government may be submitted to a foreign claims commission for processing even though not payable under AR 25-90; or such claims may be submitted to a board, commission, or other agency established by the military governor, which may be composed in whole or in part of officers of the United States Army, the United States Navy, or officers of allied forces.

(4) Territory Subject to Jurisdiction of the United States Reoccupied by United States Army Forces. As to territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States occupied by the enemy and reoccupied by United States or allied forces, claims arising therein will be processed in accordance with the provisions of AR 25-25, whether or not a military government is established.

d. Settlement of Claims—Navy. In order that there may be prompt settlement of meritorious claims, commanding officers of occupied territories shall appoint claims commissioners to consider and decide claims against the United States for injuries to property or inhabitants of occupied areas arising out of noncombat activities of United States naval forces including civilian employees. If a claimant is a national of an enemy country or of one of its allies, there must be a determination by the claims commission or by the local military commander that the claimant is friendly to the United States, before his claims may be allowed. A foreign claims commission may be appointed to consider each claim as presented, or consti-

tute a standing claims commission to consider all claims presented to it. A commission will consist of more than three commissioned officers of either the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Claims of \$500 or less may be heard by a commission consisting of one officer. Claims between \$500 and \$5,000 shall be heard by a commission of three officers. Decisions involving payments of \$2,500 or less are final, while decisions involving payments of \$2,500 to \$5,000 are subject to review by the commanding officer. The Secretary of the Navy may, if he deems any claim in excess of \$5,000 to be meritorious, certify such amount as may be just and reasonable to Congress as a legal claim for payment. Claims accruing subsequent to 1 May 1943 must be filed within 1 year after the occurrence of the injury which is the basis of the complaint. The fact that the act giving rise to the claim may constitute a crime does not bar relief. Contributory negligence of the claimant has such effect in the way of defeating or reducing claimant's recovery as it would have under local law. No formal procedure is prescribed for the conduct of the hearing on claims, but the instructions in Naval Courts and Boards (1937) governing the procedure of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Investigation should be used as a guide. The claims commission shall forward to The Judge Advocate General for review its findings and recommendations on all claims in which total damage exceed \$5,000 and where the claimant refuses to accept that amount in settlement of his claim. Claims within the jurisdiction of the Commission, but disallowed, shall also be forwarded to The Judge Advocate General. The instructions and regulations of the Secretary of the Navy concerning foreign claims commissions appearing in the 15 May 1943 issue of Navy Bulletin shall be followed by all commanding officers and their subordinates in occupied territories. An Army claims commission may handle foreign claims for the Navy if requested to do so and vice versa. With respect to claims payable from funds of the military government as distinguished from claims approved by a foreign claims commission and payable out of United States funds reference is made to paragraph 48c.

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G/c. for Brand

MAAF Caserta
Palma

Type 56

3086

How to Get
To Beach

for 5' Army leave
for Hume

for Gen. Harding leave
Major Cunningham (Archie)
Cassidy Palmer

for LST transport

Cel. Williams

PBS

for Vacant 140

3085

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1st Command

John E. Gibson

A.M./DSC/RRR

Ischia

ADIC

W/c. Robinson

Gen Eaker.

Caselle Camp.

p-the garden

74pdt 667

Tiger 56.

MAAF

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTION SHEET

Date _____

Suspense _____

FROM	TO
C.G., A.M.G.	
C. of Staff	
D.C. of Staff for (O&SI)	
D.C. of Staff Admin.	
Industrial Plan	
Mil. Sec.	
Pol. Sec.	
Econ & Admin Sec.	
Communications Sec.	
Economic Director	
Administrative Dir.	
Executive Off. Admin.	
G-1	
G-4	
Adjutant General	
Personnel	
Publications	
Miscellaneous	
Supply Officer	
Billeting Officer	
Transportation Off.	
Hq Commandant	
Camp Commandant	
Message Center	
Sub-Commission on:	

For: Signature _____
 Recommendation _____
 Information _____
 Approval or Disapp. _____
 Appropriate Action _____
 Investig. & Report _____
 File _____
 Return to Cent. Files _____
 Transmission _____

Remarks:

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J. G. E. Middelburg
Consul-General der Niederlande

Naples Port

VS. Control

Bulwark Control.

Lt Col. JORDAN. CBE
Naples

3082

Luand. Tigra 56

AVM B McEntegart
Ca. moat.

Cpt Powell Bari
15 am Force
Tel Nulney

3081

Parco Hotel

PBS

Col. Barker

Major Hadden

Major for

Loehger

Tel 10682

10331

Sen Clifford

Heather-Smith

Gen Brig Lusk

HEAD HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

(Date)

FROM	TO
Chief Commissioner	
Dep. Chief Commissioner	
Dep. Secretary General	
R.C. & M.G. Section	
Political Section	
Administrative Section	
Education	
Interior	
Legal	
Monument, Fine Arts	
Property Control	
Public Health	
Public Safety	
Economic Section	
Agriculture	
Finance	
Industry & Commerce	
Labor	
Army	
Communications	
Navy	
War Materials	
G - 1	
G - 4	
HQ 2675th Regt	
HQ Co. (Main)	
HQ Co. (Rear)	
Adjutant (Main)	
Adjutant (Rear)	
Det. HQ & HQ Co.	
C.S. British Det	
Translators Pool	
Civil Control Group	
Medical Officer	
Security Officer	
Transportation Officer	

FOR:

Signature _____
 Remarks/Recommendation _____
 Information & Return _____
 Approval/Disapproval _____
 Appropriate Action _____
 Investigation & Report _____

REMARKS:

(Initials)

OVP Visit to Sardinia

Friday, April 21st:

Drove to Naples and loaded car onto Italian Cruiser, Montecuscoli. Piped on board. The Captain and officers very busy getting ship out and navigating her all night. The cruiser has 8 11 inch guns and minor armament. Test speed, 42 knots. We travelled 25.

Saturday, 22nd:

Arrived Cagliari, went to shore. IWB representative comment on Rembo Division and close association with officers of High Command.

Visit from General Pinna, Italian High Commissioner for the Army. An airman on the Plave in close touch with the local Giunta and on their advice, he will compose his Giunta for the Island. They will be then, each with some special technical qualification.

a sand.
Prince Humbert paid a successful visit to the Island where many people feel that the House of Savoy is their only friend in Italy. Visit to Prefect, Mocci ~~aside~~. Chief demands: Weekly communications with the Mainland. Mocci has a Giunta which meets regularly as always. Communal Giunta not yet functioning. About 300 Communes in the Island. Mocci suggests local lawyers be nominated to assist overcrowding of jails.

London E.S.
Pinna appeared at the office with his Anti-fascist Committee. Lord S suggested that each member should speak. Suggestions made: Use of troops on the Mainland. All speakers agreed that we must get on with the war and suggested the propaganda that was needed by the Allies (1) to uproot Fascism (2) to emphasize the democratic character of the war and (3) to improve morale.

More newspapers required, more clothing and special shoes. Canning material short. The Island could export skins, cheese, pork, coal and salt. More fishing required. A land of small holdings, no big estates.

Pinna declared Fascists should be dismissed but the Socialist member said the real offenders were at the top and were left untouched.

Sunday, 23rd (Cont'd):

Left in the afternoon for Oristano. 17th Century church. Sard inscription on the tomb - 1300 - practically pure Latin.

Dined in the evening at the Villa (Major Dollar), Provincial Commissioner for Sassari. A small but beautifully equipped (green bedroom) of an ex Fascist official.

General Boselli to dinner. *Known Picchi* A nephew of Boselli who was Prime Minister at the time of Giolitti. ~~In possession~~. Boselli served in Russia, Albania and Africa. He seemed to me to be a genuine anti-fascist. Major Dollar appeared puzzled. Objected to an article in the Sard newspaper "Unione" complaining of Sardinia exporting without importing.

Monday, 24th:

Met Met Prefect and acting head of OVRA at the office. His name is Colonna. The Previous head, Fabris, has been removed but said to have received another job.

I was told that when the Fascist militia was abolished, the men were enrolled in the Army at lower ranks. They included leading Fascists and Gerarchi. They were naturally a Fascist center. Army officers were involved in the Fascist conspiracy of General Martini. The Communist case was now concluded.

Visit to Prison at Sassari. 200 ~~native~~ places, 760 prisoners. About 20 untried politicals, Fascist. Separate cells, books, purchase ~~and~~ food.

The Prison at Sassari

Bushley Note

Built for 280, it now contains 780 men of whom only 20 are serving sentences after conviction. 760 still await trial. There are single cells and communal cells and a hospital. The hospital is staffed by a doctor and orderlies and is clean and airy but short of medicaments. There is no epidemic disease but the doctor condemns the daily fare as being bad and lacking in vitamin contents and fats. (The food is supplied by the local Alimentation and it might be worth while finding out if all supplies reach the prison kitchen.) The food is carried round to the cells for consumption. There are two types of food, that supplied by the prison kitchen (the specimen we saw was a most disgusting soup) and the food bought in the Canteen. Those prisoners who have any resources (also from friends and relatives outside) buy their own food and cigarettes. There is therefore no standard meal for all.

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The cells are stone and bare of furniture with some notable exceptions. Each man has a mattress and 2 blankets.

Many fascist clerks and minor officials still await trial and some of these claim to have been falsely accused. There are other political prisoners.

233 military prisoners, some have been there one week, others fourteen months, on such charges as desertion, desertion to the Americans, robbery.

Prison - Sassari (Cont'd)

One Albanian prisoner had written two letters claiming a trial and naming Allied witness to the Governor who pretends not to have received such letters. Another man claimed to have completed his 6 months sentence.

Whereas in one cell ten soldiers were herded together in a cell (meant for 4 at the most) with mattresses and blankets, in a cell two doors away there was a prisoner (14 months without trial) accused of misappropriation of funds lying in a bed with sheets, reading a novel, smoking a cigarette. He had a "friend" attending him, a table, cooking facilities, bread and a dozen eggs in a bowl. He paid 6 lire a day for the use of the cell.

Many were the complaints of innocence and expressions of feeling that whatever they had done was already punished. There was no time to sift these statements.

The padded cells were empty but one prisoner was strapped down in bed. He gave sane replies and claimed to be a political victim, but the Gov. insisted he was a hysterical case.

The Governor said that all 780 took exercise in two shifts between 0800 and 1000 hrs but seemed unsure as to the truth of this. He seemed to know little about his prisoners and lacked interest in them. His inspections are most cursory and he assured me that a "parade inspection from cell to cell would be too dangerous."

Three immediate needs are:

1. Food
2. Trial
3. A new Governor.

School
Visited School. Ages 5 to 13, women teachers, no text books. Classes staggered afternoon and morning. Good discipline. The name of the school: S. Donato. Short visit to University. The Rector is Segni, a Demo-Christian. He has refused office. A very quiet and I thought, a rather resentful man.

Brig. Carr & Lord Stansgate - Interview with the Prefect of Sassari: 24-4-44

General opinion about the changing of Italian Government.

General situation in the Province, now and last year under Fascist Government.

Articles of Ing. Sele on "Isola" newspaper.

Cooperation of Sardinia in the present war effort.

Questioning concerning his career.

Interview with the Quastore of Sassari.

3077

24 Apr 4-

A

Built for 250 it now contains 750 men of whom only 20 are serving sentences after conviction. 750 still await trial. There are single cells and communal cells and a hospital. The hospital is staffed by a doctor and orderlies and is clean and airy but short of medicaments. There is no epidemic disease but the doctor condemns the daily fare as being bad and lacking in vitamin contents and fats (The food is supplied by the local Alimentation and it might be worth while finding out if all supplies reach the prison kitchen.). The food is carried round to the cells for consumption. There are two types of food, that supplied by the prison kitchen (the specimen we saw was a most disgusting soup) and the food brought in the Canteen. Those prisoners who have any resources (also from friends and relatives outside) buy their own food and cigarettes. There is therefore no standard meal for all.

The cells are stone and bare of furniture with some notable exceptions. Each man has a mattress and 2 blankets.

Many fascist clerks and minor officials still await trial and some of these claim to have been falsely accused. There are other political prisoners.

233 military prisoners, some have been there one week others fourteen months on such charges as desertion, desertion to the Americans, robbery.

One Albanian prisoner had written two letters claiming a trial and naming allied witnesses to the Governor who pretends not to have received such letters. Another man claimed to have completed his 6 months sentence whereas in one cell ten soldiers were herded together in a cell (meant for 4 at the most) with mattresses and blankets. In a cell two doors away there was a prisoner (14 months without trial) accused of misappropriation of funds living in a BKO with sheets, reading a novel, smoking a cigarette. He had a "friend" attending him, a table, cooking facilities, bread and a dozen eggs in a bowl. He paid 6 Lire a day for the use of the cell.

Many were the complaints of innocence and expressions of feeling that whatever they had done was already punished. There was no time to sift these statements.

The padded cells were empty but one prisoner was strapped down in bed. He gave sane replies and claimed to be a political victim, but the Gov. insisted he was a hysterical case.

The Governor said that at 750 took exercise in two shifts between 0800 and 1000 hrs but seemed unsure as to the truth of this. He seemed to know little about his prisoners and lacked interest in them. His inspections are most cursory and he assured me that a "parade inspection from cell to cell would be too dangerous".

Three immediate needs are

1. Food
2. Trial
3. A new Governor.

Interview - (Cont'd)

Acting Questore for one month since Dr. Fabbris left.

He comes from Sicily.

He was one of agents of Questura under Dr. Fabbris. Encountering any difficulty in getting recruits?

Has some difficulties as he has no schools. Only 20 agents for all Province.

Normal strength prior to war. 45.

So far as Rail-road Police no jurisdiction over them.

Railroad Militia before, now Carabinieri have the railroads controls.

There is a Commissioner for Railroad Police under chief at Central Government.

Prisoners not under his jurisdiction. All under Justice.

Brig. Carr & Lord Stansgate - Interview with Dr. Colonna,
Chief of Ispettorato

24-4-44

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Q. How many Ispettorato Agents: | A. 8 |
| Q. Where is H.Q.? | A. Sassari |
| Q. Position Vis-a-vis Questori. | A. Higher than Questori because orders come from Ministry. |

State of case of attempted escape from Island.

That case has been treated by Questore and not by Ispettore as it was not a political case. Among them "PUTZ" who had to go to Mainland.

Q. Has clandestine "La Voce dei Giovani" newspaper appeared again under another name? A. No. Other pamphlets appeared. They are still appearing. Put bands on Fascist committee in Sassari. Pamphlets issued in Nuoro and Cagliari.

Q. Much Fascist activity in Sassari Province? A. Not much but some still there.

Some Communist activity but is finished, but still have to be tried.

Dr. Fabbris, former head of Ispettorato and Questura has been taken away from Sardinia and given a good job in Mainland.

3075

Political Prisoner 29 in Sassari Prison.
Communist C.

In Army many people have lost their rank in Militia and are in Army now.

All the agents of Ispettorato are newly appointed.

Interview - Dr. Colonna (Cont'd)

The informers are not the same that OVRA used, but all new.

The position of the prisoners waiting trial is so awkward owing to the lack of Magistrates.

There is still a filo-fascist tendency amongst some officers, because many of them belonged to the Fascist Militia and now have to serve in the Italian Army.

Visit to School of S. Donato in Sassari Monday 24 Apr.

Primary ages 5-13; 20 to a class. Children looked happy cleanish and well nourished. Women teachers; no text books seen; Boys a.m. Girls p.m. with different staff. In school there is discipline, one is not asked for chewing gum, nor greeted "Hey Jock".

Note on Food Distribution

The chief food distributed among the 71 communes of Sassari is flour. The Amassi are not used but the food is consigned to big distributors (wholesalers) and prices fixed between 3.70 and 5 Lire according to transport costs and overheads. As some flour gets into black market, there may be a leakage at the warehouse. The Soc. complain that as these wholesalers are now taking no risk they should have correspondingly less profit from their undertaking.

750 tons of majonera (Majestica) were distributed and planted in Sassari Province. These will be a most profitable addition to the Islands Husbandry.

Olive Oil is a biennial crop. This year is the year. Harvest September

Note on Communications

Highways in very good condition. Almost complete lack of civilian vehicles. Peoples traffic discipline bad. Many road deaths will occur when traffic thickens.

Railways. Standard and narrow gauge in service. Lack of engines and rolling stock. Narrow gauge engines are burning wood. There are some diesels. The ACC engineer is trying to convert some engines from the main land from copper to steel boilers so that the local coal may be used. He has himself converted one engine into a Diesel oil burning (standard gauge). Telephones seem efficient throughout the island.

Tuesday, 25th:

Proceeded to Nuoro. Provincial Commissioner, Paul Shirk. Walking in Nuoro there was an exhausted man lying in the village street. He was not begging and I saw no one give him anything. The Carabinieri was informed and was arranging for his removal to a hospital. They tell me the people like the king and have no interests in Politics. The Vice Prefect is an ex Fascist. Visited jail. Dirty little director who seemed on good terms with the prisoners. He had forgotten to take ~~them~~ a complimentary message from Mussolini which was hanging ~~on~~ in his office.

down

framed

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Tuesday 25th (Cont'd)

Women section: 1 woman untried was pregnant. I had been in for 3 years on an uncompleted charge of complicity in murder. She appeared well fed and was nursing the baby of the Chief Wardress. The women were 3 in a cell.

We next visited the kitchen. Ration, 300 grams bread, 200 grams green vegetables with pasta. The cook who was a Carabinieri of 22 years service told me the food was less than outside. Walking over the yard, the prisoners showed us the small quantity of minestrone which constituted the food for the day before.

Then to Hospital. 2 rooms with 4 beds each. 1 man had been a soldier on the Russian front and had his hand amputated. Very badly. The bones were sticking out. He was charged with creating disorder in the Army. 1 man who did not move and looked almost dead, we were told was suffering from debolezza. Both these prisoners untried.

The overcrowding had been relieved by the amnesty but there was no transport to convey some of the prisoners home. We saw ~~four~~ such. There were about 150 awaiting trial and 50 convicted. In 1 cell, there were 15 awaiting trial and 2 sentenced. Apparently, they were receiving the same treatment. There are no political prisoners in this prison. We saw 1 man in a punishment cell. He had been 24 hours without food. The police and the Provincial Commissioner seemed to me too complacent. The Commissioner explained that such people were quite unfit for the franchise.

Visited a school. Very senior students. 1 class studying History, another Latin and the 3rd. Greek - the Alcestitis. There were many female students who intended to take up medicine or chemistry. The boys were to become lawyers, engineers and chemists, some to take arts. This school was a first rate show.

After dinner, went to a party at the Prefects. Several women of title. The Prefect, of course, had been on the Pieve (another comrade).

Wednesday 26th:

Visited a repair shop for the Italian Army and after lunch left for Cagliari. Driving over the mountains in blinding rain. *L. Cagliari*

Thursday 27th:

Visit to Carbonia. Passed Domus Novas (Latin word) and Iglesias (Spanish word). Communist slogans on the wall but also saw the slogan several times: "Consiglio Deus Su re" (Latin again). Carbonia was a pet scheme of Mussolini's. The housing is very fine as of public buildings, cooperatives, etc. The mine was equipped by the Germans but was told not with the most modern machinery. This was a state enterprise and is run apparently in every respect as it was before the invasion. Seems that the head man has been set in charge over Major Mathews whose main desire is to produce the coal in which he is very successful. There is a struggle proceeding over the retention of 1 engineer who was a Fascist but is essential to the management of the mine.

*Except**Sachet*

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Visit to Carbonia Works Thursday, 27 Apr 44. *Capt. Buehly*
Notes

The Works

Carbonia Works 100,000 tons a month. topped 20,000 in Jan. last and can increase up to 100,000. In full working order and can expand four seams not yet touched. Machinery undamaged by German use for coal. 1) Export if transport available: very modern loading equipment.

2) By rail - coke, bitumen, pitch, tar, diesel oil, paraffin etc.

3) Bring factories to the site for steam power - tin boxes, hydro-electric, dyes etc.

Price of coal 100 L. per ton I.C.B. One of 1000 I.

Management

Carbonia Works Co. nominated board with newly appointed manager. The manager has no member dars to make a decision because the don't know which side of the fence to sit, many fearing the return of Fascism. Obviously no works policy can be formulated until the coal is marketed and inside management is largely hand to mouth. When not producing the men have been employed on repair. Pit props are dangerously bad quality. Explosives only sufficient to last a few weeks. Workers cannot be satisfied by management on 1) Regularity of work (and pay)

2) Food ration.

3) Political security.

Solutions are 1) Export or island distribution or extension of works on the island.

2) Harvest in two months.

3) Newspapers and political education.

I was informed that if the American engineers left there would be utter chaos. The management needs a strong man to take decisions and stick to them, to control the inter party feuds, settle household matters like filling of the vacated houses

The Men

6 hr. day of one shift. No meal at work. Basic pay 50 Lire a day according to job plus family allowance, about 10 L. for each child. Paid twice a month. Deductions from wage for Social Insurance rent of house (150 per month) or room (50) etc. amounting to about half the wage. All the money left is used in buying food in addition to their increased ration of 500 gr.

The men will not eat in the pit but prefer to share their extra rations with their families (which are numerous).

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The men will not eat in the pit but prefer to share their extrarations with their families (which are numerous).

Many of the men are from the mainland, even these, anxious about the fate of their families are making no provision for after the war, but spending all on food. No cigarettes for two weeks. Houses good with baths etc. but many have sold their furniture to get money for food. Unmarried men live at communal club, where meal was minestrone plus bread and cheese served in a pleasant room with tablecloth. Their only entertainment is a cinema no society for music or games. There is radio in the club and houses and they may listen freely.

Political

The anti-fascist concentration tried to dictate to the management but the ACC acts as a buffer. The Italian management are very wary one of the other and the men pursue party vendettas (incl. one murder, offender still not found). The bulk of the miners are Soc. Communists. (largely because Communism is the on political theory fascists can understand). There are still many fascists especially among the key men, who are retained by poli

*Cape
Buller
note* policy since the war effort comes first. The Sand Party is fairly strong b.c. many of the workers come from the mainland, esp. the skilled workers. Fascism is still feared.

Some suggestions

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27.4

1. Use the coal so that the men feel they are being useful. This would give them solidarity with war effort and soften any sacrifices and hardships they undergo.
2. The fascists to be screened thoroughly and given option of being sacked or making PUBLIC renunciation of fascism.
3. Newspapers broadcasts and booklets to show what is happening, reasons for shortage, Allied sacrifices, hope of after-war. Public meetings with good speakers, to formulate
4. their policies, since most of their disgruntlement is der Mensch in seinem dunklen Drang.
4. Combine or ventilate their politics into a Trade Union?

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The Works

Present output 100,000 tons a month. Topped 200,000 in Jan. last and can increase up to 1,000,000. In full working order and can expand four seams not yet touched. Machinery undamaged by German now efficient though short of spares.

Use for coal 1) Export if transport available: very modern loading equipment.

c) -y-products extractable. Coke, bitumen, pitch, tar, diesel oil, paraffin etc.

3) Mining factories to the site for steam power - tin boxes, hydro-electric, dyes etc.

Price of coal 100 L. per ton m.m.v. Cost of coal 1,000 L.

Management

Carbo sard Gov. now noted board with newly appointed manager. And financed by state in 1930 and offered by Co. always at a loss. No member dares to make a decision because they don't know which side of the fence to sit. Many fearing the return of Fascism. Obviously no works policy can be formulated until the coal is marketed and inside management is largely hand to mouth. When not producing the men have been employed on repair. Pit props are dangerously bad quality. Explosives only sufficient to last a few weeks. Workers cannot be satisfied by management on 1) Regularity of work (and pay)

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The Men

8 hr. day of one shift. No meal at work. Basic pay 50 lire a day according to job plus family allowance, about 10 L. for each child. Paid twice a month. Deductions from wage for Social Insurance rent of house (100 per month) or room (50) etc. amounting to about half the wage. All the money left is used in buying food in addition to their increased ration of 500 gr.

The men will not eat in the pit but prefer to share their extra money with their families (which are numerous).

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4. Combining or ventilate their politics into a Trade Union.

Communist party is the strongest and has recently been a little trouble. Matthews told me they had annoyed a Fascist who had collected some friends and beaten up the Communist and killed one. The offender had been arrested.

not

Figure 3

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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Friday 18th (Cont'd)

cattle and that sheep were not used for meat because the husbandry used their milk and wool. Bullocks not killed for meat because draught beasts.

Don Carlo at Salesian Institute - 1130. Stressed great need for Communications to inform, and educate popular opinion. Suggested free port of Cagliari. Thought the Rembo Division demoralising effect on inhabitants and suggested dispersion. Wanted machinery and industrial advance for peasants. Thought to implement prisons with Reformatories. Expressed the view that Communism was but another name for Fascism. Men of his type should have a good effect on Sardinia.

Rector of University - 1200. Provincial University. 200 students. Women letters and a few also in Science and Medicine. Pioneers founded Cagliari.

Apphia

The Roman time was certainly hey-day. Sardinia, I understood directly ~~and~~ to say independently of Savoy for Union with Italy. The French revolution never came to Sardinia except in a small way. Cicero is most unpopular because in one of his speeches he referred to Sardi Venales (Corruptible Sards).

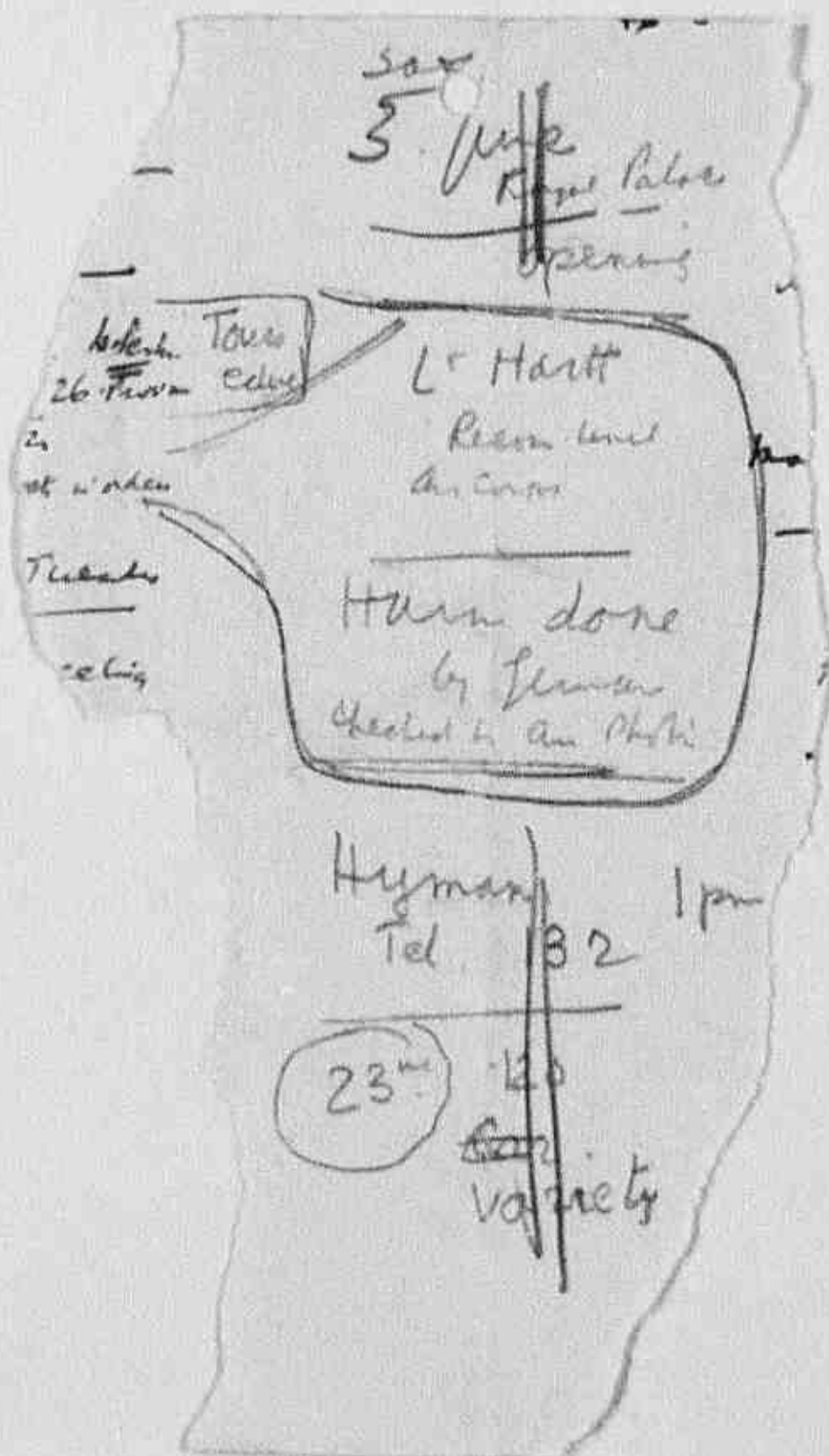
Visited salt mines now reduced to a minimum output.

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BEST COPY POSSIBLE

785016



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Monuments -
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Date _____

Suspense

FROM	TO
C.G., A.M.G.	
C. of Staff	
D.C. of Staff for (O&SI)	
D.C. of Staff Admin.	
Industrial Plan	
Mil. Sec.	
Pcl. Sec.	
Econ & Admin Sec.	
Communications Sec.	
Economic Director	
Administrative Dir.	
Executive Off. Admin.	
G-1	
G-4	
Adjutant General	
Personnel	
Publications	
Miscellaneous	
Supply Officer	
Billeting Officer	
Transportation Off.	
Hq Commandant	
Camp Commandant	
Message Center	
Sub-Commission on:	

For:	Signature	_____
	Recommendation	_____
	Information	_____
	Approval or Disapp.	_____
	Appropriate Action	_____
	Investig. & Report	_____
	File	_____
	Return to Cent. Files	_____
	Transmission	_____

Remarks:

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

785016

6 May 1944

SUBJECT: Cultural Committee

TO : Lt. Col. T. V. Smith, Education Sub-Commission.

Is there any more news of the formation of this Committee?

STANSGATE

3005

31 March 1944

Dear Lord Stanagate:

His Excellency, the Minister of National Education, Signore Cuomo, has in mind to form a Committee of Three representing our Three Nationalities to foster cultural community and to disseminate the information upon which community would depend. I have made bold to speak for the British Empire, my first time but I hope not my last, and suggest you as the British member of the Committee which he hopes to form. Major Bergin will, I hope, be the American representative. His Excellency, the Minister, is to represent the Italian interests.

This is but a note to tip you off in advance. There is nothing for you to do about it until you are done to -- and then I hope you will lend your name and restless brain to facilitate the orderly motions of affairs international.

Sincerely yours,

 3064
T.V. Smith

Education Sub-Commission

785016

COPY

31 March 1944

Dear Lord Stanagate:

His Excellency, the Minister of National Education, Signore Cuomo, has in mind to form a Committee of Three representing our Three Nationalities to foster cultural community and to disseminate the information upon which community would depend. I have made bold to speak for the British Empire, my first time but I hope not my last, and suggest you as the British member of the Committee which he hopes to form. Major Bergin will, I hope, be the American representative. His Excellency, the Minister, is to represent the Italian interests.

This is but a note to tip you off in advance. There is nothing for you to do about it until you are done to -- and then I hope you will lend your name and restless brain to facilitate the orderly motions of affairs international.

3065

Sincerely yours,

/s/ T.V. Smith

Education Sub-Commission

xxx
British Trade Unionists to Visit Italy

LONDON, March 2/ - British trade union representatives are to visit Italy for the first time since Mussolini seized power, the BBC reports today. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has chosen two delegates, Will Lawler, its President, and Harry Harrison of the National Union of Municipal and General Workers, to meet Italian trade unionists and to discuss future policy, BBC said. (UNN)

MC/2

Enrico Berlinguer Reported En Route to Italy from Moscow

NAPLES, March 27 - Enrico Berlinguer, who used the pseudonym
cole Ercole, leader of the Communist underground during Fascism,
s arrived in Algiers en route home from Moscow, it was announced
re Monday by the Communist publication L'UNITA' (UNN)

MC/6

xxx

Will W or

I am no less keen to meet him than you are. But he seems to have got lost en route. Dino Gentile is the most likely person to know (as he intends to go back with him) but a day or two ago he knew nothing. I will let you know directly I have any information.

Yours sincerely
Louis Michel.

Air Commodore the Rt Hon the Viscount Stansgate,
Vice President,
Administrative Section,
SALERNO.

3064

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

785016

UNITED NATIONS BROADCAST - 28 March 1944

British Trade Unionists to Visit Italy

LONDON, March 27 - British trade union representatives are to visit Italy for the first time since Mussolini seized power, the BBC report today. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has chosen two delegates, Will Lawther, its President, and Harry Harrison of the National Union of Municipal and General Workers, to meet Italian trade unionists and to discuss future policy, BBC said. (UHN)

S/hft

6 May 1944

Harold Caccia, Esquire
Political Vice President, AOC
Provincia Bldg
Naples

SUBJECT: Visit of Trade Union Representatives.

In the United Nations broadcast of March 28th, there was stated that British Trade Union Representatives were to visit Italy and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress has chosen Mr. Will Lawther (Miner's Leader) as one of the delegates. Do you know anything about his arrival? He is an old friend of mine.

*Caccia with
tell me
6/5/44*

STARBUCKS

3061

UNITED NATIONS BROADCAST - 28 March 1944

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S/hft

6 May 1944

Harold Cassis, Esquire
Political Vice President, ACC
Provincia Edg
Naples

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STARSGATE

30.5

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Ellen Dodd

has left in maps

Hubert Howard

Son 1 Son Esme Howard

Le 4 at PNB.

At Algon PNB

has Russell Barnes

Terence Harman

at maps

Geo Edman

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