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ACC - Italy

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1006231 - News Clippings Regarding Rations,
Black Market, Refugees, H&C, etc.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

PRB. 2

17 June 1944

Press Release : Immediate :

Discovery of a refugee camp at Cesano, 25 kilometers north of Rome, by officers of ACJ Refugee Sub-Commission, revealed the German attitude toward and treatment of Italian refugees.

The camp included 6740 people from the Anzio, Littoria, Frosinone, Arce-Roccasessa and Cassino areas. They had been "herded" there in February by Germans at the point of a gun, they told Refugee officers. They had been given five minutes notice.

41.0

Refugee officers report that "the buildings have no latrines inadequate water, no cooking facilities. We found a terrible stench and filth. The only furniture and equipment is that belonging to the refugees, consisting largely of old blankets, bedding and a few pots."

Under the Germans, refugees received one meal a day consisting of 150 grams of black bread and a little soup. Over 500 people, including 400 children, were sick. This total excludes cases of malnutrition and scabies which affected practically everybody.

One Italian doctor, one priest and two nurses were found in attendance. The doctor was found "in pyjamas in bed at 1000 hours smoking and reading a paper." In a small dispensary a civilian was found preparing to inject a child with a unsterilized needle.

Immediate relief was organized under an allied lieutenant and four enlisted men. Food, including extra rations of milk for the

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One Italian doctor, one priest and two nurses were found in attendance. The doctor was found "in pyjamas in bed at 1600 hours smoking and reading a paper." In a small dispensary a civilian was found preparing to inject a child with a unsterilized needle.

Immediate relief was organized under an allied lieutenant and four enlisted men. Food, including extra rations of milk for the children, was brought in. Later a director of a large allied refugee camp arrived with an American Red Cross worker, ten Italian Red Cross nurses, three Italian doctors, six carabinieri and twelve Italian Red Cross men.

Fourteen truckloads of food, medical stores, clothing, personnel and other necessities will arrive on Monday.

The refugees will be allowed to return to their homes as fast as they are cured of infectious ailments.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB/RL.

15 June 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

The Allied Control Commission announces:-

Brigadier-General Edgar Erskine Hume today relinquishes his post as chief of the Allied Military Government in Rome in order to continue his duties as Senior Civil Affairs Officer with the Fifth Army.

Pending the definitive announcement of his successor the direction of Allied Military Government in Rome is assumed as from 8 a. m. today by Colonel Norman E. Fiske, U.S.A., Deputy Executive Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission.

A native of Portland, Oregon, Colonel Fiske is a Cavalry officer of 28 years' service. His knowledge of Italy dates back to 1928 when he took part in the Tor di Quinto. He was assistant military attache in Rome in 1935 and military attache in Rome in 1938-39. When war broke out he was interned here for five months. Before joining the Allied Control Commission he was Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Sub-Committee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

ALLIES TIGHTEN CONTROL OF BLACK MARKET IN ROME

ROME, June 29 - Tightening up control of the black market in Rome, the Allied Control Commission today announced measures for re-activating the city's central markets and the strict control of fruit, vegetables, poultry, and dairy and similar products brought into the city.

From July 1, before entering the city all vehicles carrying such products must obtain a permit issued by one of the 16 market-control stations which are being set up around Rome.

Every operator of a vehicle must produce a bill of sale or other document which clearly shows the price paid for the goods, which can be sold only through the central markets. Any person violating the order is liable to conviction and punishment in Allied military courts.

During the German occupation the central markets fell into disuse and were taken over by the Nazis for storing military food supplies.

BASIC NEWS - NO. 13 - AFHQ (PWB)

30 JUNE 1944

1006231

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ARMED FORCES COMMISSION

PRB. 2

14 June 1944

Press Release : Immediate :

As of July first the bread ration will be increased from 200 to 300 grams per day in Sicily, Sardinia and the mainland of Italy south of the northern boundaries of Campobasso and Naples provinces. This increase in the ration will enable the public to purchase bread in sufficient amounts at legal prices and without recourse to the black market. In the opinion of ACC and Italian Government experts this should have a stabilizing effect on Italian economy.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2

10 June, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

From the day on which the Allied troops entered Rome adequate food rations were assured to the two million inhabitants of the capital. The ration of white bread or its equivalent in flour was established at 150 grams per day against the 100 grams issued under German occupation.

The ration of 150 grams was fixed as a precautionary measure until such time as exact numbers and needs can be ascertained. As soon as this is done the ration will be increased to conform with that in force in those parts of Italy that had been liberated before the present advance began.

Reports up to date indicate that a Black Market flourished in Rome. Prices ranged from 250 lire per kilo of flour and meat to 1600 lire for a flask of oil. Pasta was unobtainable.

In addition to flour; milk, sugar, jam, soap, matches, olive oil dried vegetables, pasta and other items are being distributed, at present in small quantities by the ACC Food Sub-Commission through its local Allied Military Government officers.

The prompt distribution of food in Rome was made possible by plans prepared well in advance. Supplies had been built up in base areas. Forward supply depots had been reconnoitered and cited in the basehead area. Transportation details had been worked out and when the day came everything worked smoothly.

Six days before the fall of Rome between 7000 and 8000 tons of food were being discharged into ACC food depots within one hours haul of the city. Sufficient food was available to feed two million people for a period of thirty days, plus stocks of reserve supplies.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PTR 2.

5 June 1944

Press Release : Immediate

TUTTI I PARTITI DELL'ITALIA SETTENTRIONALE
INTERVENGONO DARE AL GOVERNO NAZIONALE LA LORO
PIENA COLLABORAZIONE.

Come è stato recentemente annunciato il Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione dell'Italia Settentrionale ha riaffermato la sua piena collaborazione e la sua piena identità di vedute col Governo Nazionale.

Siamo ora in grado di pubblicare i punti salienti della dichiarazione approvata in proposito all'unanimità dal Comitato stesso in una riunione che ha avuto luogo a Milano nello scorso Maggio :

"Il Comitato di Liberazione considera che una maggiore partecipazione dell'Italia accanto alle Nazioni Unite nella guerra contro la Germania Hitleriana è la prima condizione per la salvezza dell'Italia. Il Comitato ritiene che condizione necessaria per l'evoluzione in senso democratico sia una più intensa partecipazione alla guerra da parte dei partiti anti-fascisti. Il Comitato conferma che la guerra di liberazione può essere diretta dal Governo Nazionale su di una larga base democratica.

"Diato della crescente forza della sua unità, il Comitato intende dare piena cooperazione al Governo democratico costituito nell'Italia Meridionale il cui compito è quello di condurre la guerra per la liberazione del paese e di distruggere quanto resta del fascismo."

Il Governo ha fatto pervenire alla direzione del Comitato l'espressione del suo vivissimo compiacimento per l'identità di intenti e di ideali raggiunte fra tutti gli Italiani al di qua e al di là delle linee di battaglia, e i sensi della sua commossa gratitudine per la fraterno solidarietà dimostrategli. Nulla sarà

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB. 2

2 June 1944

Press Release : Immediate.

The **Advisory Council for Italy** met today under the presidency of **M. Couve de Murville**, representing the French Committee of National Liberation.

Those present at the meeting were :

Mr. Alexander Kirk	U.S.A.
Sir Noel Charles	Great Britain
M. Jean Politis	Greece
M. Alexandre Bogomolov	U.S.S.R.
M. Miha Krek	Yugoslavia

The Advisory Council listened to a survey given by General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, of the political and economic situation in Liberated Italy and proceeded to a careful and detailed examination of the various measures recently adopted or announced by the Italian government on the subject of epuration and the democratization of Italy.

who is well known in Great Britain. He, his son and daughter will conduct classes in painting, sculpture and portraiture.

The Lecture room will be used also for religious services and gramophone record recitals. The military situation will be clearly brought up to date on the maps in the Map Room. For soldiers with musical talent who wish to practice in private or to arrange private recitals for friends, three private music rooms (with pianos) are available.

Attendance at the ceremony opening the Palace tomorrow is by invitation. About 700 Other Ranks are expected to see General Alexander who will conclude his tour with a short talk in the Ballroom.

The Welfare Club and Rest Center is to be conducted by NAAFI/EFI and three members of the Women's Volunteer Service.

A history of the Palace, with a foreward by Major General Sir Brian H. Robertson BT, has been written by Capt. Edward Croft-Murray of the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission, ACC, for the use of the troops who can visit the Palace. Capt. Croft-Murray wrote :

"The decision to effect repairs to it in order to make it serviceable as a rest centre for British troops has prevented further deterioration to the structure and will fortunately preserve it until its proper restoration can be effected. Some of the great rooms have lost their character through temporary installations necessary for their present use, but the essential grandeur of the whole remains to remind us of the days when Nelson and his Emma were entertained by their Royal hosts there. It is hoped, then, that some of those, who now have enjoyed the hospitality of this historic old building, may perhaps have the curiosity to come back and see it re-vested in its former splendour in the happier times of a not too distant future."

See over

UNION JACK

Thursday, May 25, 1944
No. 172 Two Lire

FOR THE BRITISH FIGHTING FORCE

Canadian tanks smash ahead

FOUR MILES THRU THE HITLER LINE

CANADIAN TANKS HAVE QUICKLY EXPLOITED THE BREACH MADE IN THE HITLER LINE ON TUESDAY, AND YESTERDAY, AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING, ADVANCED FORCES PENETRATED THE GERMAN DEFENCES TO A DEPTH OF FOUR-AND-A-HALF MILES AND REACHED THE RIVER MELFA.

This was officially announced late last night at Allied Headquarters. Canadian troops are closing in on Pontecorvo and the Americans have occupied Terracina.

At Anzio more progress has been made and many prisoners taken.

Yesterday's ordinary communique stated that the attack of the Eighth Army was made by the Canadian Corps, which effected a breach in the Hitler Line north of Pontecorvo after extremely heavy fighting against great opposition.

"The Canadian Corps has greatly distinguished itself in this its first action as a Corps," the communique went on.

"Steady progress has been

made by the French and American troops in the mountains and coastal sector against the right wing of the main German defensive positions.

"From the Allied Bridgehead Fifth Army troops have broken into the heavily mined and strongly prepared enemy defensive positions on a wide front, and the attack is proceeding according to plan."

Well over 7,500 prisoners have been taken in the present offensive.

The Canadians attacked between Pontecorvo and Aquina and made considerable progress, supported by tanks.

"Bunker Ersatz Companies."

Piedimonte is now almost completely surrounded but strongpoints are still holding out against Polish troops.

In the south, infantry are continuing their unflagging drive westward. Bitter fighting raged to the north, where our troops are seeking to break through into the Liri Valley from the Pico-Leucio area.

Lenola was wrested from the German 94th Infantry Division and a mountain battalion, and Pico also fell to our forces.

The 26th Panzer Division

General Alexander (right) with General Leese.

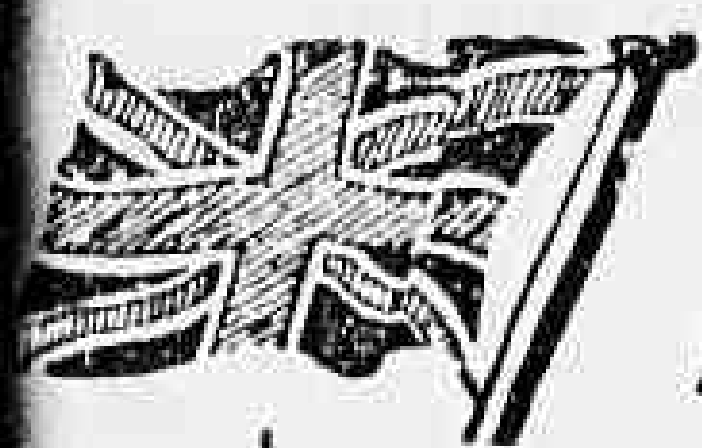
blocked and several Germans trapped.

Monte Alto Fifth Army is a ten-mile drive 36 hours over most rugged terrain entire front.

On the beach troops went forward unbroken curtain. Allied warships shelling of a thousand.

Fanning out to east our troops are

Churchill



JACK

THE BRITISH FIGHTING FORCES

STOP PRESS

CHINESE COMMUNIQUE SAYS
FOUR TOWNS RECAPTURED IN
THE NEW CHINESE COUNTER-
OFFENSIVE IN HONAN
PROVINCE. LOYANG REMAINS
IN CHINESE HANDS.

Canadian tanks smash ahead

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The 26th Panzer Division

General
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(right) with
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blocked and several hundred
Germans trapped.

Monte Alto was taken by
Fifth Army infantry after
a ten-mile direct advance in
36 hours over some of the
most rugged territory of the
entire front.

On the beachhead our
troops went forward under an
unbroken curtain of fire from
Allied warships and the
shelling of a thousand guns.

Fanning out to the north-
east our troops advanced 2,000

some 300 prisoners had been
counted.

Before the main assault
British units moved westward
along the coastal sector, and
armour crossed the Molella
River.

Yesterday, the First Tactical
Air Force hurled its full
strength against the German
troops opposing the two Allied
offensives, with the highways
leading from the battlefronts
to Rome as chief objectives

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Churchill's important speech

Blunt words to Turkey

OPENING the awaited two-day debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Churchill made his most important pronouncement for many months. He disclosed for the first time some of the secret history of our war-form relationship with Turkey and Spain, attacked the critics of General Franco and defended the Ambassadorship of Sir Samuel Hoare.

Mr. Churchill said: The conference of Dominion Prime Ministers revealed a core of agreement which will enable the British Empire and Commonwealth to meet in discussion with other organisms in the world in firmly-knit array.

The conference was the highest pinnacle which the world-wide family association of the Empire has yet reached. Since I last spoke here on foreign affairs, just about three months ago, almost all the purposes which I mentioned to you have prospered severally and collectively.

First of all, let me survey the Mediterranean and Balkan spheres. I had a great disappointment last October, when I was not able to procure the necessary forces for gaining command of the Aegean Sea, following upon the collapse of Italy, and gaining possession of the principal Italian islands. That disappointment has, of course, been accompanied by an exaggerated attitude of caution on the side of Turkey.

The hopes we cherished of Turkey boldly entering the war in February or March, or of at least according us necessary bases for our action after giving twenty million sterling worth of British and American arms to Turkey in 1942 alone, we have suspended the process and ceased to exhort Turkey to engage herself with the victorious united Powers with whom she has frequently declared that her sympathies lie, and with whom I think there is no doubt that her sympathies do lie.

But the Turks, in these discussions at the end of last

Franco



"Some people think our foreign policy towards Spain is best expressed by drawing comical or even rude caricatures of General Franco."

add in Hungary, and what would be the result on these countries of the treacherous Russian hammer-blows. Having overrated their dangers, our Turkish friends increased their demands for supplies to such a point that, having regard to the means of communication and transport done, the war would probably be over before those supplies could reach them.

We have therefore, with great regret, discontinued the process of arming Turkey, because it looks probable that

terrible, and personally I find it difficult to nourish animosity against the Italian people. (Cheers) The overwhelming mass of the nation rejoices in the idea of being released from the subtle tyranny of the Fascists, and they wished when Mussolini was overthrown to take their place as speedily as possible by the side of the British and American Allies, who it was expected, would quickly rid their country of the Germans. However, this did not happen.

All the Italian forces which could have defended Italy had either been squandered by Mussolini in the African Desert or by Hitler amid the Russian snows, or were dispersed in combating in a half-hearted way the Patriots of Yugoslavia.

Hitler decided to make great exertions to gain the mighty climax south of Rome. It may be that after the fall of Mussolini our action might have been more swift or audacious. It is no part of my submission that no mistakes are made by us or by the common action of our Allies. It is clear that the Germans will be driven out of Italy by the Allies, but what happens on the moving battle-fronts, and what the Germans will do on their way out in destruction to the people they hate and despise—that cannot be imagined or forecast.

And I can say that we shall do our utmost to make the ordeal as short and as little destructive as possible. We have great hopes that the City of Rome will be pre-

the line on more than one occasion.

It is understood throughout Italy, and it is the firm intention of the United Nations, that Italy—like all other countries now possessing with us—shall have a fair and free opportunity as soon as the Germans are driven out to decide whatever form of democratic government, whether monarchical or republican, they desire.

I EMPHASISE THE WORD DEMOCRATIC, BECAUSE IT IS QUITE CLEAR THAT WE SHALL NOT ALLOW ANY FORM OF FASCISM TO BE RESTORED OR SET UP IN ANY COUNTRY WITH WHOM WE HAVE BEEN AT WAR. (CHEERS)

When our present Ambassador to Spain, Sir Samuel Hoare, went to Madrid almost exactly four years ago to the month, we arranged to keep his aeroplane waiting on the airfield. It then seemed almost certain that Spain would follow the example of Italy and join the victorious Germans in the war against Britain.

The Straits of Gibraltar would have been closed, and all access to the Mediterranean would have been cut off from the west. The Spanish coast would have become the nesting places for German U-boats.

I certainly did not feel at the time that I would like to see any of these things happen, and none of them did happen. Our Ambassador deserves credit for the influence he rapidly acquired and which continually grew. (Cheers) In his work he was assisted by a gifted man, Mr. Yencken (Hear, hear), whose sudden death by an aeroplane accident is a loss.

Hoare



United States and British Forces upon North-west Africa was begun.

Before that operation began the situation with Spain's power to injure was at its very height.

For a long time before we had been steadily expanding our airfield at Gibraltar and building it out to the sea, and for one month before a hour on November 7, 1942, had sometimes 600 aeroplanes crowded on this airfield in a range and full view of Spanish batteries.

It was very difficult for Spaniards to believe that these aeroplanes were intended to reinforce Ma and I can assure the Ho that the passage of the critical days was anxious indeed.

However, the Spaniards turned absolutely friendly. They asked no questions and they raised no income tax.

Apart from aircraft, on most numbers of ships were employed far outside near waters, always under command of the Spanish shore forces. We should have suffered the greatest inconvenience if had been ordered to move the ships. If we had been, I do not know how the vast com-

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But the Turks, in these discussions at the end of last year and at the beginning of this, have magnified their danger. Their military men took the gloomiest view of the Russian campaign in South Russia and in the Crimea.

Consequently, the Turks did not measure with sufficient accuracy what might occur or what did occur in Rumania and Bulgaria—not, I might

add, in Hungary, and what would be the result on these countries of the tremendous Russian hammer-blows.

Having overrated their dangers, our Turkish friends increased their demands for supplies to such a point that, having regard to the means of communication and transport alone, the war would probably be over before those supplies could reach them.

We have therefore, with great regret, discontinued the process of arming Turkey, because it looks probable that in spite of our disappointment in the Aegean, the Allies will be able to win the war in the Balkans and generally throughout south-east Europe without Turkey being involved at all—though, of course, the aid of Turkey would be of great help and acceleration in that process.

I must, however, note the good services and the significant gesture to us by the Turkish Government—renounced, it is said, on the personal initiative of Turkey's honoured President, General Inönü. That is the complete cessation of chrome exports to Germany (Cheers).

It is not too much to expect that the assistance given to us in respect of chrome will also be extended shortly to cover other commodities.

I thought it right to speak bluntly to-day (Cheers).

Notwithstanding anything I have said in criticism, we hope that a still better day will dawn for the relations of Turkey with Britain, and with all the great Allies.

Always in recent decades there has been in the Mediterranean a certain tension between Turkey and Italy on account of Italian ambition in the Greek islands. The Turks could never know when way would take his would-be conquering sword. On that score, Turkey's anxiety has been very largely removed. (Laughter)

The fate of Italy is, indeed

As I am happy to say that, after various unexpected happenings, the situation is now exactly what I ventured to suggest.

But the main credit is undoubtedly due to the Spanish war. They had had enough of war, and they wished to keep out of it.

At any rate, the critical moment passed. The Battle of Britain was won. Our island power, which was expected to be ruined and subjected in a few months, was seen that very winter not only intact and far stronger in the home area. It was also seen advancing in giant strides under Wavell's guidance along the African shore, taking about a quarter of a million Italian prisoners on the way.

But another very serious crisis occurred in our relations with Spain before the operation designated "Torch"—that was in London, was advised by the King and Government.

The King of Greece, who was in London, was advised by the King and Government.

It is true that this agreement has been helped by continuous victories of Allies in many parts of the world, and especially in North Africa and Italy, and also the immense threat by which the Germans conceive themselves to be menaced by this talk of invasion across the Channel. (Laughter)

This, for what it is worth, has made it quite impossible for Hitler to consider reprimand in Spain.

I am here to-day to say kindly words about Spain, and to add this hope—that the peace of the Mediterranean will be a strong influence after the war.

REFERRING to a crisis in the relations of Greece to the King and Government.

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When he went to Spain as our Ambassador, we arranged to keep his car in the field. But which I am sure has been noted by the House.

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But the Turks, in these discussions at the end of last year and at the beginning of this, have magnified their danger. Their military men took the gloomiest view of the Russian campaign in South Russia and in the Crimea.

Consequently, the Turks did not measure with sufficient accuracy what might occur or what did occur in Rumania and Bulgaria—not, I might

add, in Hungary, and what would be the result on these countries of the tremendous Russian hammer-blows.

Having overrated their dangers, our Turkish friends increased their demands for supplies to such a point that, having regard to the means of communication and transport alone, the war would probably be over before those supplies could reach them.

We have therefore, with great regret, discontinued the process of arming Turkey, because it looks probable that in spite of our disappointment in the Aegean, the Allies will be able to win the war in the Balkans and generally throughout south-east Europe without Turkey being involved at all—though, of course, the aid of Turkey would be of great help and acceleration in that process.

785016

Thursday, May 25, 1945

The Fighting Man's Platform Thanks for a horrible "mess"



From "One at Anzio":
A fellow me to offer my heart-felt congratulations to the B.B.C. for the horrible mess they had made of the revision of the Forces Programme.
It is only recently that I have been able to listen to it and I did not realise how "dumb" the stuff is that they put over the air. There are far too many useless talks, too much mournful music and an overdose of news bulletins.
We need music that will help to keep our spirits up, and that goes for the majority of lads up here, so in conclusion I say, "Bravo for the B.B.C.'s tireless efforts to bore us."

From 6112698 Cpl. Thomas, Suffolk Regt.:
I RECENTLY read that London dress designers had evolved post-war suiting fashions that might appeal to ex-Servicemen — namely, jockey suits after the style of B.D.
I suggest that there might be additional attractions such as snakeskin gaiters (for use during inclement weather), equipment of the same material (for the purpose of carrying one's lunch or papers), and finally a felt "battle bowler" with chromium-plated chin-strap.

From "Baffled," R.A.S.C.:
CORRESPONDENCE in "Union Jack" and other Service papers seems to indicate that the British soldier's crying words are Social Security and more Pin-the-Girls.
I don't want to discuss the merits or demerits of the latter, but I do wonder how many Servicemen, when queuing at the queues of a "starline" realise that she is probably getting a salary about twenty times as great as that of a highly skilled worker.
Certainly it's Hollywood's money, but do we find any essential difference nearer home? I have met few advocates of State control who seriously envisage a world in which

They smoke, play in this ch

These two A.T.S. girls are playing—or trying to play—snooker in church. An unusual sight in unusual surroundings.



For the first time in a church, writes London.

Dating from the year 1940 A.D. St. Helen's, "mother" parish church of Worcester, at which from Norman times, until the outbreak of war the curfew bell was tolled every night, a new twist as a Y.M.C.A. Forces centre.

Many of you may have been in the crypt at St. Martin-in-the-Field, Trafalgar Square, but this is something different.

Stepping into this old church from the busy narrow High

Churchill on Russia

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2) Italy, on sea, in the air and in the heroic resistance of their underground movement.

We all rejoiced at the skilful and brilliant fighting of the French, Moroccan and Algerian Divisions in the heart-breaking battle now at its climax. The French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers have the credit of having prepared these troops; the Committee has also placed at the full service of the Allies its powerful Navy, including the Richelieu.

In France there is a powerful underground army which might be called upon to play an important part before the end of the war. There is no doubt that this political entity, the French National Committee of Liberation, provided and directs forces at the present time which in the struggle against Hitler gives it the fourth place in the Grand Alliance. The reason why the United States and Great Britain have not been able to receive it as the Provisional Government of France, is because we are not sure it represents the French nation in the same way as the Governments of Britain, the United States, and Soviet Russia represent the whole body of their people.

At the same time I must make it clear that we must have no dealings with the Vichy Government or with

not to go back to Cairo, and was warned that his life would be in danger. He returned next day. (Cheers)
The situation was then most serious. The Greek Brigade was encircled by British forces some 30 miles away from Alexandria, and Greek ships which had mutinied in Alexandria harbour were lying under the guns both of shore batteries and of our superior forces which had rapidly gathered.
Tension lasted nearly three weeks. In due course, the mutiny was suppressed, disorderly ships were boarded by Greeks under the orders of the Greek Government. With about 50 killed and wounded the mutineers were collected and sent on shore.
The mutinous brigade in the desert were assailed by superior British forces. Four thousand men there surrendered; there were no casualties among the Greeks, but one British officer was killed in an attack upon an ambulance.
This is a matter which cannot be overlooked. (Cheers)
The greatest patience and tact were shown by British military and naval authorities.
I am now happy to announce a hopeful turn in Greek affairs. All parties will be represented in the new Government, and Greece now has a chance of stability.

Years' Treaty signed with the Russians.

Things prominent at the Empire Premier's Conference just concluded were that the Empire will fight on altogether until Germany is forced to capitulate and until Nazism is extirpated; that the Atlantic Charter will remain the guiding signpost.

That Charter in no way bound Britain about the future of Germany. The Charter is no offer to the Germans to surrender; the principle of unconditional surrender will be adhered to as far as Nazi Germany and Japan are concerned. Justice will have to be done and retribution will fall upon the wicked and cruel.

Scorched and armed with experience, we intend to take better measures this time. We intend to set up a world order and organisation equipped with all necessary allies, but of power—no matter how brought about—will be met by ruthless and ambitious nations.

For the purpose of preventing wars, there must be a World Council, comprising the Great States which emerge victorious, who will be obliged to keep within certain minimum standards armaments for preserving peace.
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There must be, also, a world assembly of powers whose relations to the World Executive or controlling power for the purpose of maintaining peace I am in no position to define. If I did, I should be stopping outside the bounds which are proper to us and our Allies.

The new great world organisation must have overwhelming military power. It must be capable of giving happiness and prosperity even to guilty and vanquished nations. There must be room within it for organisms like the British Commonwealth and the United States. We are bound by our Twenty Years Treaty with Russia, and besides this—for my part I hope to be deceived, to be called a good European—we should try to raise the Glorious Continent of Europe, parent of so many powerful States, from its present miserable condition as a kind of volcano of strife and turmoil to its old glory as a family of nations and as a vital expression of Christendom.

The British Empire, the conception of Europe truly united, fraternal association with the United States—they will in no way disturb the general purpose of world organisation. In fact, they may help powerfully to make it run smoothly.

THE DEBATE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS WHICH FOLLOWED CHURCHILL'S SPEECH WILL BE RE-PORTED IN TO-MORROW'S "UNION JACK."

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The mutinous brigade in the Desert were assaulted by the superior British forces. Four thousand men there surrendered; the rest were annihilated among the Greeks, but one British officer was killed in an attack upon an eminence.

This is a matter which cannot be overlooked. (Cheers.) The greatest patience and tact were shown by British military and naval authorities.

I am now happy to announce a hopeful turn in Greek affairs. All parties will be represented in the new Government, and Greece now has a chance of shaking off the diseases of defeat.

CHURCHILL then dealt with the Russo-Polish diplomatic situation. He said:

Efforts to bring about renewal of relations between the Polish Government in London and the Soviet Government have not succeeded.

I have the impression that things are not as bad as they may appear on the surface between Russia and Poland. I need not say that we and I think I might add the United States—would welcome any arrangement between Russia and Poland, however brought about.

Nothing, could surpass the bravery of the Polish Allies in

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Certainly it's Hollywood's money, but do we find any essential difference nearer home? I have met few advocates of State control who seriously envisage a world in which they can't put down their shillings for an expensive (and probably worthless) film or stage show.

Personally, I can't understand why the theatre and the cinema, nearly always escape the terrors of those who attack all other capitalist enterprises, down to and including the one-man concern.

Perhaps one of your readers might like to tackle the question of "big business" sport, which is still eagerly followed by many who profess allegiance to the Left.

SEBASTIAN

Boston, Lincolnshire, Corporation has held a special meeting to discuss rats. They are said to be so bold that they play on garden lawns and sit up to watch passers-by. "Regular whoppers" terrify children and even scare the cats, it was stated.

Frighten little children, eh?

SEBASTIAN

REFERRING to "a crisis of serious character" in Greek affairs, Mr. Churchill said: A Greek Brigade and a large proportion of the Greek Navy mutinied, declaring themselves in one way or another on the side of the organisation called E.A.M.—the Greek freedom movement—and against the King and Government.

The King of Greece, who was in London, was advised (CON. ON COL. 1, PAGE 3)

They smoke, play darts in this church

A.T.S. girls—or trying to—in church. A sight in surroundings.



For the first time in my life I've played snooker and darts and made a telephone call in a church, writes an Army reporter from London.

Dating from the year 680 A.D., St. Helen's, "mother" parish church of Worcester, at which from Norman times, until the outbreak of war the curfew bell was tolled every night, is now used as a Y.M.C.A. Forces canteen.

Many of you may have been in the canteen in the crypt at St. Martin's-in-the-Field, Trafalgar Square, but this is something different.

Stepping into this old church from the busy narrow High

Street one is first staggered by seeing a telephone box. Then instead of rows of pews or chairs you see Servicemen and women eating at tables, with the canteen counter on one side beneath a tall window of stained glass saints and under another brilliantly coloured window a billiard table. Newspapers and magazines scattered about, and a few large framed paintings on the walls as contrast to old, hard-to-read memorial tablets.

Dartboard

On one of the ancient pillars is a dartboard and near the partitioned off chancel and organ is a piano, there for the use of anyone.

I met the Rev. Buchanan Dunlop, who is rector of this church and of three others—All Saints, St. Andrew's and St. Alban's—as well.

We lit a cigarette each inside the church, a thing I had always thought as being as bad a "crime" as smoking on the barrack square.

"Yes, this is probably the only Anglican church which is being used as a canteen," he said.

"It is the oldest church in Worcester, but being one of four within a short distance of one another, and coupled with the fact that many of the parishioners removed to a new housing site in the city, it was regarded as redundant and it was proposed to close it. However, excellent use is now being made of it, and we still hold services. There is a Communion service once a month and an ordinary service twice a month and it is quite possible that after the war it will become an active church again," the rector told me.

Playing snooker, or trying to play, were two A.T.S. girls and I can't say I've ever seen Servicemen at this game before, let alone in a church.

Churchill on Russia

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Vesuvius, Yorkshire!

"WHEN we were coming back from Sheffield by bus Jennifer (aged 4) saw one of those pit heaps, a particularly big one, above the house-tops. 'In an excited voice, she cried out: 'Oh, look, Mummy—Vesuvius!'

"I have read your interesting letters about Vesuvius to her, and she has been thrilled."

From a letter from home to a Sgt in Italy.

INDUSTRY IS PREPARING

EVERY industry in Britain now has its plans for training men and women after the war.

A census taken in manufacturing and distributive trades and professions shows exactly how many ex-Servicemen and women they can absorb.

Big firms are organising schools to bring returning employees "up to date" with developments. The Board of Education is planning 100 colleges to train 10,000 teachers a year capable of giving "vocational" education to demobilised men.

Maintenance grants up to five pounds a week are to be provided for those who wish to train for new industries.

U.S. Communists reorganise

U.S. Communist party, which was disbanded as a political party on Saturday, was set up on Sunday as a new organisation, described as non-partisan by the American Communist leader, Earl Browder.

The action was taken in the course of a four-day Communist National Convention. The new organisation will be called the Communist Political Association.

Its avowed purpose is "organised participation in the political life of our country." A newly adopted constitution permits members to be affiliated with political parties, but Roy Hudson, chairman of the constitution committee, said there was no intention or desire "to create or organise a Communist bloc in any political party."—U.N.N.

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WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING :

TWO FRONTS BEGIN

DAILY MAIL: The capture of Cassino is a first-class victory. It could only have been accomplished by stubborn, determined fighters who refuse to be defeated by weeks and months of frustration and disappointment. Cassino will remain an imperishable memory in the annals of the Allies.

THE TIMES: In view of the threat to Kesselring's rear from the Anzio beach-head here in miniature is war on two fronts—a portent of the larger strategic pattern in which the whole Italian campaign has to be seen. Much may have happened in Europe before Kesselring's resistance is fully broken and the roads to Rome are opened.

DAILY EXPRESS: Even today the glory and the immense strategic importance of the capture of Cassino are overshadowed by the memory of the men who, throughout the Italian winter, attacked and never ceased from attacking one of the great natural fortresses of Europe.

DAILY SKETCH: The valour, skill and endurance of the British, the Poles, the Indians, the French, the Goums, the Algerians, the Moroccans and the Americans working in perfect co-ordination, combined to inflict one of the most serious defeats on the enemy which he has suffered. It was not a great battle measured in numbers but its importance is immense.

THE STAR: The real significance of this offensive may be measured by the bitterness of German resistance. If this were no more than a minor front the Nazis would not lavish their finest men and most modern arms on it. We do not look for easy triumphs. But we are showing that like the Russians, we can beat the enemy's best.

For Forces' writers

THE Three Arts Club of Naples intends to publish an anthology of Servicemen's short stories, poetry and essays from this theatre of war.

No payment will be made for contributions, which will not be returned, but authors retain second publication rights for journals at home.

Contributions are invited from members of the Allied Forces, men and women, in Italy and North Africa. They should be sent to the Secretary, Three Arts Club, 402, Via Roma, Naples.

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Summary of Parliament

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

31 May, 1944

PRESS RELEASE - IMMEDIATE

1. Army Sub-Commission: Fascist corruption, inefficiency and nepotism is being cleaned out of Italian Army. It is believed that with Allied help this Italian Army can be made the best in Italy since the days of Rome.
2. Navy: Italian Navy units are performing highly satisfactory service in convoy, patrol, and troop-carrying duties.
3. Air Force: The morale of the Italian Air Force has been high and its help to the Allied cause considerable and welcome.
4. Communications: Telegraph service for Liberated Italy is gradually being extended. The Naples Office is handling about 1000 wires a day. 4 million letters per month go through the Post Office. About 70% of the telegraph offices are now in operation. 4100
5. Interior: A Royal Decree and ACC/AMG Regional orders have restored local government to communes and provinces along democratic lines. It has been called "a success wherever it has been restored."
6. Public Safety: Members of the former Fascist Militia previously allowed to join the civil police have been discharged.
7. Public Health: Anti-malaria work "----is of first class value".
8. Education: Student strikes have been exaggerated. The Ministry of Education has an exceptional leader and staff. About 200,000 new textbooks have been distributed and the goal is another million through the summer.
9. Property Control: Property owned by the people of the Allied nations and France will be restored to them or the Office of Property Control. The Italian Government will maintain them.
10. Fine Arts: Increasing cooperation with air and ground forces to protect monuments. Booklets listing and describing

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

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11. Industry: Italian industry proving of aid to Allies. Gas products, hemp and other items are being produced.
12. Agriculture: Unless blights interfere the Italian grain crop will be a monumental one. Fishing industry being restored at 300,000 quintals per week will be brought in to the Naples market.
13. Food: Twenty days rations of food allocated for Rome. Newly Occupied towns are being quickly supplied.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press Release Immediate :

27 May 1944

ANG OPERATIONS AT THE FRONT

With Fifth Army :

ANG officers with 5th Army have taken over communes of : Pastena, San Giovanni Incarico, Amaseno, Littoria, Sezze, Pontinia, Sabaudia, Sonnino, Priverno, San Felice Circeo, Gistera, Aprilia, Norma, Cori and Rocca.

So rapid is the advance of 5th Army that contact with forward Civil Affairs Officers has been difficult. However, food has been transported to newly occupied towns sometimes only hours after they were won.

Communes now being occupied are not as severely damaged, as those taken during the first days of the campaign. There is a gradual drift back to the towns of inhabitants, including government officials.

4102

ANG officers have now succeeded in placing food supplies in Terracina and Pico in quantities permitting distribution by sale. Refugees are being kept off military roads. All requests for food have been met.

The provincial government of Littoria is being reorganized. Five communes in the Province of Prosinone have been turned over to the Provincial Administration. Food and medical supplies here are sufficient for three weeks. Financial and other problems are being put in order.

The accelerating advance to date has served to lessen the refugees problem. Their movement is controlled in part by sending food to those towns where refugees are wanted and not where they happen to be. The device has succeeded in getting refugees to go to centres where food and accommodation can best be provided, and where the military authorities want them to be.

There is a shortage of hospital facilities and trained personnel. Nevertheless ambulatories have been opened at Itri, Terracina, Gaeta and Formia and hospitals

campaign. There is a gradual drift back to the towns of inhabitants, including Government officials.

AG officers have now succeeded in placing food supplies in Terracina and Pico in quantities permitting distribution by sale. Refugees are being kept off military roads. All requests for food have been met.

The provincial government of Littoria is being reorganized. Five communes in the Province of Frosinone have been turned over to the Provincial Administration. Food and medical supplies here are sufficient for three weeks. Financial and other problems are being put in order.

The accelerating advance to date has served to lessen the refugees problem. Their movement is controlled in part by sending food to those towns where refugees are wanted and not where they happen to be. The device has succeeded in getting refugees to go to centres where food and accommodation can best be provided, and where the military authorities want them to be.

There is a shortage of hospital facilities and trained personnel. Nevertheless ambulatories have been opened at Itri, Terracina, Gaeta and Formia and hospitals at Fondi and on the Formia-Gaeta road may be ready for use in a few days. Medical supplies are ample and being distributed where ever needed. Four Italian Army doctors are working in forward areas. Fifth Army Surgeon is co-operating by offering ambulances for wounded refugees.

More CC.RR. are required in forward area. They are doing excellent work in mobile control units.

One forward depot has already 125 tons of food in stock and more is being brought in to this and other depots by schooner and by truck.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

29 May 44.

Press release - Immediate.

ACC Fine Arts Sub-Commission on Fifth Army Front

A representative of the Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission who has just visited the Fifth Army front reports that the famous Cistercian Abbey of Fossanova, near Priverno, is undamaged and intact. The Abbey was consecrated in 1208.

At Gaeta the Germans attempted to carry off the famous carved 13th century column on which the Easter candle is placed, and the four Romanesque stone lions in the atrium. They had, however, to leave in a hurry, and could not take them. The twelfth-century cathedral of Gaeta has sustained some damage but the well-known campanile is intact.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

29 May 1944

AMG OPERATIONS AT THE FRONT

With the Eighth Army : 26 May 1944

The following towns have been taken over by AMG officers with 8th Army : Piedimonte, Pontecorvo, Aquino, Roccasecca, Castrocielo, and Terelle.

Almost 1,000 civilians were found in Castrocielo; almost 800 in Aquino and practically none in other communes.

Terelle, Piedimonte and Pontecorvo are practically uninhabitable. Aquino is so badly damaged that its residents will be evacuated as soon as military requirements of the roads permit. The other communes are also badly damaged.

Over 800 refugees have been passed back to camps in Vairano, Isernia and Campobasso.

Almost 3,000 tons of flour in addition to other foodstuffs have already been transported to warehouses in newly acquired communes for distribution among liberated populations.

Civil Affairs Officers are already in these communes and conferring with local officials for reorganization of necessary services.

Most recently occupied communes, according to latest reports, are Atalata, Castel del Giudice and Castel di Sangro which were found badly damaged and with populations gone. CAOs will not occupy them.

Arrangements have been made to hold food supplies in "pack" and available for immediate shipment on an hour's notice to any commune which is occupied. Each pack will be sufficient to feed 1,000 people for 30 days. These packs include such items as soup and milk.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2. Press release - Immediate.

27 May 1944

Major Bullock, ACC PRO attached the 8th Army AMG reports as follows:

1. The position of the towns in the Eighth Army sector of the Hitler Line is much the same as in Cassino. Pignataro Interamna, Piedimonte, Villa Santa Lucia and Pontecorvo are flat. But a CAO has been put into Pontecorvo to deal with people on the surrounding farms and with a trickle of townsfolk coming from the hills.
2. Lieut. Simpson moved into Aquino yesterday morning as CAO. The town is shattered. Troops are still in occupation of the ruins and a POW cage in the public square holds some 30 Germans. There are booby traps and mines. Numbers of dead Germans, 25 in one field, are being buried. More than 800 civilians have already returned from caves and another 400 are expected today. Only two buildings at the west end of the town are habitable. Simpson had a crew of 25 clean out one of the buildings and has set up his HQ there. Food for 1200 for 20 days came yesterday and was stored. Rations for 48 hours were distributed yesterday and the people are settling down in odd corners. An Italian doctor and medical supplies arrived yesterday. Three civilians, one a wounded girl, were evacuated to hospitals. Carabinieri are on the job. A Mayor and two assistants, appointed yesterday, are working well. FSS will vet them today. The people are filthy. Soap has been issued and there will be bath parades to the river today. There has been no money in Aquino for six months and a Finance Officer is coming today. The Red Cross is bringing up clothing. Simpson has found a flour mill operated by water power and it will begin production as soon as a leather drive belt can be brought up. Aquino will not be evacuated for some time as the roads are needed for military traffic.
3. Castrocielo is partly destroyed but large sections are habitable and some people remained in their homes throughout the fighting. The Podesta and the Treasurer fled with the Germans who had evacuated the population northward. Many fled to the hills from the forced evacuation and are coming back. The CAO distributed food yesterday and has begun to clean up the town. The Church was not hit but has been sacked. Paintings have been torn from the walls, cupboards and drawers have been searched and dumped, furnishings have been smashed.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

26 May 1944

Press Release - Immediate :

1086231

Convicted of harboring allied soldiers absent without leave; Amodeo Giotti of Naples was sentenced to jail for ten years yesterday in Allied Military Government Superior Court. Nicola Marasca, an accomplice, was sent to jail for five years and fined 500,000 lire. If the fine is not paid within three months three years will be added to his sentence.

It was Giotti's racket to harbor soldiers who had left their posts and force them to participate in his black market operations by threatening to expose their whereabouts to military police. 4098

Two other black market operators got ten and five years respectively in other Superior Court cases. Daniele Di Ciavolo got a five years for attempting to bribe a soldier to deliver flour and Attilio Mastromaro got ten years for stealing a truckload of flour.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Vice President
1006231

PRB 2.

25 May 1944

Press Release : Immediate

Il "TIMES" del 15 Maggio pubblica :

Il Principe di Piemonte si é venuto a trovare in situazione difficile con i partiti democratici in seguito all'intervista che Egli concesse il mese scorso al vostro corrispondente.

I partiti, infatti hanno interpretato le giustificazioni che il Principe ha dato al mancato tentativo da parte di suo Padre per evitare la dichiarazione di guerra dell'Italia contro gli Alleati, come un'accusa di responsabilità a carico del Popolo Italiano nei riguardi della guerra.

Dopo che diversi membri del Governo mi chiesero di far prendere visione del testo originale dell'intervista, il Consiglio dei Ministri nella sua ultima riunione emise una dichiarazione con la quale in primo luogo affermava che non é nelle consuetudini delle Monarchie Costituzionali che rappresentanti della Corona facciano pubbliche dichiarazioni senza previa approvazione da parte del Governo ed, in secondo luogo respingeva qualsiasi insinuazione tendente ad accollare al Popolo Italiano la responsabilità della guerra.

Questa dichiarazione é men che leale nei riguardi del Principe, il quale non ha mai detto che il Popolo Italiano fosse responsabile della guerra. Ciò che Egli ha detto é che suo Padre non aveva alcun pretesto per opporsi a Mussolini, intendendo con ciò dire che se una sola domanda fosse stata fatta per la convocazione della Camera o del Senato per discutere la politica del Governo, la cosa avrebbe

come un'accusa di responsabilità a carico del Popolo Italiano nei riguardi della guerra.

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Il punto é evidentemente controverso, ma sarebbe grave peccato se ciò dovesse portare ad un turbamento qualsiasi nelle relazioni tra la Corona e i partiti democratici, dopo che queste furono regolate attraverso tante difficoltà ed infine con generale soddisfazione.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

1006231
24 May 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Investigation of a tunnel sixty feet below ground level, ending in a false wall behind which were concealed ¥,1175 stolen British shirts, led to the arrest of Vincenzo and Adelaide Manfredi, Pasqua Ferrara and Benedetto Cireta and Giorgina Raiola. The first four were found guilty of wrongful possession and conspiracy to steal and sentenced to ten years imprisonment; the last two, found guilty of conspiracy only, were given five years.

4096

Giuseppe Fontaine, Esposito Carlo, and Salvatore Carducci, all of Naples, were found guilty of possessing 275 pieces of clothing which belonged to the Red Cross and was intended for distribution among refugees. They were each sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Saverio Agnani of Agnano was convicted to three years imprisonment for wrongful possession of Allied property. Found in his possession were various articles of military clothing which he said had been given him by enlisted men and officers.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE
AMG
FIFTH ARMY

Immediate Release.

26 May 1944.

FIFTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, ITALY - Italian refugees under Fifth Army AMG guidance today began to ~~proceed~~ back to their farms from which they had fled in the course of recent battle while clusters of refugees were still gathering at every cross-road on the lateral roads immediately behind the front at Vallecorsa, Monte Vaglia and Monte Cimale, civil affairs officers who entered the towns on the heels of Fifth Army combat elements, reported.

Empty munitions trucks going to the rear were filled with old men, women and children who have been trudging in single file over mountain paths and taken to the Fifth Army AMG refugee centers at Ausonia and Esperia in the immediate rear of the lines so that they could be moved back to their homes as soon as the army advanced again.

Seventy farmers, comprising the largest single re-settled group, were taken from Capua to Minturno to get their farms in operation again and to help provide their own food, according to Lieut Col Leif Neprud, 5th Army AMG refugees officer. 4685

Three tons of food were moved into Pico today as civilians left in the cellars of the town helped German prisoners clear away debris. Major J. Marquand Walker (Boston, Mass), a civil affairs officer attached to a French corps, got into the town early enough to capture a German prisoner masquerading as a civilian. Captain Sidney Waugh (Baltimore, Md) had the situation well in hand in Vallecorsa from the AMG standpoint.

Refugees were, under AMG direction, performing all their own housekeeping, including sanitation and baking their own bread. Lieut Colonel Thomas Michie (Charlottesville, Va), senior civil affairs officer of a French corps, described the situation at Ausonia as follows a few hours after 1,000 persons had been registered:

"As only flour was available, it was necessary to set up a bakery immediately. An experienced baker was found among the refugees and six women and an assistant baker appointed to help him. Three usable ovens were found in the houses, and four men were appointed to search wood among the rubble. By 1600 hrs the first loaf was ceremoniously taken out of the oven, and on 24 May a regular bread ration of 150 grams was issued. It is noted that when the refugees were first approached on the problem they stated they had none of the utensils and could not possibly bake bread. As soon as they realized that no other bread would be forthcoming they used all sorts of ingenuity and did a really good job."

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

26 May 1944

Press release - Immediate.

Continual wholesale thefts from an important British Ordnance Dump came to an abrupt end yesterday when three sentences of 10 years each and one of 7 years were passed on Mario Raimo, Vincenzo Bronzino, Francesco Formicola, Giorgio Curcio and Umberto Adriano, found guilty of stealing 500 pairs of socks and 1,500 lb of nails.

The Ordnance Dump in question is responsible for supplying thousands of British troops in Italy, and in order to stop the thefts a close cordon of military police was put round it. The thefts however continued.

The mystery was unravelled by Serjeant R. J. Boulton of 111 MP Company. A man-sized sewer which had one vent in the middle of the dump and its other extremity on the sea beach was the medium for the thieves. The serjeant and his corporal (Cpl Green) waited all night at the beach end of the sewer and caught the thieves in the act of receiving the bales as small boys passed the stuff through the man-sized drain.

The judge specially complimented the serjeant on his work, which he said had probably saved the Allies countless thousands of pounds worth of valuable supplies.

0738

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

785016

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Viscount Stansgate

1006 231

PRB 2.

20 May 1944

Press release - Immediate : The Italian Government announces :

While the Italian Government was actively engaged in organizing the harvest and rationing system, unauthorized statements by the Superintendent of Food in Sicily, his Excellency Cammarata have set forth the possibility of increasing bread ration and also of a distribution of pasta to be based in the new grain harvest and by making use of various leguminous products.

Such statements, made before any exact estimate could be obtained as the total of foodstuffs available are to be considered premature and without foundations.

The Italian people can rest assured that the Government will do anything to better the food situation and it further assures all the citizens that the best use will be made of the 4033 products of our soil; however, it considers it inopportune to make any statements before the harvest.

UNO DEL GOVERNO ITALIANO

L'Ufficio Stampa del Governo Italiano comunica :

Previsioni per il nuovo raccolto e razionamento :

Mentre il Governo Italiano si stava occupando attivamente dell'organizzazione del raccolto e del razionamento, dichiarazioni non autorizzate del Sovrintendente per l'Alimentazione in Sicilia S.E. Cammarata, hanno precisato possibili aumenti della razione del pane e assegnazioni di pasta da farsi in base al nuovo raccolto del grano e della utilizzazione di varie leguminose.

Simili dichiarazioni, fatte prima di poter conoscere con esattezza le nostre totali disponibilità di alimenti, debbono essere considerate premature e prive di ogni fondamento.

Gli italiani possono essere sicuri che il Governo farà ogni sforzo per migliorare la situazione alimentare e per assicurare a tutti i cittadini la migliore utilizzazione dei prodotti del nostro suolo, ma ogni indicazione fatta prima del raccolto è inopportuna.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Vice President
Adm Sec

PRB 2.

Press Release : Immediate.

1006231 22 May 1944

A total of 484 quintals of flour and 39,835 lire enriched the Consorzio Agrario and the treasury of Cerignola in Foggia Province this week. The flour was obtained in a black market deal and the money represented the profit in the transaction.

However, Vitale Ettore, the seller, and Trevisonni Vito, the buyer, were caught and are wiser and poorer for it. Each got a six year jail sentence and they will pay fines of 200,4092 and 150,000 lire respectively.

Foggia Province is a closed province and no civilian ^{may} enter or leave it without a written permit from Allied Control Commission. Nevertheless venturesome individuals attempted to get through without permits and 356 of them were caught. They were punished with substantial jail sentences and fines.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Vesuvius
Stamper

PUB 2.

20 May 1944

Press Release - Immediate :

Gaetano Martino, a 22 years old sculptor, of Cassano Nova was charged with bribing enlisted men to drive a truck load of 26 bags of grain and 1 pig from Foggia, for disposal in the black market. The C.I.D. was notified and an agent was sent to pose as a possible purchaser. On arrival of a second consignment of foodstuffs for the black market the defendant was arrested.

He was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

4091

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Viscount Stansgate

1086231

PRB 2.

20 May 1944

Press Release : Immediate :

At the Superior Military Court, Esposito Gioacchino, aged 30, of 98 Corso Garibaldi, Afragola, was charged with accepting bribes from pupils at a training school for Italian civilian drivers. The school had been established by the Military Authorities for training drivers for military vehicles and the defendant had abused his position, by giving preference to the pupils who had bribed him. He was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

1056231

PRB 2.

20 May 1944

Press Release - Immediate

STATIONS FOR DISINFESTATION

Because of the diminution of typhus in Naples, many stations for disinfection have been closed. However, a few stations for disinfection by powder have been kept open. These are distributed throughout the City of Naples and are open to the public for free treatments. Only those with demonstrable ^{evidence} of lice will be treated.

These stations are located in the following places :

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.- Cumana RR - | Piazza Montesanto |
| 2.- Municipio Centrale - | Piazza Municipio |
| 3.- Mergellina RR - | Stazione Ferroviaria di Mergellina |
| 4.- Piedimonte - | Piazza Carlo 3° |
| 5.- Cotugno - | Ospedale Cotugno |
| 6.- Galleria - | Galleria al Museo |
| 7.- Amedeo - | Ferrovia Cumana in Piazza Amedeo |
| 8.- Tribunali - | Piazza Tribunali |

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

P.R.D. 2.

19 May 1944

Press Release - Immediate.

Night fishing in the Gulf of Salerno with net boats and lamps will be resumed this week it was announced yesterday by the Fisheries Division of the Agriculture Sub-Commission, Allied Control Commission, following conferences with the Flag Officer of the Allied Navies, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and the Mayor of Sapri, which will be the base for the fishermen.

The fishing fleet will include 15 motor vessels, 30 to 40 net boats and 150 men. It is anticipated they will produce about 10 tons of fish daily for the Naples market.

The fishermen who have been moved from Procida, will be housed and fed in Sapri it was said by a Fisheries Division officer who made the arrangements with the Mayor of Sapri and the Allied Navies Flag Officer.

At Ischia the tuna nets are in full operation after a lapse of two years with an estimated catch of 100 quintals a day.

The tuna season ends about the last of June.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRR 2.

Press Release - Immediate.

19 May 1944

A shipment of 7,000 tons of copper sulphate, earmarked for farmers in liberated Italy will arrive within the next few days, it was announced yesterday by Allied Control Commission.

The preservative will be sold to farmers through Consorzio Agrario for 2,000 lire a quintal. This should serve to break the copper sulphate black market in which operators are selling it for 10,000 lire a quintal. 400

The black market is supplied from diminishing old stocks made in Northern Italy and from household manufacturers who know how to make it from old copper and sulphuric acid. There has been no import of copper sulphate of any quantity for three years.

Copper sulphate is used to protect fruit and vegetable plants from fungi and diseases.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2

18 May, 1944

Elizabeth Barra, convicted of accepting bribes while employed as a clerk - interpreter for Allied Military Government in Frattamaggiore, was sentenced to jail for six years in Allied Military Government Superior Court in Fragola, it was announced yesterday.

The court ruled 18 months of the sentences would be suspended if she would furnish all possible assistance in returning the many pieces of jewelry she accepted in return for performance of her duties.

4086

PUBLIC RELATIONS RANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

16 May 1944.

Press release - Immediate.

Immediate steps to provide necessary transport for the imminent campaign to collect the harvest in the Campania area of Southern Italy, transport being one of the most crucial factors in the harvest preparations, were taken today by Region III officials of the Allied Control Commission.

At the same time other ACC officials began a program to remedy a situation in other parts of Southern Italy where more civilians apparently were applying for gasoline for their automobiles than Italian public officials, who are critically short of transportation. One officer, for example, found demand for gasoline as follows in one locality: 83 from doctors, 76 from public officials and 257 for odd civilians. Stricter registration of cars is also being put into effect.

In Campania the Regional Commissioner ordered all Provincial Commissioners to aid the Italian Prefects to the hilt in requisitioning civilian cars now in private use for the benefit of the harvest preparations. The order follows:

- "1. The ascertainment and collection of the 1944 harvest will require that all Government Officials connected with Agriculture will have adequate transport during the coming months.
- "2. The officials concerned are Compartmental and Provincial Inspectors of Agriculture and their Staffs, officials of U.P.S.E.A., and Consorzio Agrario personnel.
- "3. I have instructed these officials to state their requirements to their respective Prefects, and I wish you to make certain that the Prefects requisitioned for them, without delay, sufficient motor cars to enable them to carry out their work.
- "4. I regard this work as of the utmost importance for the welfare of the Region during the coming year and I feel that the Prefects will be fully justified in taking cars off the road that are now circulating for private persons and putting these cars at the disposal of State Officials.
- "5. Failure to comply with this directive would hazard the collection of the People's grain and would indirectly

civilians. Stricter registration of cars is also being put into effect. 4085

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 - "5. Failure to comply with this directive would hazard the collection of the people's grain and would indirectly assist the enemy.
 - "6. Prefects should be notified without delay as to the urgent action which must be taken."
- Another step in the tightening-up of the transport situation was when:-

PRESS RELEASE

(Caprio)

PEO. ACC.

May 16

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Paolo Pavani, a native of Milan who has lived in Naples for several years, was appointed director of the Consorzio Autotrasporti Napoletano, it was announced yesterday by Region 3, Allied Control Commission. He succeeds Giuseppe Patruno.

Signor Pavani, who is 26, had been associated with his uncle in a general hardware business. He is a university graduate. In taking over his new duties, he announced that Italians must not sit back and allow the Allies to do their work for them. He expects all Italians connected with the business of transportation to offer their complete co-operation with energy in the task of rehabilitating the service of transportation.

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

785016

4083

1006231
PUBLICATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PHB 2.

9 May 1944.

Press release - Immediate.

Details of the latest steps taken by the Allied Forces to protect the artistic treasures of Italy as much as possible from the ravages of war were announced today by the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission.

Measures now in effect to prevent damage to art include:

ISSUANCE OF AIR PHOTOGRAPHS to the MAF, showing location of monuments of historic, cultural and religious importance, to be used in briefing air missions.

DISTRIBUTION OF LISTS OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS to all combat as well as service formations, showing key structures of value to which damage must be avoided at all costs save under the compelling force of military necessity.

4083

EVACUATION OF TROOPS from buildings ranked as monuments.

PREPARATION OF ART PAMPHLETS for the British Army Bureau of Current Affairs (ABCA) for distribution to officers for talks to other ranks.

POSTING OF GUARDS at all monuments where evacuation is not militarily possible.

The steps followed upon a general order to commanders of all formations and units by General H.B. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Armies in Italy. General Alexander said in part:

"I direct that every officer brings continually to the notice of those serving under him our responsibility and obligation to preserve and protect art treasures and monuments to the greatest extent that is possible under operational conditions."

An administrative instruction outlining this policy in detail was then issued by HQ AAI. It ties protection of the arts into the direct army channels of operational and administrative orders. Field Commanders are told to consult Allied Control Commission art experts in cases of doubt. The

EVAUATION OF THOOPS FROM BUILDINGS MARKED AS MONUMENTS.

PREPARATION OF ART PAMPHLETS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY BUREAU OF CURRENT AFFAIRS (450A) FOR DISTRIBUTION TO OFFICERS FOR TALKS TO OTHER RANKS.

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In Sicily where the Army experts first went to work, surveys were made of damaged monuments, which, fortunately, were not many because of the speed of the invasion. Some quite tattered churches of the late to 16th centuries in Palermo had been damaged and others in Catania, Messina and Trapani. Repairs were made on all of them under Allied direction.

In Southern Italy, outside of Naples, little damage was done, except perhaps at Capua and Benevento. The famed 16th century doors of the cathedral of Benevento have been salvaged. In the Naples area considerable war damage resulted. In one air raid the famous Gothic church of Santa Chiara was destroyed, while damage was done at various times to other well-known Angevin churches. Repairs have been or are being made to most of these.

One example of the rapid work now possible as a result of close cooperation between Italian art officials and those of the Allied Control Commission has been the repairs undertaken for the 16th Century church of Monte Oliveto, seriously damaged in a spring air raid by the Germans.

2021

785016

Lord
Stanley
P.G. KIRK

1006231

4

THE BOSTON

The Boston Globe

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1944

Headache Italy

News from the Italian battle front is not good, but news from the fight for democracy in Italy is more disturbing. The Badoglio Government has recently appointed a new press chief, who, in the early days of this war, "begged" Mussolini to be admitted to the Army so that he could help destroy the "decadent" democracies. Right after this dispatch comes the announcement that the Badoglio Government and the King have been given temporary, conditional authority in all South and Central Italy freed from the Nazis.

The situation is the more confusing since Count Carlo Sforza declares that, in his opinion, the extended jurisdiction of Badoglio is "a good idea." Count Sforza, Italy's leading liberal statesman, has been back in his homeland for six months. He went there with great hopes of a quick restoration of democracy. Now, he is approving, though only conditionally and temporarily, restoration of the King's semi-Fascist regime.

Could it be possible that Sforza has found Fascism has done a really total job in confounding the mind of the nation and in eliminating people capable of setting up a democratic administration? In that case the policy of "expediency" has to continue until such a basis for a democratic government can be secured. To make it still worse, the situation may not be much different in other European countries, as information from occupied lands suggests.

4082

1006231
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OFFICIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1944.

ECONOMIC WARFARE
Greece, Belgium and France (Food Situation).

22. Mr. Harvey asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare whether he will give the latest available information as to food conditions in Greece, Belgium and France under German occupation, especially in relation to the needs of the child population; and whether any further proposals for controlled food relief have been considered by His Majesty's Government.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare (Mr. Dingle Foot): As the answer is a long one I will, with my hon. Friend's permission, circulate it in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. Harvey: Would the Parliamentary Secretary answer the last part of the Question, which is very important?

Mr. Foot: Of course, proposals are constantly under consideration but I am afraid I have no fresh decisions to announce.

Mr. Stokes: Does the answer indicate whether or not the Belgian Government have made any fresh report to His Majesty's Government? Is the hon. Gentleman afraid to answer that Question?

Following is the answer:

France.

In October, 1943, owing to a much improved wheat crop the bread ration in France was increased by approximately 6 ozs. per head per week. Normal consumers, children, and certain other categories receive the benefit of this concession, the only exception being certain classes of workers already in receipt of supplementary bread rations. At the same time the milling extract percentage was reduced and it was found possible to dispense with some of the substitutes which had been used to eke out supplies in the pre-harvest months. There has also been a slight improvement in the sugar allowance to children under three and the grain producer's bread ration has been restored to its former level. Otherwise the official rations remain as stated in the reply which I gave on 22nd April,

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare (Mr. Dingle Foot): As the answer is a long one I will, with my hon. Friend's permission, circulate it in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. Harvey: Would the Parliamentary Secretary answer the last part of the Question, which is very important?

Mr. Foot: Of course, proposals are constantly under consideration but I am afraid I have no fresh decisions to announce.

Mr. Stokes: Does the answer indicate whether or not the Belgian Government have made any fresh report to His Majesty's Government? Is the hon. Gentleman afraid to answer that Question?

Following is the answer:

France.

In October, 1943, owing to a much improved wheat crop the bread ration in France was increased by approximately 6 ozs. per head per week. Normal consumers, children, and certain other categories receive the benefit of this concession, the only exception being certain classes of workers already in receipt of supplementary bread rations. At the same time the milling extract percentage was reduced and it was found possible to dispense with some of the substitutes which had been used to eke out supplies in the pre-harvest months. There has also been a slight improvement in the sugar allowance to children under three and the grain producer's bread ration has been restored to its former level. Otherwise the official rations remain as stated in the reply which I gave on 22nd April, 1943, to my hon. Friend, the Member for North Cumberland (Mr. W. Roberts). My information is that the bread ration is now regularly available but full and punctual distribution of meat and fats rations is not everywhere maintained. In Paris, for example, it would appear that only three-quarters of the official meat rations has been distributed in recent weeks, while larger towns in the South of France have not been receiving the scheduled quantities of milk. German demands for French agricultural produce in the current year are again high. These exactions are a heavy burden for France and in excess of the quantities necessary for the maintenance of the occupying forces. If they were made available to the non-agricultural population, they would make possible a very substantial improvement in French rations.

Belgium.

Following the 1943 harvest there have been two increases in the Belgian bread ration, and the weekly allowance for a normal consumer is now

approximately/

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approximately 74 ozs. as compared with 55 ozs. in April last. The weekly fats and cheese rations were increased by $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in September though there was a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in the meat ration. According to my information, these rations are regularly available and, in addition, children continue to receive their priority allowance of whole milk.

Greece.

The system of food distribution in Greece is different from that in other occupied countries. There appears to be no rationing of domestic produce. The Relief Commission distributes a regular bread ration in the principal towns and corresponding supplies of flour in many country areas. In addition it makes distribution of pulses, supplementary flour, sugar and sometimes olive oil and dried fruits, especially in the area of the capital. The Commission also distributes supplementary allowances of bread and other goods, including milk to children and to certain specially necessitous categories. Conditions in the smaller towns vary considerably, according to the availability of local supplies, which frequently depends upon the extent of military activity in the neighbourhood. Generally speaking, supplies of cereals in the Greek islands are seriously inadequate, but the Commission is endeavouring to extend relief to islands which it has not previously been able to reach. In Greece as in other occupied countries it is necessary to draw a distinction between rural food-producing areas and the rest of the country. Conditions in the former are, of course, considerably better than in the cities and towns except where military operations interfere with distribution or the enemy destroys or seizes crops.

As regards the second part of the question, I have nothing to add to my previous statements on this subject.

ALLIED FORCES, ITALY (PURCHASES)

35. Sir Arnold Gridley asked the Secretary of State for War if steps have been taken to prohibit the purchase of foodstuffs by the Allied Forces in Italy, so that the same may be left available for the local inhabitants.

87. Mr. G. Strauss asked the Secretary of State for War, whether, in view of the inflationary consequences of the present exchange rate with Italy of 400 lire to the £ which results in free spending by Allied Forces and hoarding by the Italians in anticipation of rising prices and which is likely to lead to serious results, he will confer with the American Government as to the possibility of reducing the exchange rate to nearer its correct parity.

88. Mr. Ivor Thomas asked the Secretary of State for War whether in view of the inflationary tendencies which have been set in motion in liberated Italy, he is now prepared to recommend a rate for the lira-sterling exchange lower than 400 lire to the £.

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Sir J. Grigg: I must first make it clear that I do not accept all the implications in these Questions. I am, however, aware of the shortage of supplies for the civil population in certain parts of Italy due to military stores and equipment having to take priority in shipping over imported foodstuffs for local needs. Purchases by the troops of foodstuffs in short supply have been prohibited and local purchase is regulated by Local Resources Boards but, despite this, there is no doubt that both in Fifth and Eighth Army areas such purchases have occurred. Everything possible is being done to check this indiscriminate purchasing by troops, but my hon. Friends will realise how difficult it is in practice to eliminate. The prices used in these black market transactions are not governed by rates of exchange.

No/

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No alteration in the existing rate would, therefore, be effective in this connection.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES
(WAR DAMAGE)

75. Major Markham asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury if he can now given particulars of damage done to national museums and art galleries, including collections, by enemy action.

Mr. Assheton: I am not in a position at present to give detailed particulars, nor do I think that it would be desirable to do so. Broadly, the position is that, while there has been substantial damage to buildings, the effect of the damage on the collections has been minimised by the special steps taken at the beginning of the war to remove large parts of the collections, including the objects of greatest value, to places of safety.

Major Markham: Why does my right hon. Friend think it undesirable to publish the details of damage done to national monuments and collections?

Mr. Assheton: I am advised by the Ministry of Home Security that they think it preferable that this information should not be made public.

Major Markham: Will my right hon. Friend do his best to make them revise that advice?

Italy (Historic Buildings and
Works of Art)

Major Markham asked the Secretary of State for War what steps are being taken to safeguard historic monuments, art galleries, museums and libraries, in enemy-occupied territories, including Italy.

Sir J. Grigg: In a reply I gave my hon. Friend the Member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Duckworth) on 7th December I said I would consider making a statement on these matters when the Archaeological Adviser to the Directorate of Civil Affairs had returned from Italy and had submitted his report. He has now returned and I propose to make a statement in the House shortly.

WEDNESDAY, 19th JANUARY, 1944

GREECE (GUERRILLA ORGANISATIONS)

10. Mr. G. STRAUSS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he has any information to show whether any progress has been made in consolidating the Greek guerrilla organisations, whether Colonel Zervas is co-operating fully with

publish the details of damage done to national monuments and collections?

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Mr. EDEN: No agreement has yet been reported between the Greek guerrillas, but there are now good prospects of an early settlement. As my hon. Friend will be aware, the Greek Prime Minister has appealed to all the Greek guerrillas to unite against the enemy, and his message has been endorsed by the British, American and Soviet Governments. Colonel Zervas has already expressed his readiness to negotiate for a settlement and a reply from the National Liberation Movement is awaited. As regards the latter part of the question, it is our policy, as I stated to the House on 15th December, to support all those who are prepared to fight the Germans. We shall fulfil this policy in Greece to the limit of our resources, but our plans cannot achieve their full effect until a settlement between the guerrillas is finally concluded. It is, therefore, our earnest hope that the rival bands will be reconciled and present a

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united front against the enemy. It is no less essential that this unity, once it has been achieved, should be maintained both during the war and after the liberation of the country. Without such unity the work of distributing relief will inevitably be hampered and the sufferings of the Greek people will thus be needlessly prolonged.

LEVANT STATES

16. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he can now make a further statement in regard to the present position in the Lebanon; and whether, in the opinion of the United Nations, it is now satisfactory.

Mr. Eden: Yes, Sir. General Catroux's negotiations with the Levant States resulted in the conclusion of an agreement on 22nd December by which the services known as "interets communs," that is, common to the Syrian and Lebanese States, were transferred to those States by the French authorities from 1st January last. It was also agreed that the formalities connected with the transfer of each of the public services in question would form the subject of separate agreements. I understand that General Catroux has returned to the Levant States to continue his negotiations. I am sure we all hope that these efforts to reach agreement will continue to be successful.

Mr. Astor: Will my right hon. Friend express to the National French Committee and to the Government of the United States of America the satisfaction of this House on these agreements?

ITALY (PRESS CHIEF, NAPLES)

18. Mr. G. Strauss asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, why Filippo Naldi has been appointed Press Chief in Naples; and whether he is aware of the part he played in establishing Fascism in Italy.

Mr. Eden: I understand that Naldi's appointment was made by the Italian Minister of the Interior. I am aware of the accusations made against Naldi, and they are being enquired into.

FREE YUGOSLAVIA RADIO STATION

21. Mr. Pickthorn asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what information he has of the whereabouts of the Free Yugoslavia radio station; whether it is in Yugoslavia; and if not, where it is.

Mr. Eden: I have looked into this question and I regret that I am not in a position to give my hon. Friend the information for which he asks.

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Mr. Pickthorn: Is not my right hon. Friend even able to say whether the station is in Yugoslavia? Is it not a fact that the evidential value of these announcements must depend upon its site; and is not the technical problem of fixing its position at any moment quite a simple one?

Mr. Eden: There are two points that I have to consider. The first is whether I have sufficiently accurate information to be precise, and the second is whether it is my responsibility to give information about the location of a station which is being operated by those whom we are helping in the fight.

Captain Plugge: Is it not a fact that the station in question is using the Zagreb transmitter for this purpose?

Mr. Eden: Perhaps my hon. and gallant Friend will exchange his information.

LIBERATED

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LIBERATED TERRITORIES
Trade Unions

Mr. Rhy's Davies asked the Secretary of State for War whether wage-earners in Sicily and Southern Italy and other territories liberated by the forces of the United Nations are allowed to form trade unions; and whether such organisations are now functioning in any of those parts.

Sir J. Grigg: The answer to the first part of the Question is Yes, Sir. I am now making inquiries about the second part.

Relief and Rehabilitation

Wing-Commander Grant-Ferris asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is satisfied that all necessary steps are being taken to ensure that adequate organisation is now set up to bring to the liberated countries of Europe the maximum relief in the minimum of time.

Mr. Eden: As my hon. Friend will be aware, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has now been set up and is taking all possible steps within the resources available to meet this very difficult problem.

ALLIED FORCES, ITALY (PURCHASES)

Mr. Parker asked the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware of the hunger prevailing in Naples and other parts of liberated Italy, while at the same time Allied troops can buy up food supplies; and whether he will approach our Allies to alter the rates of exchange of the lira and take any other necessary steps to put right this state of Affairs.

Sir J. Grigg: I would refer the hon. Member to the reply I gave to several hon. Members yesterday.

THURSDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1944.

GREECE (FOOD SHIPMENTS)

Mr. De la Bere asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare what increased supplies of food are being sent to Greece as a result of the recent request of M. Exiutaris for additional shipments of 4,000 tons monthly.

Mr. Foot: In recent months we have received a number of representations

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Mr. Foot: In recent months we have received a number of representations upon this subject from the Greek Government and also from individual Greek citizens. Such representations, of course, receive full and sympathetic consideration. It is, however, desirable that we should be largely guided by the advice of the Neutral Commission. It has been decided that shipments to Greece shall be increased by the allocation of approximately 900 tons a month of fish products, and it is expected that supplies will soon be available to bring the total figure of fish and other special protein foods to 1,600 tons a month, this being the amount requested by the Commission.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES (FOOD SUPPLIES)

Mr. De la Bere asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government has yet been asked to consider the recent proposal of the United States Foreign Relations Committee unanimously calling upon the State

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Department to work out in co-operation with Britain, Sweden and Switzerland a system for moving at once food supplies to the starving in the occupied European countries.

Mr. George Hall: No, Sir.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1944.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRESS OFFICER, NAPLES (APPOINTMENT)

1. Mr. G. Strauss asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his inquiries have now been completed on the appointment of Filippo Naldi as Press Chief in Naples.

Mr. Eden: No, Sir. The accusations against Naldi are still under investigation. The attention of the Allied Control Commission has been drawn to the case.

Mr. Strauss: May I ask whether the right hon. Gentleman is investigating in particular the accusation widely made against this man that he was one of the prime movers in the murder of Matteotti?

Mr. Eden: I have drawn the attention of the Commission to it and it is for them to express a view.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES (WAR DAMAGE)

Major Markham asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department what are his reasons for advising against the publication of damage done to the buildings and collections of national museums and art galleries during the present war.

Mr. Peake: The governing considerations in deciding whether information of this kind can be published are whether the information is likely to be of use to the enemy and whether its publication would serve a useful public purpose. I am advised that the publication of a complete list of the National Museums and Art Galleries which have been damaged might be of assistance to the enemy, and, on the other hand, I am not aware of any public interest that would be served by the publication of this information at the present time. I hope, therefore, that my hon. and gallant Friend will not press for the publication of the particulars for which he has asked.

TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1944.

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A.M.G.O.T. (Officials, Italy)

15. Mr. Driberg asked the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that it has been the practice of A.M.G.O.T. to disregard the results of free municipal elections held in forward areas in Italy under the auspices of the field security police and to replace officials so elected by the Fascist officials whom they had succeeded; and whether he will see to it that this practice shall now cease.

Sir J. Grigg: I fear the hon. Member has been gravely misinformed. No elections have been or, in the circumstances, could have been held in Italy up to date.

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Mr. Driberg: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there is absolutely unimpeachable first-hand eye-witness evidence of the facts set out in my Question, and will he re-investigate the matter, to save himself the humiliation of being hood-winked by his own subordinates?

Sir J. Grigg: I will certainly investigate the evidence if the hon. Member will send it to me.

Mr. Riley: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there is widespread complaint in the recovered territory of Italy against the action of A.M.C.O.T. in suppressing the wishes of the inhabitants?

Sir J. Grigg: There, too, if the hon. Member will produce unimpeachable evidence that this is so, I will certainly have it investigated.

EUROPEAN WAR ZONE (WORKS OF ART
AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS)

(The following is a short summary of
three pages of Hansard).

In answer to a question by Mr. Keeling, Sir J. Grigg gave particulars of two major instances of wanton destruction of Italian works of art and historical archives by German troops acting under the orders of the German military authorities.

- (1) The burning of the Royal Society's Library in the University of Naples,
- (2) The burning of the contents of the Villa Montesano at Livardi near Nola.

Mr. Keeling asked the Secretary of State for War to make a statement about the protection of works of art and historic buildings in parts of the Continent occupied or to be occupied by British troops.

The following is a summary of the Statement :-

Subject to the pursuit of military operations to a successful conclusion, the importance of protecting works of art and historic buildings is fully appreciated and Allied Commanders and those under them have the responsibility of doing all they can to avoid and limit damage to these. The steps taken to carry out this responsibility in operations in the Mediterranean have been as follows :-

In Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, Italian and Arab staff was retained under the direction of a British officer who was an archaeologist by profession.

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In Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, Italian and Arab staff was retained under the direction of a British officer who was an archaeologist by profession.

In Italy and Sicily an order was issued in April, 1943 by A.F.H.Q. enjoining on all ranks the obligation of treating monuments and works of art with respect. In order to assist the Allied commanders in carrying out their responsibilities a number of officer experts - English and American - was sent to North Africa to serve on the Civil Affairs staff of the Army commanders. In the United States independent committees of scholars had been formed to supply advice to the Army, and in August, 1943, a special civil Commission was set up by the President to co-ordinate these committees and to collaborate with the military authorities.

The duties assigned to the officer experts sent out to North Africa were :-

- (1) To prevent wanton or avoidable damage by Allied troops and others.
- (2) By 'first aid' methods to prevent further deterioration of war damaged buildings or monuments.
- (3) To amass evidence of wanton destruction or theft by the Germans of

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objects of art with a view to ultimate compensation and
restitution.

In the Autumn of 1943, I (Sir J. Grigg) instructed Lt-Colonel Sir Leonard Woolley who had been appointed to be the archaeological Adviser to the Director of Civil Affairs in the War Office to visit Sicily and Italy. As a result of this it was found that the organisation set up required modification to adapt it to conditions in the field. It is now proposed that there should be a separate sub-commission for Monuments and Fine Arts within the A.C.C. The Director and the Deputy Director of this sub-commission will have at their disposal the services of the experts, who have been formed into pools so that they can be distributed to the best advantage. An advanced pool has been posted to 15 Army Group Headquarters and officers are attached from it to the staffs of the Fifth and Eighth Armies, who can call for additional experts from the pool as and when necessary.

At Sir Leonard Woolley's suggestion General Eisenhower issued general orders reiterating and emphasising the importance of protecting monuments and works of art and setting out the responsibilities of commanders in this matter.

The text of the following orders was given by Sir James Grigg:-
(Headings only given here).

GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 68

Historical Monuments

1. Buildings.
2. Looting, Wanton Damage and Sacrilege.

Subject: Historical Monuments.

To All Commanders.

(SGD) Dwight D. Eisenhower,

General, U.S. Army.
Commander-in-Chief.

LIBERATED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
(INVASION CURRENCY)

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LIBERATED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
(INVASION CURRENCY)

Mr. Edwards asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what arrangements have been made by His Majesty's Government and by the Governments of our Allies with regard to the issuance of currency in the liberated countries of Europe: whether he has considered the advantages of issuing invasion notes in terms of local currency instead of in terms of pounds or dollars, respectively; and whether he will establish future rates of exchange at a level that will not cause an excessive devaluation of the local currency.

Sir J. Anderson: This is a matter affecting military operations, on which I am not at present prepared to make any statement.

GREECE AND BELGIUM. FOOD
SUPPLIES.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas Moore asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, if he can make any further statement regarding the present position of German occupied countries, especially Greece and Belgium, / in

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in respect of the import and distribution of food supplies from the United Nations and neutral countries.

Mr. Foot: On the general question of the despatch of foodstuffs to German-occupied countries I have nothing to add to my previous statements. As regards the Greek Relief Scheme, however, I can now inform the House of the addition of certain Swedish vessels to the Relief Service. The first of these, the "Sagitt", is already on its way from Canada to Greece with relief goods. The other two, the "Pedro Christopherson" and the "Virginia" are expected to leave Sweden in the immediate future. The "Virginia" is intended to replace the "Camelia", which recently sustained damage at Salonika and will take some time to repair. It is intended that the "Pedro Christopherson" should proceed to an Argentine port in order to transport thence to Greece a cargo of wheat from stocks given to the Greek Government by Argentina. The "Virginia" will proceed directly to Greece, and will carry approximately 2,000 tons of salt fish, and 200 tons of dried milk, the gift of the Swedish Government. This ship will probably thereafter be employed in the local distribution of relief from Piraeus to other centres.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1944.

ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION (DINO PHILIPSON)

4. Mr. Ivor Thomas asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he will ask for the removal of Dino Philipson from any position of influence in or over the Italian Government at Bari, in view of his anti-British attitude and his introduction of Filippo Naldi into the Press Bureau.

Mr. Eden: Inquiries are being made about Dino Philipson, and until they are completed I have no statement to make about him.

Mr. de Rothschild: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that from the beginning of the Mussolini era, Dino Philipson was a strong opponent of Fascism, and that he spent many years in prison?

Mr. Eden: Yes, Sir, I have had some information to that effect, but I thought I ought to check up on all the information.

Mr. Ivor Thomas: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that Dino Philipson took part in the March on Rome, and that he has been a most frivolous character ever since, changing his opinion according to the circumstances?

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Mr. Eden: There seems to be a clash of opinions on this matter. What I heard was that he was at one time a Liberal member of Parliament, which is, in all respects a most respectable occupation.

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TUESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1944.BERI CONGRESS (BROADCAST)

27. Mr. Ivor Thomas asked the Secretary of State for War why the Allied Military Government first sanctioned and then prohibited the arrangements for broadcasting the congress of democratic parties at Bari.

Sir J. Grigg: I understand that the Allied Commander-in-Chief issued instructions that the broadcasting station at Bari which is operated under allied control should give a full but objective account of the proceedings of this Congress at the end of each of the two days during which the Congress sat. I am not aware that he ever sanctioned arrangements for a running broadcast commentary, which is, I think, what my hon. Friend has in mind, but I am verifying this.

GREECE (RELIEF WORK, FOOD SUPPLIES).

Summary of two columns of Hansard :-

Mr. Harvey asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare whether he will state the amount of the contributions which have been made to the relief of famine in Greece and to the controlled distribution of food in Greece by Turkey, Canada, Sweden, Argentina and other countries, including Great Britain; and whether he can give any particulars as to the size and composition of the staff of the International Red Cross which is supervising the work of relief.

Mr. Foot gave particulars of amounts of foodstuffs sent to Greece from Turkey, Egypt, Palestine and U.S.A. between October, 1941 and August, 1942. He stated that these supplies had been largely paid for by the Greek Government and the Greek War Relief Association of the United States.

The Canadian Government, he said, had supplied 15,000 tons of wheat monthly since August, 1942. He gave particulars and amounts of assorted foodstuffs supplied by the U.S. Government on Lend-Lease terms. These foodstuffs, he said, are the basic constituents of the Relief programme.

In addition, occasional contributions of foodstuffs and regular supplies of medicines and vitamins had been provided by the National Red Cross Societies and the Greek War Relief Associations of Canada and U.S.A. He stated that the Argentine had given 50,000 tons of wheat to the Greek Government; Sweden had supplied salt fish and dried milk, Switzerland had made large contributions. Foodstuffs and medicines had been recently contributed on a smaller scale by Great Britain, S. Africa, New Zealand, the Argentine, Egypt, Portugal, Turkey and the Vatican.

/ In general,

-12-

In general, however, he said gifts from other services than the main sources of supply gave rise to difficulties.

Vital contributions towards provision of transport for work of the Relief Commission in Greece had been made by the U.S. Government and donors, also by Canada and Sweden. Account must be taken also of the indispensable services of the Swedish Government and the Swedish Red Cross as also of the international and Swiss Red Crosses in the work of organisation and the provision of staff.

As regards the second part of the Question, he could not give an exact figure. However, there were in Greece still 17 delegates of Swedish nationality, and 14 delegates of Swiss nationality. Numerous Greek administrators and a very large number of Greek nationals are, of course, working with the Relief organisation.

Mr. Oldfield asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare what proportion of the death rate in Athens could be attributed to starvation and disease consequent upon malnutrition during the months of October, November and December; and whether any similar estimates can be given for the Greek Islands or for other cities on the Greek mainland.

Mr. Foot replied that he had as yet no statistics for those months.

BELGIUM (TUBERCULOSIS)

Mr. Oldfield asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare the estimated number of persons in Belgium, particularly children from six to 16 years of age, now reacting positively to a tubercular test.

Mr. Foot: I regret that I have no statistics on this subject; nor have I any information that a comprehensive test of the kind described in the Question has been carried out.

WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1944.

EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMISSION

3. Mr. Ivor Thomas asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs how often the European Advisory Commission has met.

Mr. Eden: The Commission has had three formal meetings but that does not, of course, comprise the whole scope of its activities.

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ITALY (KING VICTOR EMANUEL)

4. Mr. Ivor Thomas asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he has studied the unanimous demand of the recent Congress of Democratic Parties at Bari for the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III; and whether he will represent to the King of Italy the desirability, in the interests of his country, of abdicating in favour of his grandson, pending an ultimate decision by the Italian people between the republican and monarchical form of government.

Mr. Eden: The answer to the first part of the Question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part of the Question, the hon. Member's suggestion is not one which I am prepared to consider while the battle for Rome is still raging in Italy.

Mr. Thomas: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the continued refusal of the King to abdicate is hindering the mobilisation of Italian forces on the British side?

/ Mr. Quintin Hogg:

-12-

Mr. Quintin Hogg: Would it not be a good thing if some of our co-belligerents did a little more fighting and a little less talking?

Mr. Emmott: Does my right hon. Friend realise that his answer will give great satisfaction to all those, whether in England or in Italy, who understand what true democracy is?

Mr. Thomas: As my supplementary Question may have been forgotten owing to the impetuosity of the hon. Member for Oxford (Mr. Hogg) may I repeat it? Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the continued refusal of the King to abdicate is hindering the mobilisation of Italian forces on the British side?

Mr. Eden: I have stated quite plainly what is our policy, and I have nothing to add to it.

Mr. A. Bevan: How many more British and American lives are to be lost to keep the King of Italy on his throne?

GREECE (SENIOR BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER)

5. Mr. A. Bevan asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is in a position to inform the House of the name of the chief of the Liaison Commission to Greece.

Mr. Eden: No, Sir; to publish the name of the senior British Liaison officer in Greece would not be in the public interest.

Mr. Bevan: Is it not a fact that the reason why this officer was removed from his position was in consequence of pressure from Royalist circles in Greece and that the name of a recent liaison officer was not disclosed for security reasons, when, in fact, the Germans had been aware of his identity for more than nine months?

Mr. Eden: The answer to the first part of the hon. Gentleman's supplementary is, "No, Sir," and the answer to the second part is that we do not wish to make public the name of this officer, or any other officer at present in Greece, because he and they are carrying out important and difficult negotiations which we hope and believe, will result in uniting the guerrilla bands. Therefore, I say, most emphatically, that I am not prepared to give the names of any officers or to say where they are.

Mr. Bevan: I do not accept the assurances given in the first part of the right hon. Gentleman's reply and when we have a Debate I will give evidence to the contrary. We do not accept that answer at all.

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ITALIAN LIBERATED TERRITORY (TRADE UNIONS)

9 2 6 6

Mr. R. Davies asked the Secretary of State for War if he is now able to state whether any trade unions are functioning in the territories liberated by the Allied Forces on Italian soil; and whether they are free to function on the lines of the British model.

Mr. A. Henderson: The information at present available is incomplete, but I know that over 100 non-Fascist labour unions are functioning in the parts of Italy liberated by the Allied Forces. These unions are free to function on democratic lines, although I am not in a position to say that they follow exactly the British model. They are, however, officially recognised for purposes of collective bargaining.

PUBLISHING IN ITALY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The appointment of Dr. Filippo Naldi, with his unimpaired reputation among the democrats as head of the Italian Government Press Bureau, to which your Special Correspondent refers, is indeed disturbing—the more so because it follows hard upon the requisitioning of the entire publishing works of the famous publishers, G. Laterza and Sons, at Bari.

This great firm published all Croce's works, as well as the fearless little philosophical journal *La Critica*, during the last 35 years. It has also published many books which no Fascist publisher would consider. This indirect suppression of *La Critica*, and of a publishing firm with a European reputation of integrity on the first piece of European soil we liberate, should be rectified immediately, or else it may well remain as a bitter memory to darken future Anglo-Italian relations.

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY UNWIN

40, Museum Street, W.C.1, Jan. 1.

"London Times"
4-1-44 London
1006231

4013

SOUTHERN ITALY GOES HUNGRY

GENEVA: "A nation which is crying for food, a problem which is ~~tormenting~~ the Allies:" this is the title of an article in the "Yorkshire Post" (?) about the misery in the southern provinces of Italy. (1006231)

The newspaper asserts that southern Italy is suffering from famine and the paper also admits that the living conditions in northern Italy occupied by the German are much better than in the south where the Allies are carrying out the occupation. In this part of Italy where before surplus of wheat has been produced, the black market is flourishing today while the people are suffering from considerable want. The Allies are looking at this situation without taking any action to master it. 2

RADIO MUNICH (GERMAN) 2000 MARCH 1

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GERMAN WAR COMMUNIQUE

The Fighting on the Central Sector of the Eastern Front:
BERLIN: On the entire Eastern front the Bolsheviks were probing for weak spots in the German defenses in order to undertake ~~planned~~ ⁴⁰⁷⁴ attacks.

South of the Berezina all Soviet attacks were frustrated in

Axis Monitoring Report
2-3-44 Naples
PWB PBS
1006231

ITALY STARVING

BIRMINGHAM: The Swiss paper "..... Post" published a picture of misery from the southern Italian famine districts and stated that the hopes which the southern Italian population nourished, meaning that they were going to be adequately fed after the Anglo-American occupation, were wrong. Southern Italy is starving, there can be no doubt about it, according to reports from there.

X X X

Axis Monitoring Report

FTB Naples

1-3-44 PBS

1006231

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^ ^ ^
SOUTHERN ITALY STARVED SAYS AMERICAN MAGAZINE

"Picture Post", the American view, publishes an article entitled "Shortage of Food in Southern Italy; a problem the Allies cannot solve". Any hope the Italians have harboured of being adequately fed after the Anglo-American invasion have proved to be unfounded. The population is starved to death. The Italians have no confidence in Badoglio and they have lost their faith in AMGOT".

x x x

Axis Monitoring Report
PWB Naples
1-3-44 PBS
1006231

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Reuter's reports that during a discussion which took place in Commons, the conservative Deputy Ascol, expressed his hope that the Italian Colonial Empire would not be given back to the Badoglio Government. The vote of this Deputy was favourably accepted by all the members of the British assembly. 2

Axis B/C
PWB Naples
28-2-44 PBS
1006231

4071

785016

Radio Rome Axis

000

Feb. 22

"Italy is today a typical picture of what must happen to a country that has lost its soul. I have not seen anything more tragic in all my life."

1006231 B

This is Gordon's impressions of invaded Italy as published in the "Daily Express". "With the disappearance of Mussolini all hope has been fortified. The population lives in utter misery. The part of Italy that is under Allied occupation is in an appalling condition. The King and Badoglio show themselves as little as possible. The Anglo-Americans delude themselves when they think they have uprooted Fascism: it survives and is a great danger to them. Old men such as Sforza and Croce have been allowed to think that they would become the new leaders of Italy -- they who belong to a dead generation. Food is the first requirement of southern Italy. The foodstuffs sent by the Allies have not been distributed to the populations -- they went to the black-market, through Jewish-American channels. As a consequence, people are starving to death in Naples".

000 / 1006231 B

4070

In spite of the pressure brought to bear by the De Gaulle authorities on Italians in concentration camps in Morocco, the prisoners have refused to rally to the Badoglio Government. Only a very few have allowed themselves to be persuaded by promises of rich rewards. This is what one of the internees answers his young brother who wrote to him from Italy, advising him to go over to the side of Badoglio: "If I had not known your hand, I could not have believed that you had written that letter to me. You put all our family to shame. Do not write to me again, under any circumstances. For me, you are dead, as I cannot bear the thought that one of my brothers is willing to fight for the traitors who have ruined the Fatherland."

RADIO ROME -AXIS
PWE Naples
22-2-44 PBS
1006231-A-B

Extract copy of letter

1006231

To-day's Times - 7th March - has an article from "Our special correspondent in Naples" on the work of the A.C.C. Notable progress in feeding people, increasing rate of imports lowering price of bread, opening of three fertilizer plants and eightfold increase in output of Sardinian collieries, three cement works in production, a plan for transportation will soon emerge. A.C.C. provides a pattern for further allied planning.

The article is not in the least critical; it is merely factual and quotes Mr. Grady.

Yesterday's Glasgow Herald had an article by Cecil Spriggs of Reuter praising recovery on material plane and deploring the deterioration in the political situation. The leader gives AMGOT credit for restoring order and distributing food but it is the Allies' responsibility to see that the right kind of government is provided. "In the field of political warfare we remain painfully and sometimes dangerously unenterprising" Refers to our backing wrong horses, e.g. Yugoslavia. 2069

Ann Margaret Knox

7.3.44

1006231

ITALY SLOWLY STARVING 1006231

LONDON: The British are just as responsible for the famine in Bengal as they are for the misery in southern Italy, thus writes the British paper NEW STATESMAN AND NATION. It states that according to all reports received from southern Italy, the occupation of that country by the British military authorities is equivalent to slow starvation for the population.

Axis Monitoring Report
Radio Zeesen German
PWB -18-3-44 NaplesPBS
1006231

4068

SITUATION IN ITALY VERY BAD 1006231

The British communist paper DAILY WORKER is compelled to admit in connection with the situation in occupied Italy that the crisis is becoming worse every day. It has already reached an unbearable proportion.

Axis Monitoring Report
"Soldatensender"-German
18-3-44 - PWB PBS
Naples
1006231

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

785016

BLACK MARKET

DA "NOTIZIE NAZIONI UNITE"

See: pag. 13 del fascicolo n. 88 del
23 June 1944

1006231

PRESS RELEASE

(Caprio)

PRO. ACC.

April 11

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1006231

Giovanni Santangelo, well known Naples lawyer, was disbarred from the practice of law in Allied Military Government courts for the next two months, it was announced yesterday by the Legal Department, Region 3, Allied Control Commission.

He was suspended for abandoning a client on the last day of his trial in a General Court.

His client ^{was} Francesco Patierno who was accused of cutting allied communication wire. An Allied Officer took up ⁴⁰ Patierno's defence when Santangelo failed to appear. Patierno was convicted of cutting wire four times and selling it in the black market. He was given a twenty year sentence.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

106731

Release date/immediate.

24 March 44.

Speedier justice for persons awaiting trial before Italian courts in the Provinces of Naples, Benevento and Avellino was ordered yesterday by the Regional Commissioner, Region 3, Allied Control Commission.

The order, which becomes effective 1 April, provides trials of criminal offences will be given priority over civil cases.

Italian courts will sit from 9.30 in the morning until 1700 hours or later if the presiding officer deems it necessary. Mid-day breaks will be from 12.30 to 1400 hours.

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10062310
PRESS RELEASE
PRO REG III ACC

(Caprio)
March 22.

RELEASE DATE/ IMMEDIATE

Fishermen have until April 4 to obtain their new fishing licenses, it was announced yesterday by Allied Control Commission, Region 3. New naval regulations governing fishing in the Naples Bay area have been issued and the licenses will be in new form, it was announced. Those who are caught fishing without the proper license will be prosecuted.

Present licenses will be legal until April 4. Captains of the Port in the Naples Area as far as Torre Annunziata 4065 have the application forms and fishermen must obtain their licenses from them. The new licenses must be signed by the Boat Control Officer, Royal Navy.

0788
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

107231
22 March 1944.

Immediate Release

Fourteen school texts free of Fascist bias will be in circulation in liberated Italy by April, according to Allied Control Commission authorities. Two texts have already been published in Palermo and two more are ready for distribution in Sicily; one text has gone to press in Naples and nine more will be in publication before the end of March.

The texts have been written under direction of ACC education specialists. Other ACC activity highlights in the job of rehabilitating Italy include the following:

In Naples a Youth Committee, with high Catholic representation, has been appointed to study the problems of kindergartens, school lunches, recreational activities and other programs to fill the gap left by the Fascist youth organization.... All three universities of Sicily are now open - Palermo, Catania and Messina, the last-named being the last to re-open its doors.

The tide of Italian refugees has grown to more than 70,000 by official count since the first of the year. The flow is now ebbing. Also, more than 20,000 displaced persons - not to be confused with strictly Italian refugees from the battle zones - have been received by Allied authorities. A typical camp in Sicily contained, for example, 68 Yugoslavs, 6 Greeks, 9 Poles, 5 Czechoslovaks, one Bulgar (friendly) and 2 French.

Total dustings for protection against typhus in Naples amount to 2,065,561, and outside Naples 182,681. Nearly 66,000 immunizations were also given.

According to a recent labour survey, fifty per cent of Italian resources and 50 per cent of Italian labour is currently engaged in agriculture... Several hundred schooners and several deep-sea ships have been found, registered and put to use by the Allies in Italy.

The Italian Government has operated on a deficit since fiscal year 1930-31... Income from the tobacco monopoly has shown a 50 per cent increase in the last quarter of 1943 compared with the same period in 1942. Cigarette paper has been ordered from the United States, Cigarette manufacturing ~~XXXXXXXX~~ machines are at a premium, only three recently being in operation in Naples.

Legal protective measures have been extended to French interests in Italy by the Property Control Sub-Commission which already has American and British properties in hand in areas occupied. The historic Bronte estate in Sicily has been returned to its owner, Viscount Bridport.

0789

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

785016

-2-

The problem of increasing the Carabinieri as an effective police force is complicated by the scarcity of uniforms. Steps are being taken to get the uniforms from Italian Army sources.

Nearly 12,000 Italians are employed in repairing roads behind the Eighth Army front ... More than 42,000 tons of freight were shipped in one month on Southern Italian railway lines for civilian use.

One hundred special agents have been loosed on the Naples black market to uproot the organized gangs. In the countryside roving patrols and road blocks are resulting in large confiscations.

In Sicily, the Fascist cleanup continues, with another 85 persons dismissed, 70 about to be dismissed and two others interned. Also on the island, 30 miles of copper wire (200 lbs) and 25 miles of iron wire were recovered from old German Wehrmacht communication lines. Sicily reserves of flour and wheat are substantial, but the wet rot has attacked the recent planting of seed potatoes and may affect the crop. Poor Sicilian workers also recently were able to buy 3,421 pairs of old U.S. Army shoes. Scrap totalling 309 tons was sold to Sicilian firms working for the Allied Forces.

Strict enforcement of the law that peasants must turn in their withheld grain to the Ammassi (Italian agency for the gathering of foodstuffs) has put a damper on Black Market operations in the compartments of Calabria, Puglia and Lucania (Southern Italy). There were 349 cases in AMG courts and 75 in the Italian courts. The same compartments, which comprise Region II of ACC, have had 50,000 refugees among them. 4060

Region II officials report that the 150 grams of bread and 40 grams of pasta every day a head is popular with Italian housewives, because they can thus make their own spaghetti. The issue of 200 grams of sugar a head ~~for a month~~ for the first time was also quite popular, it being the first issue of the stuff since some time before the Fascists fled. Matera Province is satisfactorily self-sufficient in grain and flour.

PRESS RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

1076 231
22 March 44.

(For Immediate Release)

Measurements made this morning at the Observatory on Mount Vesuvius show that the activity of the volcano continues with intensity. The fountain of lava which rose from the crater at 5 p.m. yesterday was composed of fine dust and there is at present no reason to anticipate a fall of hot ashes. There has been a fall of dust particles at Salerno. The authorities are in close and constant touch with the Observatory experts on the mountain and the fall and direction of the various lava streams are being closely studied. No prognostications about further activity can be made at present. The villages of Marsa, San Sebastiano and Polina have been partially destroyed and all three have been evacuated without casualty under the supervision of the officials of Region III, ACC. The evacuation of Cercola is proceeding. The evacuation of certain other villages is under consideration.

From this morning, the road leading to the Observatory will be closed to all traffic except that of officers on duty carrying passes from their commanding officers.

(Correspondents wishing to take this road please apply for passes to PRO, ACC, Room 1, Post Office).

4002

PRESS RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

1076 231
22 March 44.

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4002

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Release date/Immediate.

30 March 1944.

Five would-be burglars, who were caught red-handed by one M.P., were sentenced to jail yesterday by Allied Military Government Superior Court. A sixth, a 16 year old boy who had been a dupe of the gang, was given a one day sentence.

The five are: Pasquale Di Martino, Vittorio Annunziata, Giacomo Trovato, Mario Sinoprio, and Carmine Agambati.

Di Martino, who was carrying a loaded revolver, was sentenced to three years in jail. The others were given 2 years. All are residents of Naples.

At 23.30 on Jan 20 the M.P. found the six attempting to break into a store on Piazza Dante. He rounded them up and charged them with violating the curfew regulations and having no identity cards.

An Italian Court will try them on the ⁴⁰⁶¹breaking and entering charge.

1006731

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press release/Immediate.

30 March 1944.

The Allied Control Commission (Region III) has announced the rations for the month of April which will be distributed to holder of ration cards in the Provinces of Naples, Avellino, Benevento and Salerno.

The rations are:-

Bread: 200 grams a day (or 160 grams of flour).
Sugar: 200 grams in a single issue.
Olive oil: 2/10ths litre in a single issue.
Dried peas or beans: 400 grams in two issues.
Soup: 250 grams in a single issue.
Tinned meat and vegetables: 400 grams in two issues.
Soap: 100 grams in a single issue.

100623

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press release/Immediate

30 March 1944.

In view of conflicting statements published regarding the lava flow from Vesuvius, the following statement by Professor Imbo is released for information:

"The official estimate of lava output at the peak of activity was 500,000 (five hundred thousand) cubic metres per hour.

"The total lava output was estimated to be between 20 and 30 million cubic metres."

1006231

4059

DIGEST OF BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS28th FEBRUARY - 12th MARCH 1944.

9/FRE/5

1. U.N.R.R.A.

There has been some disappointment expressed in the last fortnight that U.N.R.R.A.'s actions are too restricted to a short term policy to have the ~~lasting~~ effect on world affairs which had been expected. Not only have the plans laid down been too narrow in their action, but at the foundation of U.N.R.R.A. limits were set beyond which the organization had no powers. This boundary includes planning for industry and finance, both of which seem to be an integral part of world economics. It is felt with some justification, the view of U.N.R.R.A.'s very narrowed field of operations, that countries are afraid to face problems and state their intentions. There is a great need for thought and planning on a global scale, and although on the inception of U.N.R.R.A., hopes ran high that here at last was an organization capable of overstepping national feeling and encouraging the smaller nations to forget their own problems in an attempt to solve the more important international difficulties, since more detail has been learnt about that organization, disillusionment has crept in and nations have once more begun to think selfishly of how to put the war to their own best use. This attitude of mind is greatly to be deplored as only in an attempt to form a world economic system does there lie any hope of a lasting peace. The Federation of British Industries, at its annual conference, has stressed this point and proposes that an International Council be set up to decide a policy of long term investment. In order that Great Britain should be ~~able~~ ⁴⁰⁵⁰ play her full part in this suggested Council she must be a sound economic unit internally and thus the Federation of British Industries also suggests that it is time our post war agriculture policy was decided and also our policy towards the Empire in conjunction with Empire representatives.

The accent, in fact, is laid on the urgent necessity for world economic planning and co-operation between the nations to ensure a sound basis for life in every country, as all are inter-dependent and insecurity in one country is reflected by its neighbours.

2. A.M.C.O.T.

The outcry against the transfer of administrative authority to the Bedoglic Government was revived and fed by the indignation felt by many at the Prime Minister's support of Victor Emmanuel. While it is admitted that the Allies could not countenance a rival government to be set up behind their lines, they are running more risk of this by supporting an unpopular regime under an out-dated King than they are by supporting a more popular one.

785016

There is a great need for thought and planning on a global scale, and although on the inception of U.N.R.R.A., hopes ran high that here at last was an organization capable of oversteering national feeling and encouraging the smaller nations to forget their own problems in an attempt to solve the more important international difficulties, since more detail has been learnt about that organization, disillusionment has crept in and nations have once more begun to think selfishly of how to put the war to their own best use. This attitude of mind is greatly to be deplored as only in an attempt to form a world economic system does there lie any hope of a lasting peace. The Federation of British Industries, at its annual conference, has stressed this point and proposes that an International Council be set up to decide a policy of long term investment. In order that Great Britain should be a sound economic play her full part in this suggested Council she must be a sound economic unit internally and thus the Federation of British Industries also suggests that it is time our post war agriculture policy was decided and also our policy towards the Empire in conjunction with Empire representatives.

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2. A.M.G.O.F.

The outcry against the transfer of administrative authority to the Basoglic Government was revived and fed by the indignation felt by many at the Prime Minister's support of Victor Emmanuel. While it is admitted that the Allies could not countenance a rival Government to be set up behind their lines, they are running more risk of this by supporting an unpopular regime under an out-lated King than by allowing the active democratic parties to exert their undoubtedly strong influence. It seems unfortunate that the Allies who invaded to liberate Italy, and the democratic parties whom they should in theory support, are becoming daily more estranged. A.M.G. has been much criticized for threatening to arrest the leaders of the democratic parties if the ten-minute strike to protest against Mr. Churchill's speech were not called off, and the fact that a mass meeting was allowed instead is not considered any compensation. The refusal to allow the strike - which might have been understood had it badly in aimed the war effort - is rendered even more ludicrous since the workers who stopped work for ten minutes in the afternoon were to work an extra 15 minutes at night to demonstrate their enthusiasm for the war effort. This is generally hailed as an undeniable example of what's real anti-democratic policy.

-2-

3. MISCELLANEOUS

The Prime Minister's speech has brought forth further repercussions on our post war policy towards Germany, particularly with regard to her Eastern frontiers and the question of compensation for Poland. While it is admitted that there must obviously be readjustments and that Poland must be allowed compensation for her loss of territory to Russia in the form of expansion towards the west, it is felt that the United Nations should have the courage to admit that they do not intend to abide by the Atlantic Charter instead of trying to evade the fact by claiming that the Charter stands but does not apply to Germany.

Great satisfaction has been expressed at the fact that arrangements having been completed and agreements reached with Norway, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg about the Civil administration to be put into force when these countries are liberated, it only remains for Washington to approve plans submitted by General De Gaulle for the Military Government of France, and the Civil Affairs for the Western Front operation plans will be completed.

100620
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press release/ Immediate.

1 April 1944.

Bona fide breeders of rabbits may now apply for bran to feed their animals, agriculture division officials of Region III announced yesterday in the start of a campaign to help increase the supply of meat and milk in the Naples area.

A list of rabbit breeders in this vicinity has been received from Dr Angelo Di Genova, in charge of the experimental station on coniglia culture at Portici. The list has been turned over to the Ispettorato, who will issue the permits to rabbit breeders to purchase bran at their local Consorzio. Applicants must provide proof that they are bona fide rabbit breeders.

Initial issue of the bran will be made on approval of Inspector Dr Leonl, 121 Via Roma.

4057

No breeders of rabbits will receive additional amounts of bran unless they produce proof that they have delivered a certain amount of meat to butchers retailing meat to the public.

Dr Di Genova, who has been working with rabbits for over 15 years, said that two kilos of bran will produce one kilo of rabbit meat. Thus every producer will receive two kilos of bran for every kilo of meat he produces and markets through legal channels.

1006731

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

PRESS RELEASE
PRO REG 3 ACC

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1806231 (caprio)
April 2

An order issued yesterday by Region ³ **3,4056**
Control Commission, fixes the price of automotive lubricant at 35 lire
per litre within the Provinces of Naples, Avellino and Benevento.

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

PRESS RELEASE
PRO REC 3 ACC
immediate release

(caprio)
April 2

Ill health has caused Dr; Mario Bagnasco to resign as head of Sezione Provinciale del' Alimentazione, it was announced yesterday. Regret was expressed by the Prefect of the Province of Naples, who accepted the resignation, and officials of Allied Military Government. Signor L. R. Sansone, well known attorney in Naples, was appointed Dr; Bagnasco's successor. 4055n

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

PRESS RELEASE
PRO REG 3 ACC
IMMEDIATE RELEASE (

(caprio)
April 2

Regulations controlling the distribution and sale of fish in all markets within the Province of Naples were issued yesterday by the Central Fishing Agency. These regulations will be enforced by Italian and Allied Military Government authorities.

All fish sellers must be licensed in accordance with Allied Military Government order. Fish can be unloaded at the following ports only; Bacoli--Torregaveta (in case of bad weather at Baia), Pozzuoli, Mergellina, Portici, Torre Del Greco, Torre Annunziata.

At these ports fish will be weighed, graded, recorded and taxed. All ambulatory fish peddlers' licenses are revoked. In all communes, except Naples, the fish must be sold to the public in the Commune market. In Naples City fish may be sold in shops or authorized dealers. Other important regulations and conditions are listed in the official notice of the Central Fishing Agency. Violators will be prosecuted. 4054

Lord H. Negato-Sabino

1006231

PRESS RELEASE
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

(CAPRIO)

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Three times Francesco Pateierno, 39, of San Giovanni a Teduccio cut lengths of communication wire along the San Giovanni railroad and sold it for a handsome sum in the Black Market.

The fourth time was his undoing. Convicted yesterday in Allied Military Government General Court of interfering with military operations by cutting wire he was sentenced to twenty years in jail.

His capture was due to the exasperated Yankee ingenuity of an American captain whose job it is to see to it that nothing interferes with the movement of military supplies along the railroad. The cut cables caused more confusion than the captain cared to tolerate.

He invented a signal system which caused a light to flash on in his office immediately someone attempted to tamper with the cables. On Jan 26 the light flashed. The captain led a group of investigators on a prowl which produced Pateierno as the lad who returned to the scene of his crime once too often. A cache of heavy cable wire was found in his home.

6702

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

5 April 1944.

Press release/immediate.

Two Italians accused of the fatal stabbing of an Allied soldier were acquitted yesterday in Allied General Military Court. In rendering judgment, the court emphasized that the Allied Forces, under democratic principles of justice, are sworn to uphold the rights of the Italian people under international law, as well as punish offenders against that law.

The freed defendants were Vincenzo Barbato, 35, and Antonio Mussella, 15, both of Naples.

The statement of the court follows:

"This is a very serious case, and because it ends in an acquittal it is not to be thought that the Court treats lightly the killing of an Allied soldier. On the evidence, however, the Court is not satisfied that the accused are guilty, and therefore there is no other course but to acquit.

"It is perhaps timely to place on record that, as a matter of International Law, the rights of the Allied Forces while in occupation do not extend to the violation of the property and persons of the inhabitants. In the National of

The freed defendants were Vincenzo Barato, 35, and Antonio Musella, 19, both of Naples.

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"It is perhaps timely to place on record that, as a matter of International Law, the rights of the Allied Forces while in occupation do not extend to the violation of the property and persons of the inhabitants. In the Manual of Military Law, Chapter XIV, sect 353, the law on the subject is stated as follows:-

"It is the duty of the occupant to see that the lives of the inhabitants are respected, that their domestic peace and honour are not disturbed . . . and generally that duress, unlawful and criminal attacks on their persons and felonious actions as regards their property, are just as punishable as in times of peace."

"We conceive it to be the duty of Allied Military Courts not only to punish those who offend against the proclamations and Orders that are published, but also at the same time to uphold the rights of the Italian people under International Law."

4052

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2

5 April 1944

Press release immediate.

Luigi Libischi, 27, was sentenced in Allied Summary Court yesterday to a year in prison for stealing a truckload of flour. A truck driver who worked at the port, Libischi tried to explain the loss of the flour by asserting that his truck disappeared when he left it for a moment to get first aid after an argument.

4051

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

5 April 1944.

Allied justice yesterday smashed a Naples black market ring that had been operating with apparent immunity for months yesterday when 14 of 18 defendants in Allied Superior Court were sentenced to prison for terms running from three to ten years.

The gang was caught Feb 19 when police broke into a room on Via Porto Rossi where 15 persons were crowded around a table, waiting for the split-up of 400,005 lire, the partial receipts of the theft of two truck loads of flour, officials said.

The charges against the black market defendants included conspiracy to steal Allied property, larceny thereof and illegal possession of firearms.

The ringleader, captured two weeks after his gang was apprehended, is an escaped convict, Dominic Riccio, alias "Muzi". He got 10 years. He had been sentenced to four years for railroad thefts in 1942 and escaped ^{40,500} after serving one year. Riccio complained to police he had received only 6,000 lire of his share of the illicit proceeds.

All of the flour had been sold with the exception of 21 bags recovered.

The other 13 persons sentenced included:

Aldo Paone, Giuseppe Mango, Armando de Martino and Vincenzo Assento, all 10 years; Carlo Ruller, Mario Monfercola, Gennaro Elia, Luigi Bisesti, Vincenzo Bocchetti, Salvatore Coppola and Alfredo Cortese, all three years; Vincenzo Enale and Giovanni Regnante, 18 months.

Enale and Regnante may have their sentences suspended pending examination at a hospital. The four persons acquitted were Carlo Mango, Edoardo Errico, Isidoro Cotugno and Giuseppe Cantone.

PRESS RELEASE
PHO. ACC.

(Caprio)
April 6

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1076231

Aided by the co-operation of other military agencies, Allied Military Government has been able to restore garbage collection facilities in the City of Naples to a fairly efficient level, it was announced yesterday. Lack of transport has been the most persistent problem.

The improvement allays to a considerable extent official fears that uncollected garbage and dirty streets would become breeding places for flies and disease carrying germs during the hot summer months.

Today the City sanitation department employs hundreds of men, between fifty and sixty trucks, two hundred horse drawn carts and a barge. ^{collection is made daily} Allied Military Government officials have established six garbage dumps in outlying districts conveniently situated for collectors in the various sections of the city. 4048 Military and civilian police are enforcing all regulations prohibiting dumping in the streets.

Since January 1, civilian police have arrested over 1800 persons for illegal dumping, an Allied Government official stated. Fines vary in accordance with the seriousness of the violation.

Previous to the war, according to this spokesman the City had an organization with 70 trucks, hundreds of wagons and thousands of waterproof canvas bags. Retreating Germans, he said, destroyed some garages and buildings, took most of the trucks and bags. Personnel became scattered. Sewers and water ^{main} ~~lines~~ were broken.

A breakdown of the system caused civilians to

= 2 =

become careless. Incoming allies requisitioned remaining trucks. Debris from bombed buildings littered the streets. Some sections of the city had no garbage collection for over a month, it was said.

Officials of the Public Health and Public Works Departments, Allied Military Government conferred with PHS, 57th Area and other military agencies. Italian officials were also brought in.

A system was agreed upon and put into effect gradually. Trucks were loaned by PHS. A barge was obtained to dump garbage from the central business area into the sea. Military establishments agreed to clean up their own areas. Assignment of personnel, trucks and carts was channeled through the Consorzio Autotrasporti Napoletano.

In October there were ten trucks and seventy-five carts in use. Sewers were repaired and the water system restored. Metropolitan Base Area 202, loaned 3 dump trucks and personnel for the task of clearing away debris and rubble. The same service was performed in certain sections by 57th Area. 4047

Police began a drive to enforce the regulations as a means of impressing the people with the importance of keeping their city clean.

AMG has obtained 5,000 gasoline drums from military agencies which are being altered for use as garbage receptacles along the streets.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

6231

Press Release/ Immediate

23 March 1944.

NOTES ON THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS

The first and best known eruption of historic times took place in 79 A.D. and is described by Pliny the Younger, who was an eye-witness, in two letters to the historian Tacitus. This eruption, in which the present cone was formed, took place after a long period of dormancy, and was more destructive than any that have since occurred. The greatest damage on this occasion was not done by the lava-streams. Pompeii was buried to a depth of 15-20 feet by showers of lapilli (small fragments of lava) followed by volcanic ash, and the majority of the victims perished from the fumes. Herculaneum was overwhelmed, in places to a depth of 75 feet, by an avalanche of mud following the torrential rains which often accompany an eruption. At the same time severe earthquake shocks were felt over the whole area.

In the eruptions recorded since the 17th century, lava-streams have tended to break out from the lower slopes of the mountain rather than from the summit and have on a number of occasions reached the sea (1631, 1760, 1794). Torre del Greco has suffered with great regularity. In 1906 lava-streams stopped just short of Pompeii. The present stream towards Cercola is following those of 1835 and 1872.

On several occasions (recently in 1926) ash has fallen to a considerable depth in Naples. In 1631 it was recorded as far afield as Taranto, and on that occasion 3,000 people perished in villages facing the sea.

The two worst eruptions (79 A.D. and 1631 A.D.) took place after long periods of quiescence, and were accompanied by severe earthquakes. The present eruption, on the other hand, follows a century of sporadic, but violent, activity, and there is some reason to hope, therefore, that its effects will remain localized.

4046

Two letters from the Younger Pliny to the
historian Tacitus, describing the
eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD

Letter 1

My uncle was at Misenum (at the western extremity of the Bay of Naples) in command of the fleet. On the 24th August (79 A.D.) at about one o'clock, my mother pointed out a cloud of unusual size and shape. My uncle had a sun-bath and a cold plunge, and now, after dining, he was sitting reading. He called for his shoes and climbed to where he could get a better view of the phenomenon. A cloud -- from that distance it was not then clear from which mountain, though we learned afterwards it was from Vesuvius -- had sprung up, which I can best describe as shaped like a pine-tree. A long stem stretched upwards and then spread out like branches, because at first I imagine it was carried upwards by the rush of hot air and then, as this weakened, and failed and the weight of the cloud took effect, it spread laterally. It was now white, now black and dirty as it threw up earth and ash. My uncle, as a scientist, felt this was remarkable and deserving of closer study. He ordered a light-galley to be prepared, and said he would make room for me if I wanted to come. I said I had some work to do, and as a matter of fact he had given me plenty to write about. As he left the house he handed me a note from Tascus's wife, Rectina, who was terrified by the imminent danger (her villa was close under Vesuvius and the only way of escape was by sea) and begged him to rescue her. What had started as a scientific trip now became an errand of mercy. He ordered out several quadriremes and went aboard to bring help not only to Rectina but to the many other inhabitants of this popular coastline. While others fled he steered straight into danger, with such a complete absence of fear that all the while he was dictating and making notes on every change and shape of the phenomenon. Soon ash began to fall on the ships, and the nearer in they got, the hotter and heavier it grew, followed then by fragments of pumice and stones blackened and cracked by the heat, and finally by unexpected shallows where the debris of the mountain was blocking the shore. He hesitated for a moment whether to return, and then, when the helmsman strongly advised this course, he said "Fortune favours the brave". Let's find Pomponianus." Pomponianus was at Stabiae (Castellamare di Stabia), cut off on the other side of the bay). At first the danger had seemed remote though obvious, but then as it grew greater and nearer, Pomponianus had had his baggage carried down to the boats, to ensure his escape if only the contrary wind should drop. This wind was favourable on the other hand to my uncle, who arrived and greeted the trembling Pomponianus and 4045 to cheer up, and then, to encourage the others, had himself carried off to the bath. After bathing he rested and dined in very good cheer -- or at least (which was just as good) with all the appearance of good spirits. Meanwhile in several places sheets of fire and flame were appearing from Vesuvius, all the brighter by contrast with the darkness of night. My uncle, to keep up their spirits, kept saying they were the fires of the local farmers who had fled in panic and their farms burning. Then he retired and was soon sound asleep -- he was rather stout, and his snores were clearly audible to those without. Meanwhile however the courtyard / into

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

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

1006231

PRB 2.

Immediate release.

An air raid siren test will be conducted at 1200 hrs Saturday (April 8), it was announced yesterday.

A steady tone will be sounded for one full minute. Allied Military Government officials said a test will be conducted every Tuesday and Saturday at 1200 hrs until further notice.

4049

-2-

, into which the bedroom opened, had become buried so deep in ash and pumice, that it would soon have been impossible to get out. So he was awoken and joined Pomponianus and the others who had stayed awake outside. They discussed whether to stay within doors or in the open. For the house was being shaken by frequent tremors and appeared to be rocking to and fro on its foundations. On the other hand the rain of the pumice, even though it was light and burnt out, was something to reckon with. However the latter seemed the preferable of the two evils; and they bound pillows on their heads with cords as a protection against burns. By now it was day elsewhere, but there a night blacker and thicker than any ordinary night, pierced only by many torches and flashing lights. He decided to go down to the shore and see from close to whether the sea was yet favourable. This still remained rough and contrary, so he lay down on a mattress and asked for and drank a glass of cold water: then another. Soon after a strong smell of sulphur gave warning of approaching fire. The others fled and he awoke, and leaning on two slaves rose to his feet and promptly collapsed. As I understood his throat was choked with the thick atmosphere, for he was naturally troubled that way and a sufferer from asthma.

When day came (the third since he had last seen daylight) they found his body untouched and unhurt and clad as he had been. He looked asleep, not dead. Meanwhile my mother and I were at Misenum -- but that's another story.

-3-

Letter 2

You say the letter which I sent you at your request describing my uncle's death makes you want to know what happened at Misenum (I started to tell you, and broke off), and what were my feelings, and how I got on. I have to recall it, but here you are.

After my uncle had left I devoted myself to the work which I had stayed behind to do: then I had a bath and dinner and retired to a rather troubled rest. For many days before there had been earth-tremors, though these had not caused much alarm as they are common in Campania. That night however they grew so strong that things seemed not only to be moving about but to be turning upside down. My mother rushed into my bedroom and found me already getting up to wake her, and we went and sat on the terrace which lay between the house and the sea. I don't know whether it was courage or foolhardiness (I was only 18), but I asked for a book of Livy and started to read it as if at my ease, and, as my habit is, made notes on it. Then came a friend of my uncle, fresh back from Spain, and seeing us sitting there and me reading, he roundly told us off, my mother for her patience, and myself for my folly. However I went on reading.

It was now about six o'clock in the morning, and the light seemed halting and hesitant. The buildings around were being badly shaken, and the open space we were in was narrow and there was a grave danger the house would collapse. So we decided to get out of the town. We were followed by a frightened crowd, who (as is the ~~usual~~ way in times of panic) were ready to follow any lead and pressed behind us in a mob. As soon as we got outside we stopped. It was amazing, terrifying. The carriage which we had ordered was moving to and fro, though it was on flat ground, and not even stones under the wheels would keep it still: The sea too had retreated as if the earthquake had driven it back and on the shore many sea-beasts were left lying on dry land. On the landward side a black cloud and a terrible fiery vapour split into swirling columns and broke up into great, fiery tongues. They were like lightning, but even greater. Up came our Spanish friend, very urgent and pressing. "If your uncle is alive," he said, "he'll be anxious for your safety. If he's dead he didn't want you dead too. For goodness sake come along." We replied that we ~~knew~~ couldn't think about our own safety till we knew about his. At that he didn't wait any more, but betook himself hotfoot to safety.

Soon after the cloud closed down on both land and sea. Capri was swallowed up and disappeared, and Cape Misenum too was hidden. My mother begged me, ordered me to flee: I was young, she said, she was old and feeble and would gladly die if only I were safe. I replied I certainly wouldn't go without her, and taking her hand I made her increase her pace. Ash was beginning to fall, though not yet heavily. I looked round and saw a thick black cloud rolling down on us from behind, like a wall of darkness. "Let's get off the road," I said, "while we can see, or we'll be overrun and trampled in the darkness by all this crowd." We had hardly seated ourselves, when there was black darkness - not / the

-4-

the darkness of a moonless, cloudy night, but the darkness of a closed room when the light is put out. You could hear wailing women, children crying, men shouting -- calling for their parents, their children, their wives, bewailing their own and their families' fates, some so terrified they prayed for death. Some raised their hands to heaven, others cried that heaven was no more and this was the last judgment come to earth. The real peril was swollen with a flood of false rumours -- At Misenum, they said, parts of the town had collapsed, other parts were on fire. It was untrue, but everybody believed it.

It grew lighter after a bit, but we didn't realize it was daylight and thought the flames were approaching. Actually the fire halted a long way off, but the darkness came down again, and then a heavy fall of ash. We had to keep rising and shaking ourselves, to avoid being covered and buried.

At long last the darkness finally thinned and dissolved in smoke and cloud, and it was daylight once more. The sun broke through, as if ~~through~~ through a fog. To our frightened eyes everything was changed, heaped high with ashes as if with snow. We returned to Misenum, and making ourselves as comfortable as we could passed a troubled night, torn between hope and fear.

1076231

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PR92

6 April 1944.

Press release/ immediate.

The first movement of mainland refugee Italians to Sicily, where they will be received into homes of the islanders, is now taking place, the Italian Refugee Branch of the Allied Control Commission announced today.

The refugees will live in the communes around Syracuse on the east coast of Sicily. Sicilian civic and official reception committees have been organized to look after the refugees.

If military action produces more refugees, Sicily is prepared to receive and take care of 20,000 in April, the quota allotted to the island for the month. Region III will also receive its first refugees—700 in number—who will be settled among the population around Avellino in the next few days.

Since operations started on the Italian mainland, more than 62,500 Italian refugees have been taken care of by the official Allied organization. Of these, some 32,000 have been moved on the east coast of Italy and the rest on the west coast. The east coast movement occurred naturally during the heavy fighting on the Fifth Army front during November and December when the battle forced 30,000 to leave their homes.

The great majority of the 30,000 west coast refugees came down from the forward areas since January 1, the peak being reached in early March when 7,000 went through Naples in one week. The present rate is about 1000 a week, although perhaps another 8,000 may be moved soon. This will include refugees from both the Anzio beachhead and Cassino battle sectors. More than 10,000 refugees have already been safely removed from Anzio.

With the battle line temporarily stabilized the seven west coast transient camps run by the Italian Refugee Branch and whose capacity is over 8,000 now house only about 1,500 persons at the moment, including the 700 refugees slated to settle in Region III. There are also two east coast camps, practically empty at the moment.

The movement of Italian refugees for temporary transplanting to Sicily and Region III (provinces of Naples, Avellino, Bene-

785016

The refugees will live in the communes around Siracusa on the east coast of Sicily. Sicilian civic and official reception committees have been organized to 100% after the refugees.

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Since operations started on the Italian mainland, more than 62,500 Italian refugees have been taken care of by the official Allied organization. Of these, some 32,000 have been moved on the east coast of Italy and the rest on the west coast. The east coast movement occurred naturally during the heavy fighting on the Eighth Army front during November and December when the battle forced 50,000 to leave their homes.

The great majority of the 50,000 west coast refugees came down from the forward areas since January 1, the peak being reached in early March when 7,000 went through Naples in one week. The present rate is about 1000 a week, although perhaps another 8,000 may be moved soon. This will include refugees from both the Anzio beachhead and Cassino battle sectors. More than 10,000 refugees have already been safely removed from Anzio.

With the battle line temporarily stabilized the seven west coast transient camps run by the Italian Refugee Branch and whose capacity is over 8,000 now house only about 1,500 persons at the moment, including the 700 refugees slated to settle in Region III. There are also two east coast camps, practically empty at the moment.

The movement of Italian refugees for temporary transplanting to Sicily and Region III (provinces of Naples, Avellino, Benevento and Salerno) is primarily to relieve the strain on Region II (Italy south of the Salerno-Bari line) where 60,000 persons have been settled for the duration or until such time as the tide of war rolls far enough up the peninsula and a controlled return to their homes is possible.

Region II refugees include the 30,000 east coast refugees, mostly settled around Lecce in the heel of Italy and the rest in the west and central sections of the regions as follows (in approximate figures): Reggio Calabria-9,000; Catanzaro-7000; Potenza-6,500; Laro Negro-1,200; Cosenza-6,000; with smaller numbers scattered in Matera and other places. Food supply officials shift their allocation schedule to meet the shifts in refugee population.

ACC officials reported that, besides the refugees officially moved, there were probably another 50,000 refugees in Southern Italy.

Italy who moved themselves from their homes in battle areas before the Allied authorities took over and many of whom are now drifting back to their villages, or at least trying to.

Steps are being taken to bring under control this large vagrant population, whose existence constitutes a major police, relief and rationing problem. Publication of the location of the Red Cross camps and the knowledge that food and care is available there is already producing a small but steady influx of the so-called vagrant refugees into the camps. Once under Allied control, these persons are then registered and settled according to plan.

More than 90 percent of all refugees are women and children. The men are usually armed and unemployed.

Allied officials emphasized that the refugee problem is first of all a military problem. The Nazi methods of creating refugee camps on the roads for the opposing army have not yet been in evidence in the Italian operation to date, although the movement of refugees in the front lines is often used as a screen by the Germans in attempts to infiltrate agents through the lines. The close Allied control over refugee movements has been an effective bar to this Nazi espionage device.

Italian refugees are classified in four ways: First, those cleared by the army from the path of its advance for general security reasons; second, those whom battle fire forced to flee to safety; third, those whose homes have been destroyed in the battle; and fourth, those whose homes have been requisitioned for troops for shelter. Types 2 and 3 are naturally the most numerous. Refugees whose homes are taken for military reasons are decamping, since now only officers at corps levels may requisition such homes.

Experience of the refugee branch seems to indicate that when there is stubborn very hard fighting, there are more refugees and fewer prisoners of war. When a substantial advance is made, there are more prisoners of war and fewer refugees.

Active in the work of Italian refugees are the American and British Red Cross. Both personnel and material have been supplied by the Red Cross in the field. The American Red Cross alone has clothed nearly 140,000 persons. Red Cross officials also enlist and direct the aid of the Italian Red Cross, whose trained women volunteers are present in all camps and have done an outstanding job, according to Allied officials.

Today the seven west coast camps have an assembly line of processing. Two camps are in Naples and five north of the city. Enroute to the south, railway stops are arranged every twelve hours for soup kitchens. The camps' capacities, further, can be increased as need arises.

All refugees are kept 48 hours for processing as follows:

First, disinfection of persons and effects; second, bathing; third, feeding; fourth, security screening; fifth, medical screening; sixth, and new clothing distribution; seventh, registration.

security reasons; secondly, these "white" homes have been destroyed in to safety; third, these "white" homes have been requisitioned for battle; and fourth, those whose homes have been requisitioned for troops for shelter. Types 2 and 3 are naturally the most numerous. Refugees whose homes are taken for military reasons are overbreeding, since new only officials at corps levels may requisition such homes.

Experience of the refugees brings some to indicate that when there is substantial rear guard fighting, there are more refugees and fewer prisoners of war. When a substantial advance is made, there are more prisoners of war and fewer refugees.

Active in the work of Italian refugees are the American and British Red Cross. Both personnel and material have been supplied by the Red Cross in the field. The American Red Cross alone has clothed nearly a 40,000 persons. Red Cross officials also enlist and direct the aid of the Italian Red Cross, upon trained women volunteers are present in all camps and have done an outstanding job, according to Allied officials.

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All refugees are del. is hours for processing as follows: First, disinfection of persons and effects; second, bathing; third, feeding; fourth, security screening; fifth, medical screening; sixth, sex, family tie, place of origin, occupation showing name, age, sex, family tie, place of origin, occupation and ultimate destination; seventh, hospitalization when needed. The registration thus provides identity cards which the refugees may use in obtaining social services on the same basis as normal residents of the community to which they have been moved.

Families which have members in the hospital are held over until the sick person gets well and can rejoin them. Avoiding breaking up a family is the first rule of Allied refugee policy.

For the future, the authorities are working on perfecting their program of prohibiting all uncontrolled migration; making certain that state's destination has adequate facilities to take care of the allied refugees; moving the refugees to further than military necessity dictates; establishment of mobile camps that can move with the battle line; enlargement of Italian community assistance; provision of adequate supplies by the Allies as necessary; complete coordination in movement from front to rear.

Handwritten: 1006231

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

6 April 1944.

Press release - Immediate.

Dehydrated soup is something new and strange in the Italian kitchen. So far the Italian housewife has looked on it with a suspicious eye.

So, concurrent with an announcement that the soup will now be available to ration card holders all over Liberated Italy, the Allied Control Commission is now undertaking a campaign to popularize it.

The soup is of high nutritive value and since it comes in concentrated powder form, it has been possible to import large quantities from the United States. The soup thus should add considerably to the resources of the Italian household.

The soup comes in three types - bean, pea and vegetable. But until recently, its preparation had not been properly understood. Recipe slips, therefore, will be issued hereafter with each ration. The ingredients, of course, have been well-cooked and seasoned before being pulverized.

The recipe is a simple one: Take one part of the soup powder and add it to four parts of cold water. Stir

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The soup is of high nutritive value and since it comes in concentrated powder form, it has been possible to import large quantities from the United States. The soup thus should add considerably to the resources of the Italian household.

The soup comes in three types - bean, pea and vegetable. But until recently, its preparation had not been properly understood. Recipe slips, therefore, will be issued hereafter with each ration. The ingredients, of course, have been well-cooked and seasoned before being pulverized.

The recipe is a simple one: Take one part of the soup powder and add it to four parts of cold water. Stir thoroughly until a thin, smooth paste is obtained and then heat until the soup begins to simmer. Stir well while heating and serve immediately.

While this is the official recipe, there are even other ways of making the powder into something good to eat. The soup can be used as a base for minestrone, that is, adding vegetables and pasta as available; or it can be used in making pasta itself, mixing issued flour with the soup powder.

785016

**La lezione della guerra:
necessità di collaborare**

LONDRA, 5

Il «Manchester Guardian» scrive oggi che la stretta cooperazione raggiunta in Francia, in Jugoslavia ed in altri paesi dove vari gruppi politici e politici stanno combattendo insieme per la liberazione della loro patria, potrebbe pure essere raggiunta in Italia. Il giornale scrive in proposito: «La guerra è in molti modi una scuola per la democrazia. Vi è una lezione che essa insegna a coloro che sanno impararla: la pratica della collaborazione. Gli italiani possono ora imparare questa lezione; i Francesi l'hanno imparata nella loro eroica resistenza. Essa è stata pure imparata in Jugoslavia, dove l'organizzazione di Tito è riuscita a riunire i socialisti, i cristiani-socialisti ed i comunisti con un grande numero di liberali e progressisti cattolici».

"Risorgimento"
6-4-44 Naples
1006731

4041

PRESS RELEASE
PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)
April 6

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

All Italian court orders evicting tenants from their living quarters or farms will be subjected to review and approval by the Allied Military Government, it was announced yesterday by Region 3, Allied Control Commission.

This rule was made to prevent landlords from taking unfair advantage of wartime conditions. There is a scarcity of living quarters and workable farms. Rents have been frozen by the Italian Government for the duration of the war. Certain landlords obtained orders evicting present tenants in order to rent their premises to others willing to pay more money.

The problem has become most acute in the Province of Naples because of the density of population. The number of evicted persons increased to a point where the public health authorities became concerned. Scarcity of living quarters forced ~~these~~ ^{evicted} people to live in unhealthy conditions.

Another cause for concern was the fact that by renting to those willing to pay more money, the existing economic balance, already upset by black market, shortages and other problems, was further disturbed.

Colonel J.K. Weber, Provincial Legal Officer, Naples, has organized a Landlords and Tenants Affairs Office with Major Curry Carter in charge. Major Carter will review each eviction order issued by an Italian court and submit his findings and recommendations to Colonel Weber who will then approve or reject the eviction order. This office, which serves as a Quasi-Judicial Court of Review, is located in The Pretura Building. No decision will be rendered until both landlord and tenant have submitted sworn

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statements setting forth their cases, it was said. Tenants should report any person who attempts to evict them, without the approval of Col. Weber, to the authorities.

Since Avellino and Benevento are more agrarian areas and do not have the population problem as Naples, the Provincial Legal Officers there will not require such elaborate machinery. However, they will also review every eviction order issued by Italian courts.

Allied Military Government Officials warned that no one should be evicted unless approval had been formally granted by the Provincial Legal Officer. Anyone found attempting to evict without such approval will be subject to trial in Military Courts and ~~subject~~ to severe punishment.

Major G.C.T. Ainslee is Provincial Legal Officer, Benevento, and Capt. Abraham E. Gold in Avellino.

4039

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

PRESS RELEASE
PRO ACC

156231

Vicount St. John (caprio)
April 13

The office of the Labor Division, Region 3, Allied Control Commission has been moved to new quarters at 219 Via Duomo, it was announced yesterday. It is now located in the same building as the Ufficio Provinciale della Lavoro, Sezione de Colocamento. The telephone number (temporary) is 54909. The Labor Division ~~had been~~ ^{was formerly} located at 148 Via Roma.

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

PRESS RELEASE
PRO ACC

Lt. Col. Charles Poletti 1006201

(caprio)

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Lt. Col. Charles Poletti, Commissioner, Region 3, Allied Control Commission, will deliver an address over Radio Naples at 2010 hours Wednesday night. He will discuss the general situation, an increase in food rations, and the responsibilities of all Italians to unite in a campaign to eradicate the black market.

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

PRESS RELEASE
PNC 405

(caprio)

1086231
April 14

Fishermen are forbidden to sell their catch at sea as has been customary in the past, it was announced yesterday by Ufficio Centrale Per la Pesca. All fish must be brought into port and sold at the authorized fish markets. Violators will be punished under Allied Military Government regulations.

4037

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

PRESS RELEASE

PRO ACC

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

(Caprio)

April 14

1056231

Raffaelma Esposito, 43, owner of a tailor shop at 255 Corso Garibaldi, was convicted yesterday in Allied Military Summary Court for illegal possession of 31 Allied Military blankets. She was sentenced to jail for six months and fined L.5.000.-

The blankets had been dyed and cut to be made into clothing. Her shop was ordered closed for one year.

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

PRESS RELEASE
PRO

1586231
(Caprio)
April 14

Ferdinando Sparise, 54, Torre Annunziata, was given a one year jail sentence yesterday in the Allied Military Government summary court. He and two accomplices, all employees of an Allied military unit, were caught with ten gallons of oil and five of gasoline.

The others were fined 10,000 lire and given a one year suspended jail term. They are Gastino Gallo, 46, San Giovanni A'Tedduccio, and Pasquale Piccirillo, 31, Naples.

PRESS RELEASE

PRO

(Pusateri)

April 14

Found guilty of attempted bribery of a soldier and wrongful possession of 10 sacks of flour belonging to the Allied Forces, ~~Edouardo~~ Edouardo Marsa, 43, Via Abbate Vincini 27 was sentenced to five years in prison by an Allied Military Government Superior Court *yesterday*

The soldier saw Marsa taking the cart-load of flour along Corso San Giovanni and asked to see his permit. ~~At~~ At this request he offered to give the soldier 2,007 lire to avoid arrest:

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRS 2.

10 April 1944.

Press Release - Immediate.

HEAVY WORKERS SUPPLEMENTAL RATION

Additional food rations of bread, dehydrated soup and pasta will be issued to "heavy" and "very heavy workers", it was announced yesterday by Region 3, Allied Control Commission. The first issue will be distributed on a date to be announced.

The increase in rations should prove an important factor in the combined Civilian - Allied Military Government campaign to wipe out the Black Market.

The additional rations, to be distributed within the Provinces of Naples, Benevento and Avellino, are: 75 grams of bread per day, 210 grams of dehydrated soup per week, 700 grams of pasta per week.

Regional Order No 37 of April 5 specifies in detail the rules under which workers' lists are to be prepared by employers, how, when and to whom they are to be submitted. Special ration cards will be issued. The pasta ration will be sold in bakeries only. The other foods may be purchased in the usual shops. Official prices will prevail.

Anyone violating the provisions of this order will be brought to trial in Allied Military Government court and subjected to fine, imprisonment or both.

4035

AS RELEASE
ACC

WITH PICTURES

(caprio)
April 10

157623

The memory of Captain Glenn G. Griswold, an Allied Military Government officer who was killed in line of duty, was honored yesterday by the Naples Fire Department. With Allied Military Government officers and members of the Fire Department there was a guard of honor a new fire boat was christened the Captain Glenn G. Griswold. The brief ceremony took place at the department's pier at the port.

Captain Griswold was killed last December ^{He was Naples City Fire & Civil Defense officer.} in a daring attempt to prevent the spread of a large fire. Two medals have been awarded him posthumously and presented to Mrs. Griswold in the United States.

The U.S. War Department awarded him the Soldier's Medal and a citation was included in the War Department's General Orders. The Italian Government awarded the captain a Silver Medal for Valour with the following citation: "An engulfing fire having developed in a locality adjoining a deposit of explosives stored in a populated section of Naples, Captain Griswold, of the United States Army, fearlessly and aggressively attempted to isolate the fire from the explosives in order to prevent subsequent explosions and thereby sacrificed his life in the act."

Before the ceremony an American ⁴⁰ flag was draped over the captain's name on the stern of the boat. Two platoons of firemen, armed and uniformed; their commanders, and Allied Military Government officers formed a guard of honor as Lt. Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, removed the flag and placed a wreath in position. Others present included: Lt. Agostino Felsani, chief of the Naples Fire Department; Lt. Giacomo Danna, platoon leader;

222

Lt. Col. J.L. Kincaid, Provincial Commissioner; Lt. Col. John A. Warner, Provincial Public Safety Officer; Lt. Col. C. T. Francis, Regional Public Safety Officer; Major Harry C. Harshenson, assistant to Col. Kincaid; Captain A.W. MacDougall, Captain Griswold's successor; Captain Frank Brannigan, Regional Fire and Civil Defense Officer, and several others.

The Captain Griswold is one of two fire boats recently added to the Naples Fire Department. Equipment which had been stolen or damaged by the Germans following the armistice has been replaced and repaired gradually with the aid of Allied Military Government and other allied military agencies.

A report submitted this week by Chief Felsani describes the vandalism of the Germans last Fall. They shot a number of uniformed firemen under the impression they were soldiers. The Germans requisitioned many trucks and much repair equipment and tools.

Chief Felsani reported that he had obtained permits from the German commander allowing his men to fight fires but roving bands of German enlisted men seized many fire trucks and pummelled firemen attempting to resist them. He said the German commander refused to stop this practice.

Before they left, the Germans had seized sixty-three trucks and a boat. They damaged others. Following an allied air raid, firemen were engaged in extricating civilians from some ruins and German soldiers fired on them, the chief reported.

When the Germans set fire to the University of Naples, firemen were prevented by armed German guards from fighting the blaze until extensive damage had been done, he said.

Firemen were secretly repairing damaged fire trucks in grottoes surrounding Naples when the allies drove the Germans from the area, Chief Felsani reported. During the local battles nineteen members of the department were killed and 129 wounded in line of duty, he said.

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By the year's end, the department had refitted with allied Military Government help, seventy-seven trucks and six motorcycles. During January fourteen more fine engines were restored to service. The department now includes thirty-one officers and 1,001 men.

In 1938 the department included seven officers and 280 men. Before the armistice the city had twenty officers and 3,085 men. The equipment included 224 trucks, sixty motor pumps and 12 port boats.

UN-News Service
PWS
Naples
15-4-44 PWS
1006231-A-B

ASO SCRUTINIZES BADOGLIO ADMINISTRATION

NAPLES, April 14 - The administrative performance of the Badoglio Government was subjected to scrutiny at the monthly conference of regional and executive heads of the Allied Control Commission here Friday.

A number of complaints and criticisms were voiced, but a temporary plea for understanding of the Government's difficulties was made by the Chief Commissioner, General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane.

Lt. Col. G.H. MacGaffrey, Regional Commissioner for the southern provinces embraced within the regions of Apulia, Lucania, and Calabria, opened the subject by declaring that after two months of direct administration by the Italian Government, an "unsatisfactory political and governmental situation exists."

"Popular opinion is strongly opposed to the Badoglio Government; the people say it is not their Government and that they will have nothing to do with it," Colonel MacGaffrey said, continuing:

"There has been a marked slow-down in the administration of justice, in the running of the ordinary administrative machinery of provinces, and particularly in the processing of grain, since the Allied Military Government turned over administration seven weeks ago."

"Far worse, however, are the evidences of the revival of Fascism within this large area. Outright subversive groups working for Fascism can be coped with. But the continuance of Fascist officials in office is much more serious. The Allied Military Government removed former Fascists from office by the hundreds. Now we find even a cabinet minister interceding in an attempt to restore a replaced official."

"Regarding the so-called purging of Fascists, it may be of interest to note that at Brindisi not a single Fascist official has been removed. At Bari, 13 people have been dismissed from jobs in semi-state agencies, but not a single administrative official has been removed. Yet these are the people responsible. In Taranto we raided the home of the mayor and found large supplies in contravention of the rationing laws. We did damage to get him placed in jail."

"The situation in Taranto is worth detailing. We worked hard as Allied Military Government officials to abolish Fascist organization and set up non-Fascist groups. We learn now that Ministers of the Italian Government are restoring old Fascist organizations of the putting back many of the people whom we fired. The people are now saying, the whole Fascist crowd is still in control."

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"Particular attention perhaps should be directed to the situation regarding youth organizations. We abolished the old Fascist G.I.L. Now the Italian officials have restored it by simply leaving off the final letter."

Commenting on "is gloomy picture," General MacFarlane said that the present government "is not functioning as completely as we would like, nor are we getting all the cooperation we want. But it is no great surprise that the Italian administrative machine is not functioning as smoothly as if it were an old and tried one."

"We cannot expect miracles," he commented, indicating that he felt that with the possible early broadening of the base of the Italian Government to include more popular representation that there would be improvement.

General MacFarlane said: "The lead given by the Communist Party to form a war government of national unity is, from our point of view, warmly welcomed. With that lead, and as a result of the King's decision to withdraw, we are a great deal nearer getting a solution of the political situation than ever before."

"The reasons why the Italian Government is not functioning as well as might be desired may be due, first, to the political insecurity from which it suffers at present. That would be cured, of course, by a ministry enjoying wide, popular support.

"Then it should be remembered that this government started only last September, and has to build from the ground. There was no large body of experienced civil servants in this part of Italy to draw from. This much should be said, perhaps, but we will not and should not cease, of course, our efforts to get them to deliver the goods."

General MacFarlane pointed to the limited personnel of the Allied Control Commission and said: "We have got to train Italians to run this show, and we must get the Fascists sacked from office and pick their right successor while the Commission is still operating. For it should be remembered that the Italian Government can't sack a fellow we have installed in office without first getting the permission of the Allied Control Commission."

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Brigadier M.S. Lush, Executive Commissioner, said later in the meeting that problems facing Allied Military Government are usually easier in the areas nearer the front and harder in rear areas.

"There must be an inevitable slowing down at first after the transfer of administration", said Brigadier Lush. "This occurred when officials with the resources of the United Nations behind them turn matters over to an administration that is only six months old and necessarily with less experience and resources."

Brigadier Lush added that Southern Italy provinces in ACC Region II constituted too large a geographical territory for Control Commission purposes, and that they are now being divided into two regions.

Along those referring to specific criticism of the Italian Government was Lt. Col. R.G.B. Spicer, head of the ACC Sub-Commission on the Interior, who said that no satisfactory response has thus far been received from Minister of the Interior Reale on the appointment of a Prefect for Campobasso.

"In fairness to Signor Reale", said Colonel Spicer, **4033** he does have difficulties, however, in finding the right men for jobs. He has a complex of fading career men and a complex of King's men to choose from. He will doubtless have to be stirred up to go outside those circles to find appointees." (UNW)

EXCEPTIONAL CIVILIAN

WASHINGTON, April 14= The War Department announced that Mrs. Annie Larrie Young, 40 year-old Negro ammunition worker in the production division of the United States Chemical Arsenal at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, became the first woman to receive the War Department's highest civilian award for exceptional service.

Mrs. Young twice saved fellow employees from burning to death in October and November 1942, when fires broke out in the plant's incendiary section near where she was working. The War Department said that although the flames in no way threatened the area where Mrs. Young was working, she entered the burning area and rescued two workers whose clothes were enveloped in flames. She beat the flames with her bare hands and the War Department said that her calm judgment and presence of mind inspired other workers to assist her in the rescue work.

The Emblem for Exceptional Civilian Service is the civilian equivalent of the Distinguished Service Medal. It was presented by Brig Gen. Prentiss on behalf of the Secretary of War. (UNW).

POST WAR TRANS-OCEANIC TRANSPORT PLANNED BY DOUGLAS

SANFEL MONICA, CALIFORNIA, April 14= Hitherto secret details of a projected trans-oceanic transport plane to be built by the Douglas Aircraft Company for post-war use have been published here.

The plane, designated the DC-7, will carry 86 passengers by day and 76 at night.

It will have a speed of over 640 kilometers per hour and a range of over 6,400 kilometers--more than enough for a non-stop flight from New York to London.

Douglas engineers said production of the plane will begin as soon as the war is over. (UNW).

WATT EXPECTED TO REPRESENT U.S. AT ILO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, April 14= The American Federation of Labor weekly news service said Thursday that President Roosevelt will appoint Robert J. Watt as the American workers' delegate to the International Labor Office conference, which opens April 28 in Philadelphia.

Important recommendations dealing with post-war social problems, wage control and trade agreements are due for consideration at the conference.

The latest of the resolutions submitted calls for the appointment of a labor commissioner in territories liberated by the United Nations, for the purpose of restoring normal collective-bargaining relationships as soon as possible. (UNW).

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RAVAGE SAVES BRITAIN 400,000,000 DOLLARS

LONDON, April 14- British Army salvage organizations in the Middle East are estimated to have saved British taxpayers at least a hundred-million sterling.

Thousands of tons of mixed-scrap are sorted every week at main salvage depots and re-issued to service workshops or shipped to Britain, America, or India for re-manufacturing. The "junk" for which no use can be found is sold by public auction. (Reuter).

Badoglio and Croce are expected to resume their talks Monday, after the leaders of the six parties in the Executive Commission report on the attitude of their parties toward the Communist proposal for a war government of national union.

The presence of Count Carlo Sforza at the Sorrento meeting on Friday was not confirmed, although at his Naples home it was said that the Count was out of the city.

It was announced during the day on Count Sforza's behalf that "he no longer considers himself associated with the Party of action. This party has been reported as being least favorable to collaboration with the present Government.

The Italian Socialist Party executive committee will meet Saturday morning, at which time formal action will be taken on the King's recent statement to withdraw and on the question of collaboration with an enlarged and reformed Badoglio Ministry. (UNN)

ITALIANS SAYING HOLD ON WAR REFUGEE PROBLEM

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ITALIANS TAKING HOLD OF WAR REFUGEE PROBLEM

NAPLES, April 14 - Both Italian civilians and officials, notably the Italian Red Cross, are rising to the heavy responsibility of caring for the thousands of war refugees who have escaped from the German terror, it was seen here Saturday in the report of Lt. Col. L.R. Hulls, head of the refugee branch of the Allied Control Commission.

The Allies are continuing to render emergency aid to refugees, but their more permanent care in the dispersal areas is primarily the responsibility of their fellow citizens, Colonel Hulls pointed out.

Since the last monthly report 21,000 more refugees have been removed from forward areas, Colonel Hulls added, a very large proportion of them children.

He praised particularly the planning and execution of refugee housing and feeding in Sicily, as being carried out by Italian public and private agencies. (UNR)

RELEASE ON BAIL REFUSED TO ACCUSED COTTON MANUFACTURERS

NAPLES, April 14 - Judges of a special Superior Court of the Allied Military Government refused bail Friday to three directors of the cotton manufacturing industry.

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

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

April 15

(586231)

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Communal officials throughout the Province of Naples who have not yet obtained their May ration Cards should get them as soon as possible to give the people enough time to have the cards pre-noted. Inquiries should be directed to SEPRAL in Piazza della Borsa.

4031

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

April 15

1086231

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Five year jail terms and fines of L. 12,000 were meted out yesterday in Allied Military Government Superior Court to a gang of twelve black market operators. They were convicted of theft of allied flour, curfew violation and entering forbidden areas.

They were caught by an Allied sentry who shot one of them, Gaetano Mario, in the leg. The others are : Pasquale Adario, Claudio Amalfitano, Antonio Chiericello, Paolo De Celmo, Giustino De Celmo, Umberto Mastrangelo, Gaetano Menna, Carmine Palladino, Luigi Procentesi, Vincenzo De Novellis, and Ciro Seviere.

Ettore De Stefano, a tailor, was sentenced to three years in jail in Allied Military Government Superior Court for illegal possession of allied clothing valued at 33,115 lire . He was accused of dyeing and altering them for resale.

4030

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

April 14

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1086231

With a provisional committee handling its business pending an election, the Naples Bar Association was re-organized this week, it was announced yesterday by the Legal Section, Region 3, Allied Control Commission.

The Bar was re-organized in accordance with laws passed in 1926 when the legal profession was still free of fascist domination. Decrees promulgated by Mussolini in 1934, when lawyers were made to accept a fascist syndicate, were abrogated by Allied Control Commission.

The provisional committee is now revising the old association membership lists. Those lawyers who became members under the 1934 decree will be barred from the association unless their qualifications entitle them ^{to} membership under the requirements of the 1926 laws.

An Allied Control Commission order specifies that one month after the lists have been revised, all members of the association will elect a Council. The provisional committee, meeting with the legal officer, Province of Naples, once weekly to discuss business, has accomplished a number of improvements, it was announced. They are :

An attorney may now visit his clients in prison prior to trial in order to properly prepare his case. A permit to visit clients will be issued by the committee when the attorney gives evidence that he has been retained for the ~~agreed~~ ^{agreed} ~~under secret~~ ^{agreed} ~~procedures attorneys did not have the right of access to prisoners and there was little need to visit clients in jail before trial.~~

The Allied Military Government courts will allow

- 2 -

a two day interval between the time when the case is set for trial and the trial in order to give the attorney an opportunity to prepare himself. He will receive a calendar of all court cases.

A directive has been sent to all allied courts in Naples requiring a defendant to state whether he is paying the person representing him. If he is being paid he must be a licensed member of the legal profession. Non - lawyers may defend but not for remuneration.

~~Represented as counsel will have service available which will inform them of the nature of the charge against their client, as well as the date and place of trial.~~

Defense attorneys are now considered officers of the court and as such may occupy places within the well of the court. Previously they had no official standing and were considered in the same category as spectators.

They are given precedence in payment of fines and bail for their clients when a long line is awaiting entry into the finance office.

Quick trials will be in order. Under the old system accused languished in jail many months before trial. For this reason, Neapolitan attorneys urge friends and families to retain counsel as soon as possible. The courts will not ^{usually} accept as reason for adjournment of cases the plea that the accused's family had failed to retain a lawyer until the day of trial.

The provisional council includes :
Umberto Ricciuti, president; Carlo Ciappa, vice president;
Federico Papi, secretary; Alessandro Graziani and Mario Palermo.

PRESS RELEASE
PRO ACC

(copy to)
April 15

1086731

Professor Gustavo Ingrasso, an outspoken anti-fascist throughout its regime, succeeded S. E. Cavaliere as Mayor of the City of Naples yesterday. He is well known in Southern Italy in the fields of jurisprudence, administrative law and public administration, journalism and public finance.

He was a teacher at the University of Naples, a member of the City Council and Financial advisor to the Bank of Naples. When the fascists assumed power they removed him from all these positions because he refused to accept their ideas. He wrote several tracts against them, ~~wwwetwewwww~~ and make frequent speeches criticising Fascism.

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

April 18

1006231

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The arrest of four bakers and grocers during the past several days is the result of the mounting drive on black market operators in the Naples region, it was announced yesterday by the Central Control Office which operates under supervision of Region 3, Allied Control Commission.

Signor Mario Pascal, director, said representatives of the Office are subjecting all local dealers to close scrutiny. The four dealers under arrest are accused by the Central Control Office of having forged pre-noted ration coupons for bread. This permitted them to obtain more flour than they needed for their customers, it was declared. They are accused of selling the excess bread at black market prices.

The Central Control Office confiscated 207 ration cards from persons not entitled to them. The Office is checking the records because it is known that cards issued to persons long dead or missing are being used to obtain rationed foods.

IN UNITED NATIONS NEWS SERVICE

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

1006231

PRB 2

19 April 1944

Press release - immediate.

Sentences passed in the Courts yesterday included fines of over half a million lire imposed on Alberto De Mauro, Carmelo Miranda, Annibale Tufano, Giuseppe Manzo, and Giuseppe Lancetta for illegal transactions in American Blue Seal currency. The first three were also concerned in attempted bribery of the police and each was sentenced to a fine of 100,000 lire. A sentence of four years imprisonment and a fine of 30,000 lire was passed on Giovanni Dura for being in illegal possession of Allied property including a loaded revolver. For the theft of 200 pounds of flour Gennaro di Ratale, Giovanni Ammeri, Gennaro Annorio and Giacomo Iacotta were each sentenced to 11 months imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 lire. A sentence of five years for theft was passed on Luigi Olivella, a truck guard and sentences of three years each on Enzo Nesi, driver of the truck and Giuseppe Longobardi, a passenger who was found guilty of conspiracy.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

18 April 1944.

Press release - Immediate.

Here is an important announcement to the rationing authorities of Communes within the Provinces of Naples, Avellino and Benevento.

As published in the April 11 issue of "Risorgimento" a program of additional rations is to begin immediately. Application forms are now ready for the listing by employers of all such of their workers whom Italian law defines as "Pesanti" and "Pesantissimi".

Therefore all Communal Tesseramento Officers are advised to obtain immediately from SEPRA, Naples, enough application forms to enable employers of heavy labour in their area to execute these forms in triplicate.

Here are some further important details for getting this additional ration plan under way.

When Tesseramento Offices have obtained application forms, employers of heavy labour in their district are to fill them out in triplicate, listing on them only those of their workers classified by law as "pesanti" and "pesantissimi".

The Tesseramento Office of each Comune will then examine these lists for correctness, and place a check mark next to the name of each worker entitled to additional rations.

After the applications have been examined in this manner, each Communal Tesseramento Office will send the three (3) copies of the applications to SEPRA, Naples, for final approval.

One week later - one week after bringing applications to SEPRA for final approval - Communal Tesseramento Offices will call at SEPRA for two copies of each employer's list of his heavy workers, approved as entitled to additional rations. With these approved lists will go to the corresponding ration cards in sets of four, one set of four for each employee; each card good for one week. Employers should then be advised that Ration Cards for their employees and one copy of the approved list are ready to be called for at Tesseramento Offices.

area to execute these forms in triplicate.

Here are some further important details for getting this additional ration plan under way.

When Tesseramento Offices have obtained application forms, employers of heavy labour in their district are to fill them out in triplicate, listing on them only those of their workers classified by law as "peasant" and "peasant-issini".

The Tesseramento Office of each Comune will then examine these lists for correctness, and place a check mark next to the name of each worker entitled to additional rations.

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One more important point: Employers who have received extra ration cards for their employees, will detach from the first week's card two prerotation coupons. These, but not the card itself, should immediately be given to each employee entitled to an extra ration.

Finally, it is once more repeated that application forms which start the new extra ration program are now ready to be called for at SEPRAI, Naples Province.

In a few days Seprai Offices in Avellino and Benevento provinces will also be supplied with the application forms.

Further announcements will be made by Radio and Press on further steps in this extra ration program.

PRESS RELEASE
PRO ACC

WITH PIX

1006231
(caprio)
April 22

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For the first time since the war with Italy began on Dec. 8, 1941, American mail addressed to Italians has arrived in the port of Naples, it was announced yesterday by Region 3, Allied Control Commission. Resumption of mail service to Italy had been ordered by President Roosevelt in February.

The first delivery included 38 sacks weighing ten quintals and containing over 200,000 letters and postal cards. Most of the letters had been posted during the latter part of February and all had been censored before leaving American territory.

The first delivery was made yesterday within the City of Naples. Deliveries throughout the remainder of liberated Italy and Sicily will be made as fast as transportation permits, officials said.

Most of the letters were written by relatives and friends of Italians living in the United States.

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

April 29

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Convicted of bribery and sentenced to jail for one year yesterday in Allied Military Government Superior Court, Ciro DeLuca 32, of Corso Umberto, Portici, smashed the jaw of the principal witness with his manacles as he was being led from court by carabinieri.

The outburst earned for De Luca an additional six months in jail and a fine of £.10.000 for contempt of court. When, in defense of De Luca's action, it was said that under Fascism "bribery was not an offense and slugging a witness is of minor importance because contempt of court was an unknown crime under former laws", the judge was provoked into making a distinction between Fascist and Democratic ideals with respect to the integrity of public officials, the dignity of courts of justice and the rights of witness. The court was filled with spectators, witnesses, carabinieri and civilian court officials as the judge made his remarks. He said:

"Witness is going to be protected in coming and going from court. He has the right to testify for or against, the man on trial without being ^{indignified} intimidated or slugged. That conduct was contemptuous because it was done within or about the courtroom and caused disturbance and interfered with the orderly procedure of the court. Our courts must be conducted in an orderly manner and ^{open} to the public. Citizens must be free from riotous or tumultuous conduct. Sentences cannot be served at the same time but the second ~~is~~ to commence upon expiration of the one year sentence for accepting bribe.

"I reject the defense that in Fascist Italy, paying or making a "gift" to persons in Public Service did not constitute a crime. I hold that the administration of Military Government is free

months in jail and a fine of £10,000 for contempt of court. When, in defense of De Luca's action, it was said that under Fascism "bribery was not an offense and slugging a witness is of minor importance because contempt of court was an unknown crime under former laws", the judge was provoked into making a distinction between Fascist and Democratic ideals with respect to the integrity of public officials, the dignity of courts of justice and the rights of witness. The court was filled with spectators, witnesses, carabinieri and civilian court officials as the judge made his remarks. He said :

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" I reject the defense that in Fascist Italy, paying or making a "gift" to persons in Public Service did not constitute a crime. I hold that the administration of Military Government is free to all citizens that no one who has been employed by us as a civilian can abuse his trust and position for his personal gain by taking money from other civilians in making them believe he has any influence, ~~where~~ In this case when he gained knowledge that the man's ⁴⁰⁴²² ~~40422~~ would not be requisitioned because they were found unsuitable, he solicited and accepted part payment of a bribe to do something of which he had no

connection with and is therefore a serious offense and is punished severely.

" It has always been the doctrine in a free government that the administration of justice and the Public Servants must be above any suspicion or reproach their conduct must exemplify honesty, ^{and} faithful-
ness and that they are trustworthy in Public Service. To accept additional payments from outsiders for doing what duties are supposed to be done by them tends to bring about a condition that they would serve only those who can pay them and the poor person would not get the same consideration. We propose to treat all citizens alike and I even disclaim the defense that the act was justified because the complaining witness was a Fascist. My position is that even if that be true the previous political beliefs of the complaining witness has no bearing before the court because all civilians, regardless of political past life, stand equal before the court in the administration of justice.

" Fascism is dead. When the first Allied soldier stepped on the soil of Italy this monstrous system died and every inch of ground thus occupied, wherever AMG exists, the doctrines of that system has no weight and the people of Italy need not feel that we are in any way, directly or indirectly, supporting any principles that was promulgated by Fascism which is destructive to the safety, the liberty, and the freedom of conscience. They can speak in our courts as witness without any fear of being slugged. "

De Luca, who had been an interpreter in Allied service had been convicted of accepting a bribe to prevent the requisition of a house.

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

1006231

093012

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

S E C R E T

PRB 26/WB 4/1

2 May 1944

CORRECTION TO WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 4

U R G E N T

ACC WEEKLY BULLETIN NO 4 dated 29 April 1944 item
5 paragraph 2 cancel sentence referring to price. No
decision has yet been made about price and figure quoted
is wholly inaccurate. Summary of decree is correct.

*Noted
5-5-44
ACC.
weekly
bulletin*

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

Press Release: Immediate

12 May, 1944

PRB 2.

Nearly 30,000 refugees other than Italian, comprising 31 different nationalities, have been processed by the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission, it was announced today.

Another 5,000 of the same type of refugee have escaped from German-occupied territory to Italy and have made their way to safety without official help.

Of the 30,000 officially handled, nearly 20,000 have already been sent to some settlement, permanent or temporary as the case may be, in the Middle East.

Although 75% of the refugees or displaced persons, as they are called, are Yugoslav, nationalities represented include Greek, Czech, Russian, Polish, French, Dutch, Bulgars, Chinese, Turks, Algerians, Belgians, and many others whose exact nationality will be a question of post-war determination, the status of their home countries being now either obscured by war or completely muddled by Nazi administrative reorganizations.

The Displaced Persons Sub-Commission has also been successful, through its records branch, in re-establishing communications between at least 200 refugees and their families. To date nearly 1,000 requests for information of these wandering Europeans have been received from abroad. The International Red Cross at Geneva is now beginning to set up a master card index for helping trace broken families after the war.

Of the Yugoslavs, 96 percent are Partizans and the rest Royalist or Chetniks. Many of the able-bodied Partizan young men and women are recruited for military training and eventual use by Marshal Tito's forces in Yugoslavia.

Currently operating under ACC direction for benefit of this type of refugee are nine camps, two hospitals and two orphanages in addition to administrative headquarters and depots.

PRIME RELEASE

REC. ACC.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Vice President
(Coppola) Under Sec
May 1

1006221

Salvatore De Filippo, 32, of Naples, was given a three year jail sentence in Allied Military Government Superior Court yesterday for stabbing an allied sailor in the shoulder during a quarrel.

Ricardo Coppola, 50, Ponticelli, was acquitted in Allied Military Government Superior Court of charges arising from the theft of 410 gallons of allied gasoline. The court visited his home and questioned witness and was satisfied that Coppola was not implicated in the theft.

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

year jail sentence in Allied Military Government Superior Court, justifying
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the theft.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2

3 May 1944

PRESS RELEASE-IMMEDIATE

The Italian Government in cooperation with the Allied Control Commission yesterday announced the start of an intensive campaign to repair and harness the Italian Ammassi machinery for the collection of wheat and barley in the coming harvest, so that liberated Italy may come as close to self-sufficiency in food as possible.

A series of decrees has been signed by the Italian Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Gulio, and approved by the Agriculture Sub-Commission of the Allied Control Commission. The decrees set up machinery that will eventually gather an estimated 700,000 ton crop of wheat or nearly 45 per cent of the total wheat harvest. The decrees will be published within a few days. Barley will also be amassed. Subsequent decrees may cover other crops.

Final plans for perfecting Allied aid to this major Italian effort to approach self-sufficiency after hostilities have swept over much of the Italian farm country, were laid in a conference just concluded of all allied army technicians in the Italian theater - agriculturists, fishery experts and foresters, at which the Under-Secretary of Agriculture, Gino Bergami, spoke.

Following the agreement reached at the last Regional Commissioners' Conference of the Allied Control Commission, the task outlined in the decrees has received a rating as a "first priority program of work for allied AGC/AMG officers."

Officials of the Agriculture Sub-Commission at the meeting just held here praised the Italian Ministry of Agriculture for moving swiftly to meet the harvest problem within a few days after the formation of the new Italian Government.

All units of the Italian Government, including the Ministry of the Interior, will cooperate by lending every aid of their organizations, and particularly transport, to make the grain available in the centers from which it can be readily distributed to the Italian population.

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The actual machinery will be marked by sets of officials and organizations reaching from the smallest communities to the compartment as follows:

Compartmental and Provincial Inspectorates, having over-all charge of regional assessing, Provincial Advisory Committees; Provincial Agricultural Inspectorate, to collect and review all collection returns; Provincial Agricultural Consorzi, which will do the actual assessing; Communal Committees to assess an arbitrate between the farmers and the agencies in any disputes which may arise in this all-out effort to accomplish equitable justice for all.

Approximately 70 per cent of the working population of liberated Italy are dependent on agriculture for their support. The hoped-for collection of 43 to 45 per cent

contracts with collections last year (1943) as follows: 16 per cent in Sicily, 27 per cent in Region II (Italy south of the Salerno line), and 8 per cent in the Campania-Naples area (Region). There are an estimated 1,500,000 farmers in Southern Italy, mostly with small holdings of land.

The ammassi collection decrees contain the further statement that unless the amassing program yields maximum results this summer, the Italian Government will not be in a proper position to approach the Allied Control Commission with requests for any possible additional aid. Therefore, everyone must give all the help in his power so that the harvest yield and its fair distribution to all may correspond to the "imperious needs of the time".

With that end in view every effort is being made to assure to farmers a price which will command cooperation and discourage unlawful elements which traffic in Black Market to the detriment of their fellows. The price will be announced shortly.

The decree states that the price will be such as to "constitute an incentive not to evasion but to delivery".

Besides providing for nearly 10,000 voluntary workers in 2,000 communes both governmental and civic, to do the actual collecting, supervising and arbitrating in the harvest, the Ministry of Agriculture has cut down previous bulky red tape in the shape of 17 forms to only three simple ones.

The size of the crop, although it will be held down by lack of adequate fertilizers, is expected to be fairly good, especially if the present cool weather continues, 400 farm reports said.

Manpower difficulties are anticipated in some areas. Puglia Province, traditionally known as the granary of Southern Italy, needs 20,000 workers to harvest the crops. Refugees may be one answer to the labor shortage in places. Close attention is being given to the question of sacks and warehousing for the grain.

The Italian Government and Allied authorities are cooperating to make all Italian citizens alive to the essentials of this all-important program. Success is dependent on the good will and understanding of all citizens. Every man and woman of Italy must enlist in this great endeavour.

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

PRB 2

3 May, 1944

An Italian refugee camp operated under supervision of Allied Control Commission authorities, Region II at Pisticchi near Matera has been named the John Hanshaw Camp in memory of Lieut. John Hanshaw, Inf. who was instrumental in helping establish the camp as a model refugee center a month before he was recently killed on duty in the 8th Army forward area by a shell burst.

Lieut. Hanshaw, who was 35 and a contractor in civil life at home in Ithaca, N.Y. helped turn the Pisticchi camp from a collection of old stone buildings housing 1,500 miserable and sullen refugees to a clean well organized community where the refugees, with a new morale take care of their own gardens, policing, entertainment and schooling.

Allied authorities paid tribute to the Italian Prefect of Matera Province, Dr. Guido Tamburro, and Conte Gattini, local head of the Italian Red Cross for their aid to Lieut. Hanshaw in making the camp a success.

4017

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRS 2

4 May, 1944

Press Release-Immediate

400 officials in Sicily the other day called the bluff of a Palermo baker who claimed he could not produce the scheduled number of loaves of bread from the flour he was allotted.

Regulations said he should produce 125 loaves from 100 kilograms of flour. The baker complained he could get only 112. So an American Army Bakers' Team was called in. The army bakers produced 127 loaves from the 100 kilograms of flour. The test was made under the eyes of a battery of Sicilian bakers as witnesses.

Officials admitted that perhaps the smaller and less efficient bakeries could not meet the army record but they pointed out that honest and workmanlike baking would reduce the populations' charges of dilution and adulteration of bread in some of the larger Sicilian cities. One favorite trick is to bake bread quickly, getting a thick, hard crust and leaving the inside half raw and soggy in order to get the official weight.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2

5 May, 1944

Press Release - Immediate

Italian Carabinieri under direction of Allied Control Commission officers in Sardinia have succeeded in cutting the leakage of imported food supplies from ship to warehouse to .50 or one twentieth of one per cent.

The foodstuffs are distributed in the large provinces of Sardinia by large commercial firms who take delivery and make payment at shipside.

The goods get four checks, and the cost of this checking amounts to 7 lire a ton for 450. The first check is by the military port authorities upon receipt. The next is by AOC on consignment. The third is by the commercial firm on payment. The fourth is by the Carabinieri.

The Carabinieri check the stuff on to the trucks, ride the trucks to the warehouses, check the unloading and guard the warehouses.

As one of our Italian friends said, "If one item is short the Carabinieri raise a hell of a row. They have been granted authority and have assumed responsibility in the most praiseworthy fashion".

In addition, the Carabinieri have taken on the salvage of broken sacks and are obtaining a high percentage of recoveries.

4015

PRESS RELEASE

PRC. ACC.

(Caprio)

May 6

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Eugenio Vella, 20, and Salvatore Piccolo, 20, both of Naples, were sentenced to seven years in jail yesterday in Allied Military Government Superior Court. They were convicted of stealing an allied truck loaded with 8,000 lbs of allied flour violating curfew rules and conspiracy. They pretended to be working for Allied Military Government.

Luigi Postiglione, 20, Naples, got a five years sentence in Superior Court for attempted theft of an allied truck. Biagio Caruso, 24, San Giovanni a Teduccio, got a three year sentence in AMG Superior Court for possession of a rifle and two sacks of allied flour.

Three other black market operators were sentenced to jail in AMG Superior Court for illegal possession of 200,000 lire's worth of allied food. Angelina Parente (from whom profits of 23,000 lire were confiscated) was jailed for two years and fined 20,000 lire. Biagio Chiuniello, 22, got nine months and Joseph Grieco, who failed to appear in court, was fined 7,500 lire for contempt of court and will be sentenced on the black market charge when apprehended. All are Neapolitans.

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4014

PRESS RELEASE

PRO. ACC.

(Caprio)

May 6

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

108623

A two-pronged program designed to improve the health of school children is under way in the schools within the Provinces of Naples, Benevento and Avellino.

The school authorities are endeavoring to improve personal health and public sanitation. Impeded seriously by the effects of war, the Italian authorities are receiving help from the Education and Public Health and Welfare Departments, Allied Military Government and other military units.

The appointment of Health Councillors in each of the three provinces this week is the first step in general health education. The Councillors will serve as liaison officers between Allied and Italian health officials and the school personnel. Every Teacher will serve as the Councillor's representative in the classroom. They will bring home to the children lessons in personal hygiene and public sanitation. These lessons will be an integral part of the curriculum ~~which~~ and will be taught in all grades once weekly. During the Clear-Up Week, May 7-13, they will be given once daily. Throughout the school year inspections of child health and hygiene will be conducted daily.

The Councillor will also distribute pamphlets explaining preventive measures against infectious diseases. He will make a survey of the health situation periodically, discover ways and means of stimulating a will to improve living conditions, search for available health instructional aids and materials, study the curriculum and help a curriculum committee improve it and make recommendations for new and improved school services, liaison between welfare as well as other public and allied bodies and the schools, and study existing Italian laws concerned with quarantine, exclusion from school on medical grounds.

4013

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

785016

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It is anticipated that he will eventually have a health councillor in all secondary schools to help him.

Adolfo Omodeo, Minister of Education and rector of Naples University, is head of the newly-formed Youth Commission which is studying youth problems. Already it has aided in the re-opening of Maternal Schools within Region 3. These are nursery schools for children under 5. This week Allied Military Government has begun feeding these children in nineteen schools in Naples one hot meal daily. Now an experiment, the feeding will be extended to Maternal Schools outside Naples and to higher schools if successful.

The Youth Commission is raising and preparing for translation, booklets explaining youth movements such as the Boy and Girl Scouts, Hi-Y, Four-B Clubs, and Catholic Youth Organizations, in America. Preliminary organization of similar groups has begun here. Recreation and playground activities are other subjects under consideration by the Commission. A recommendation to establish several playgrounds has already been offered.

Parent-Teacher type of groups are forming in the secondary schools with three teachers, two fathers and student representatives as members. The parent-Teacher groups will watch over service personnel, provide material and money for health and sanitation programs, help the mayors and health officials "put across" health education to the children in and out of school and initiate health programs of their own.

More specific aids to health have been the resurgent vaccination and inoculation programs. By Italian law, children had to be protected against smallpox, diphtheria, and tetanus before they entered school. The system broke down because of shortages caused by the war. Since allied occupation these vaccinations and inoculations have been resumed extensively throughout the region with materials offered by the Allied Military Government and some produced locally.

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During the typhus epidemic the school children received preventive treatment offered by the Typhus Commission, the Allied Military Government Public Health and Welfare Department and Italian health officials. This program proved quite successful.

Milk is being distributed at the moment only to one school, an Open Air School for children suffering from rickets, tuberculosis contact and other diseases, and to hospitals, orphanages and similar institutions. Seven cases of tinned milk were delivered to the Open Air School this week and over 15,000 tins to the other institutions and welfare agencies. Most of it will be consumed by children of school age, expectant mothers and sick.

Local milk is being pasteurized in a Naples plant now producing 4,500 litres daily. A major part of it is consumed by children and expectant mothers. Before the war this plant produced 18,000 litres daily. However the Nazis damaged the plant and it is now operating with a few machines which were found repairable.

The Open Air School has about 150 children and six teachers. They are examined daily by a physician and given the maximum amount of healthy outdoor instruction and work. There are five light and airy buildings. They have an outdoor dining hall, gardens, a greenhouse, and pet pens.

Considering the widespread destruction caused by war and the consequent shortages of vital materials, this program is encouraging to Allied Military Government. One officer said "school authorities are laying the groundwork for valuable achievement. No one has tried to reopen ~~the~~ schools, maintaining scholastic and health standards under grater handicaps. Not only were schools damaged, equipment destroyed and lost and teachers scattered, but the lack of postal and other communication and transportation facilities in the beginning of our occupation prevented a speedy reorganization. Allied leaders are pleased with the willing co-operation offered by all school personnel."

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Not only were school severely damaged but others that were untouched were requisitioned by military units for hospitals. In many cases when school reopened last February in Region 3 there were no windows, heat or water. Toilet facilities were broken. Repair work proceeded during school hours. There was overcrowding and some sessions were held in buildings housing many families.

Sanitorial service broke down. Workers were hard to get. Cleaning materials disappeared. Disinfectants, vaccines and other health supplies were scarce.

To counter these handicaps the school authorities enlisted the help of students, teachers, Allied Military Government and Base Section Military Officers.

Students and parents provided spare brooms, disinfectants and cleaning materials. AAG had some to offer. Parents contributed money and in some cases their labor. A number of teachers conducted classes in their own homes. Allied Military Government and other military units offered medical supplies and through Italian welfare agencies such items as shoes, clothes and food. The various citizens groups abovementioned co-ordinated many of these efforts outside the schools and a gradual improvement was noted.

In Avellino Peninsular Base Section offered for school purposes three large hospital tents as an expedient when the school building was requisitioned. This tent school is being conducted as an experiment and will be extend if deemed successful.

As evidence that there is a great need for the successful operation of these varied plans is a survey of child health recently made in two Naples schools.

The survey revealed the following facts :

Weight : 56.83%	- Average : 30.94%	- Under average : 12.23%	- Over average.
Height : 70.98%	- Average : 23.74%	- Under average : 5.28%	- Over average.
Teeth : 39%	- Healthy : 27%	- Caries : 7%	- Tardivi
	25%	- Tardivi con caridivi.	
Skin : 52%	- Normal : 45%	- Slight deficiency : 1%	- Grave deficiency.

4010

Press release - 7 May 44

1006231

PROSSIMO ARRIVO DI FAVE SECCHHE

Il Governo Militare Alleato per la
terza Regione annuncia il prossimo arrivo a Napoli di
Fave secche provenienti dalla Provincia di Foggia.

Appena giunte in questa Città le fave verranno messe
in distribuzione col sistema del ritiro di un tagliando
della carta annonaria.

Tale assegnazione è suppletiva a quella dei legumi
d'importazione di cui una distribuzione individuale di
grammi 400 è già stata annunciata per il corrente mese.

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6 Maggio 1944.

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

785016

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PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 2.

6 May 1944.

Press release - Immediate.

Communique May 6 on Meeting of Allied Advisory Council
for Italy.

The 11th Meeting of the Advisory Council for Italy was held in Naples on Saturday, May 6. Alexander Kirk, the newly appointed representative of the United States in the Council, was Chairman of the meeting in accordance with the rule of rotation in chairmanship.

The representatives of the five other Allied nations attending the meeting were:

COUVE DE MURVILLE	French Committee of
SIR NOEL CHARLES	National Liberation
GEORGE KAPSAMBELIS	Great Britain
ALEXANDRE BOGOMOLOV	Greece
MILOJE SMILJANIC	Soviet Union
	Yugoslavia

The Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, Lt General Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane, was present at the meeting and presented an account of recent political developments in liberated Italy.

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

PRESS RELEASE
PNO ACC

1006231

(caprio)
May 5

Immediate Release

Allied military personnel and Italians may now use certain beaches for bathing in the Naples area but they are warned, it was announced by Navy and Allied Military Government officers, that anyone (whether military or civilian) who approaches within 100 yards of any Allied ship moored in the anchorage are running the risk of being fired on. Beaches which may be used by bathers will be announced by the Naples Beach authorities.

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

PRESS RELEASE
PRC AGC

1006231

(caprio)
May 5

Immediate Release

Ten year jail sentences were given two Neapolitans convicted yesterday in Allied Military Government Superior Court of stealing allied military clothing valued at 1,000,000 lire. They are Angelo Basile, 28, and Luigi Troise, 30. Two minors used by these gangsters in their thievery were given suspended sentences by the judge.

Alfredo D'Anna, 28, and Giovanni Gargiula, 23, both of Naples, were given one year sentences for jail break. They were awaiting trial on charges of pimping and forgery and ~~www~~ escaped. ~~www~~ They were caught by military and civilian police. They will still be tried on the latter charges.

0875