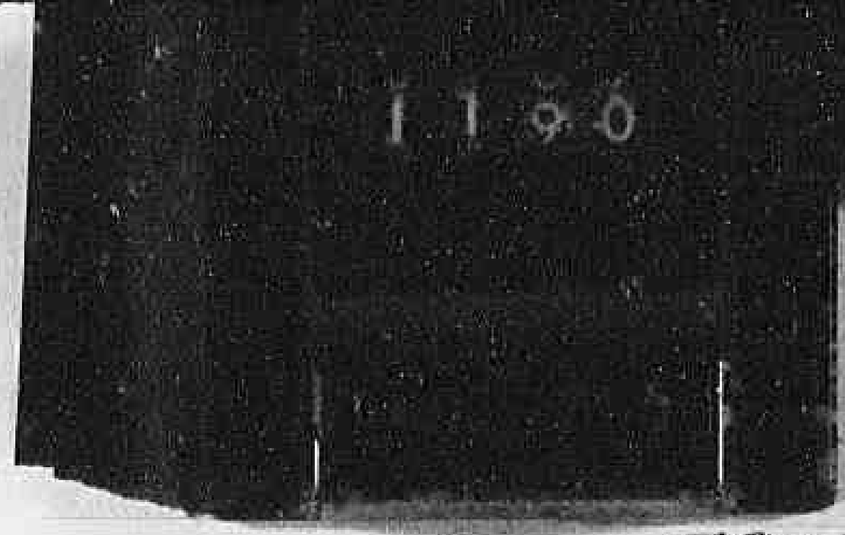


Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ACC

10000/105/458

DEV
JAN



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

10000/105/458

DEVASTATED AREAS, REPORTS
JAN. 1944 - FEB. 1945

DEVASTATED AREAS

14 February 1945

Owing to an unusually severe winter, in which many communes in the Provinces of AQUILA and CHIETI have been completely cut off from the outside world by snow, the sufferings of the inhabitants of the devastated areas have in certain cases been acute. Every effort has been made to mitigate their hardships and as a result of the following measures, among others, conditions have improved.

At the instance of an officer of the Devastated Areas Sub-Section an Italian National Committee for devastated areas was formed by Prince Doria and His Excellency, Dr Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross, under the active presidency of On. Gasparotti, Minister of Aviation and has carried out a vigorous drive in Rome with gratifying results. These include the collection of over 5,000 blankets, 40,000 articles of clothing, 1,500 pairs of shoes and many tons of wool, including 30 tons contributed by the Italian Government. In addition 5 million lire has been subscribed by the citizens of Rome and a grant of 10 million lire, with a guarantee of a further 20 million lire, has been made by the Italian Government.

In Florence a branch committee has just been formed under the active Presidency of Count Fossombrone, with the warm sponsorship of the Cardinal of Florence. A similar drive to that which has proved so successful in Rome will be conducted there.

Furthermore, Prince Doria's Committee has decided to form representative provincial committees, to organise similar drives to collect articles such as blankets, clothing and wool, and also money for the purchase of blankets to be made at Prato, near Florence, in every Province in liberated Italy. 2473 the present about 42,000 blankets have been obtained, chiefly by purchase from the blanket industry at Prato. Of this number 24,000 have been distributed in devastated communes of the Provinces of Chieti, Aquila, Pescara, Frosinone and Littoria. Lack of transport has prevented distribution as speedily as could have been wished. Every effort is being made to overcome this difficulty.

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

Owing to an unusually severe winter, in which many communes in the Provinces of AQUILA and CHIETI have been completely cut off from the outside world by snow, the sufferings of the inhabitants of the devastated areas have in certain cases been acute. Every effort has been made to mitigate their hardships and as a result of the following measures, among others conditions have improved.

At the instance of an officer of the Devastated Areas Sub-Section an Italian National Committee for devastated areas was formed by Prince Doria and His Excellency Dr Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross, under the active presidency of On. Gasparotti, Minister of Aviation and has carried out a vigorous drive in Rome with gratifying results. These include the collection of over 5,000 blankets, 40,000 articles of clothing, 1,500 pairs of shoes and many tons of wool, including 30 tons contributed by the Italian Government. In addition 5 million lire has been subscribed by the citizens of Rome and a grant of 10 million lire, with a guarantee of a further 20 million lire, has been made by the Italian Government.

In Florence a branch committee has just been formed under the active Presidency of Count Fossombrone, with the warm sponsorship of the Cardinal of Florence. A similar drive to that which has proved so successful in Rome will be conducted there.

Furthermore, Prince Doria's Committee has decided to form representative provincial committees, to organise similar drives to collect articles such as blankets, clothing and wool, and also money for the purchase of blankets to be made at Prato, near Florence, in every Province in liberated Italy. 24?3 the present about 42,000 blankets have been obtained, chiefly by purchase from the blanket industry at Prato. Of this number 24,000 have been distributed in devastated communes of the Provinces of Chieti, Aquila, Pescara, Frosinone and Littoria. Lack of transport has prevented distribution as speedily as could have been wished. Every effort is being made to overcome this difficulty.

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

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

veral visits to Sulmona and Lanciano have been made by an officer of astated Areas Sub-Section to check on distribution of blankets and clothing on conditions in the devastated communes. The officers engaged on work devastated areas and hitherto located at these two places have, with the exception of Lt Colonel G.G.T. Ainslie and Captain .... Gobb, remaining at Sulmona and Lanciano respectively, been withdrawn for other duties elsewhere.

The housing problem in devastated areas is acute. By the use of canvas, of which 100,000 square metres have been ordered, it is hoped to patch up as many as possible of the less badly damaged dwellings well enough to render them habitable. In places a certain amount of rebuilding has been begun.

The special ration scale for devastated areas in Frosinone Province has been extended to include the communes of Frosinone, Roccasecca, Ceprano and Alvito where, under arrangements made by the Vatican Authorities, popular kitchens have been opened.

2471

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

24

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
DEVASTATED AREAS

NOTES FOR DECEMBER MONTHLY REPORT.

A.G.T. Company has been temporarily allotted to augment existing transport in the Devastated Areas, and with this assistance, many tons of clothing brought to the country under the auspices of the Taylor Committee, and 4,000 blankets from Allied Military Sources, have been distributed through EIMGI and the Italian Red Cross.

Sanction has been given for an increased ration (to be handled by the Vatican authorities) for the destitute.

The Housing Decree, published in the Gazzette Officiale of 12th December has made provision to assist individuals in the rebuilding of damaged buildings, and an allotment of coal has been made to enable cement works in the neighbourhood of PESCARA to resume work.

F. CRAIG.
Lt. Colonel.

1 Attachment

To CA Section

2470

Ref. 219/4/CCS 8 Jan.45

SUBJECT : Information for the Acting President through Chief of Staff.

To : Civil Affairs Section.

LIVING CONDITIONS IN DEVASTATED AREAS
PROVINCES OF CHIETI, AQUILA, PESCARA, TERAMO, LITTORIA.

1 In the above five provinces, where the battle lines were stabilised last winter for months, shells and bombs destroyed in many communes large proportions of the houses. The retreating Germans demolished many additional buildings capable of giving shelter to our troops.

2 Many of these communes are snowbound for considerable periods. Many are at altitudes of 2,000 up to 3,500 feet or more. It is cold in the mountains and grave danger of pneumonia exists.

3 In the 135 communes classified as devastated in the above provinces, living conditions are characterised by Allied observers as deplorable. Most earnest efforts are, however, in process to save the unhappy people. The Allied Commission, Sub-Commission on Public Works and Utilities, Housing Section, recognising that housing conditions are critically bad, has taken energetic measures to create a new and scientific system of local committees, which under the active direction of the Minister of the Interior, Sig. Ruini, is being rapidly activated and should result in the early repair of homes in order of urgency. People are for the most part under roofs, but are now living in the great numbers, crowded and in most unhygienic conditions, without windows or adequate warmth, without sufficient warm clothing, without blankets, without enough medical supplies. For example, on 29 Nov.44 the Sindaco of Guardi, a commune with a population of about 1,000, stated that 451 persons, including 150 children were sleeping under broken arches, in the wet cellars of shattered houses, in stalls for animals, etc.

4 Food is being supplied and stockpiled; improved special rations are being distributed under Vatican direction to the destitute in devastated communes; medical supplies are said to be arriving in many communes but were recently stated not to have reached some points; clothing supplied by the Myron Taylor Committee has been distributed in most localities; 4;000 blankets were distributed some two weeks ago and 15,000 more blankets have been released by ANB, 5 Army, of which 10,000 are today en route to destination, to be distributed

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

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

LIVING CONDITIONS IN DEVASTATED AREAS
PROVINCES OF CHIETI, AQUILA, PESCARA, FROSINONE, LITTORIA.

1 In the above five provinces, where the battle lines were stabilized last winter for months, shells and bombs destroyed in many communes large proportions of the houses. The retreating Germans demolished many additional buildings capable of giving shelter to our troops.

2 Many of these communes are snowbound for considerable periods. Many are at altitudes of 2,000 up to 3,500 feet or more. It is cold in the mountains and grave danger of pneumonia exists.

3 In the 135 communes classified as devastated in the above provinces, living conditions are characterised by Allied observers as deplorable. Most earnest efforts are, however, in process to save the unhappy people. The Allied Commission, Sub-Commission on Public Works and Utilities, Housing Section, recognising that housing conditions are critically bad, has taken energetic measures to create a new and scientific system of local committees, which under the active direction of the Minister of the Interior, Sig. Ruini, is being rapidly activated and should result in the early repair of homes in order of urgency. People are for the most part under roofs, but are now living in the great numbers, crowded and in most unhygienic conditions, without windows or adequate warmth, without sufficient warm clothing, without blankets, without enough medical supplies. For example, on 29 Nov.44 the Sindaco of Quadri, a commune with a population of about 1,000, stated that 451 persons, including 150 children were sleeping under broken arches, in the wet cellars of shattered houses, in stalls for animals, etc.

4 Food is being supplied and stockpiled; improved special rations are being distributed under Vatican direction to the destitute in devastated communes; medical supplies are said to be arriving in many communes but were recently stated not to have reached some points; clothing supplied by the Myron Taylor Committee has been distributed in most localities; 4;000 blankets were distributed some two weeks ago and 15,000 more blankets have been released by AFHQ, 5 Army, of which 10,000 are today en route to destination, to be distributed to the neediest cases among these unfortunate people. An active committee, formed by Prince Doria, Sindaco of Rome, at the instance and under the guidance of an Allied officer, is organizing a city wide "drive" for blankets for the devastated areas. Every agency of publicity - radio, cinema, the Parish priests, newspapers, - is being used, and some 2,000 ladies will solicit blankets, wool and rags, and moneyfor

2489

23A

blankets, from the homes of Rome. The Italian Government has donated Lire 10,000,000 to the Committee and guaranteed Lire 20,000,000 in addition, and has offered 30 tons of wool in its possession. The money will be used to pay for the 15,000 blankets above referred to; the rags and wool will be conveyed to Prato, near Florence, to be made into more blankets. Heavy canvas (170,000 sq. meters) has been distributed. Mine clearance is making steady progress.

5 With all that can be done, however, the conditions under which people in devestated communes must live this winter, will be abnormal and hard.

F. CRAIG.
Lt. Colonel.

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

DEVASTATED AREAS REPORT
ABRUZZI MARCHE

10 Nov. Ascoli - informed Col Craig gone Sulmona.

11 Nov. Sulmona - found Col. Craig in Aquila. Telephoned him there on Sun. 12 Nov. Col Craig directed me to come to Aquila Mon. 13 Nov. and take his place since was going to Rome to coordinate there the work of getting information about all D.A. and of getting supplies for their relief.

In Sulmona Col. Ainslie reported that estimates obtained by his team as to building materials were not believed accurate. Sindaci often had only general ideas and in some cases had been absent. Labour in various communes found unwilling to work at the Italian Govt. fixed rate because there was nothing to buy with money and because the rate very low.- Said the attitude quite general - Said situation gravely urgent - Bridges blown, streams will soon become unfordable; snow will come and mountain communes cut off; fuel sources not close to most communes, cost of labour to transport it, is prohibitive, moreover Germans took away nearly all stores and many pack animals - Not only building materials but blankets, clothes, shoes, fuel, medical supplies needed.

In afternoon at Aquila called on Prefect and then Ispettore Compartimentale del Genio Civile who is superior to the Capo del Genio Civile in each province in the Abruzzi - Found that for a month or more Genio Civile has been preparing estimates of building materials and that Col. Latimer, Regional P.W. officer knew all about this. Col. Latimer and his assistant Mr. Griffith had checked and screened the figures and of the Genio Civile and believed them accurate. This estimate provides for repairs only (not reconstruction) 21,850 rooms in Aquila, Chieti, Pesrara Provinces and Giulianova Marina - estimating 5 persons per room this makes 110,000 persons, which is said to be the approximate figure of those needing shelter this winter.

I requested statement as to each commune of the percentage of damage and of the number needed of blankets, clothing, shoes, of the labour situation and of the time necessary for sufficient repairs to provide shelter - On Tues. 14 obtained such estimates

On Thurs. 15 went Sulmona for lunch with Col. Ainslie and his team and asked them to obtain all the above information as to each commune, in addition to checking and completing their figures for amounts of building materials - I also informed them that Col. Craig had been hopeful of getting tentage or canvas for patching holes or broken roofs.

Fri. 16 - Went to Landiano arriving for supper with Col. Armstrong and his team - Gave them same request for information - Col. Armstrong had not found any labour difficulties in any of his communes. He stated however that as far as he could find the Prefect had done nothing towards the problem of D.A. and had not even acknowledged an urgent letter sent him on Aug 19 by a meeting of Sindaci of damaged towns - Col. Armstrong described the condition of the homeless people as piteable in the extreme even now, and stated that in only 2 or 3 weeks many mountain communes would begin to be cut off by rising waters of streams whose bridges are blown and by snow - Stated that a jeep, a command car, or a truck (which must have four wheel drive if it is to make the back roads after the snow comes) was critically necessary for him - Agreed with Col. Ainslie that the fuel problem will be exceedingly difficult - Said that the Sindaci feel bitterly against the Prefect, that the Capp di G.C. had several times failed to appear to meet Maj. Snee when requested, and that he, Armstrong, has a bad impression of his attitude as also that of the Prefect - In most of the Communes his team has visited there has been no previous contact with any Italian or

Col. Craig directed me to come to Aquila Mon. 13 Nov. and take his place since was going to Rome to coordinate there the work of getting information about all D.A. and of getting supplies for their relief.

In Sulmona Col. Ainslie reported that estimates obtained by his team as to building materials were not believed accurate. Sindaci often had only general ideas and in some cases had been absent. Labour in various communes found unwilling to work at the Italian Govt. fixed rate because there was nothing to buy with money and because the rate very low.- Said the attitude quite general - Said situation gravely urgent - Bridges blown, streams will soon become unfordable; snow will come and mountain communes cut off; fuel sources not close to most communes, cost of labour to transport it, is prohibitive, moreover Germans took away nearly all stores and many pack animals - Not only building materials but blankets, clothes, shoes, fuel, medical supplies needed.

In afternoon at Aquila called on Prefect and then Ispettore Compartimentale del Genio Civile who is superior to the Capo del Genio Civile in each province in the Abruzzi - Found that for a month or more Genio Civile has been preparing estimates of building materials and that Col. Latimer, Regional P.W. officer knew all about this. Col. Latimer and his assistant Mr. Griffith had checked and screened the figures and of the Genio Civile and believed them accurate. This estimate provides for repairs only (not reconstruction) 21,850 rooms in Aquila, Chieti, Pesrara Provinces and Giulianova Marina - estimating 5 persons per room this makes 110,000 persons, which is said to be the approximate figure of those needing shelter this winter.

I requested statement as to each commune of the percentage of damage and of the number needed of blankets, clothing, shoes, of the labour situation and of the time necessary for sufficient repairs to provide shelter - On Tues. 14 obtained such estimates

On Thurs. 15 went Sulmona for lunch with Col. Ainslie and his team and asked them to obtain all the above information as to each commune, in addition to checking and completing their figures for amounts of building materials - I also informed them that Col. Craig had been hopeful of getting tentage or canvas for patching holes or broken roofs.

Fri. 16 - Went to Lanciano arriving for supper with Col. Armstrong and his team - Gave them same request for information - Col. Armstrong had not found any labour difficulties in any of his communes. He stated however that as far as he could find the Prefect had done nothing towards the problem of D.A. and had not even acknowledged an urgent letter sent him on Aug 19 by a meeting of Sindaci of damaged towns - Col. Armstrong described the dondition of the homeless people as piteable in the extreme even now, and stated that in only 2 or 3 weeks many mountain communes would begin to be cut off by rising waters of streams whose bridges are blown and by snow - Stated that a jeep, a command car, or a truck (which must have four wheel drive if it is to make the back roads after the snow comes) was critically necessary for him - Agreed with Col. Ainslie that the fuel problem will be exceedingly difficult - Said that the Sindaci feel bitterly against the Prefect, that the Capp di G.C. had several times failed to appear to meet Maj. Snee when requested, and that he, Armstrong, has a bad impression of his attitude as also that of the Prefect - In most of the Communes his team has visited there has been no previous contact with any Italian or Allied Officer - hard winter reduced the vitality of the people, since then months of under nourishment and bad living conditions have continued to lower their resistence.

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

2467

He expects a major tragedy if relief comes too little or to late.

There was present a Lt. Stokes, R.E., who under No. 3 Dist. has been rehabilitating civilian power plant, within a few days he had been ordered away with his entire personnel and feels that the work will simply stop and that much power will be lost to the local communities and to the G.R.I.D. - He was working on 4 or 5 power plants with a total of 30 - 4000 kw potential capacity.

On Sat.18 drove to Rome reporting on Sun. to Col Craig. In addition to taking care of certain Venezia Region business I wrote at Col. Craig's request a report outlining the conditions of D.A. in Aquila and Chieti and took it to him Sun. morning 19 for use at a conference. - He agreed that all possible material which could be obtained should be pushed into Sulmona and Lanciano, including tentage and canvas, without waiting for perfect or even complete figures or estimates, since whatever may at first be available to send will certainly be too little to meet the total need.

Monday afternoon, in connection with Venezia Region business I learned from certain high Italians, blankets, possibly up to 300,000 are supposed to exist in or arround Bizerta or Algiers and immediately telephoned this to Col. Craig.- I learned also however that one of the largest textile men in Italy (consulted at my request by those officers) stated that there are no blankets available in Italy. Col. Craig stated that a request is being made to the proper authorities that British dead, hitherto buried in blankets, should be buried in white sheets, as are the Americans, and the blankets used for D.A.

Tues. 21 Nov - Reached Campobasso, and on Wed. 22 Foggia, dining there with Col. Gevers- Thurs 23 picked up 5 new TYRES and TUBES in place of the impossibly bad ones on my car, and reached Lanciano in time for dinner with Col. Armstrong and his team. Col. Armstrong has discovered that in most of the communes -ties exist for distribution of relief, goods, consisting by direction of the Prefect, of the Sindaco or Priest and sometimes a doctor or a Schoolteacher. He does not know what, if any, system for accounting is to be used. - His reports are now complete and have been forwarded to Aquila. - He reemphasised his need for a vehicle with four wheel drive.

Fri. 24 Nov. Went to Sulmona. Ainslies reports being typed and will be forwarded within a day or two. He has a 15 cwt and a 3 tonner, while Armstrong has a PU and a 15 cwt.

Sat. 25 Nov. I requested a meeting at Region HQ of those concerned with Devastated Areas. It was held in the office of Lt.Col. Scholtz; there were present:

Lt.Col Scholtz, Regional Executive Officer
Lt. " Latimer, E and Public Utilities
Lt. " Marshall, Public Health and Welfare
Capt. Shaw-Kennedy, Economics and Supplies
" Richardson, M.T. and Truck Pool
Mrs. Small, A.R.C.
" Battiati, I.R.C.

The agenda and results follow:

1. Functions of various organisations and Regional Divisions concerned with Devastated Areas: as to clothing, shoes, and possibly blankets Mr. [illegible] Taylor's Committee in Rome are supplying these, arriving on or after 8 Dec. It

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

On Sat.18 drove to Rome reporting on Sun. to Col Craig. In addition to taking care of certain Venezia Region business I wrote at Col. Craig's request a report outlining the conditions of D.A. in Aquila and Chieti and took it to him Sun. morning 19 for use at a conference. - He agreed that all possible material which could be obtained should be pushed into Sulmona and Lanciano, including tentage and canvas, without waiting for perfect or even complete figures or estimates, since whatever may at first be available to send will certainly be too little to meet the total need.

Monday afternoon, in connection with Venezia Region business I learned from certain high Italians, blankets, possibly up to 300,000 are supposed to exist in or arround Bizerta or Algiers and immediately telephoned this to Col. Craig.- I learned also however that one of the largest textile men in Italy (consulted at my request by these officers) stated that there are no blankets available in Italy. Col. Craig stated that a request is being made to the proper authorities that British dead, hitherto buried in blankets, should be buried in white sheets, as are the Americans, and the blankets used for D.A.

Tues. 21 Nov - Reached Campobasso, and on Wed. 22 Foggia, dining there with Col. Gevers- Thurs 23 picked up 5 new TYRES and TUBES in place of the impossibly bad ones on my car, and reached Lanciano in time for dinner with Col. Armstrong and his team. Col. Armstrong has discovered that in most of the communes -ties exist for distribution of relief, goods, consisting by direction of the Prefect, of the Sindaco or Priest and sometimes a doctor or a Schoolteacher. He does not know what, if any, system for accounting is to be used. - His reports are now complete and have been forwarded to Aquila. - He reemphasised his need for a vehicle with four wheel drive.

Fri. 24 Nov. Went to Sulmona. Ainslies reports being typed and will be forwarded within a day or two. He has a 15 cwt and a 3 tonner, while Armstrong has a PU and a 15 cwt.

Sat. 25 Nov. I requested a meeting at Region HQ of those concerned with Devastated Areas. It was held in the office of Lt.Col. Scholtz; there were present:

Lt.Col Scholtz, Regional Executive Officer
Lt. " Latimer, E and Public Utilities
Lt. " Marshall, Public Health and Welfare
Capt. Shaw-Kennedy, Economics and Supplies
" Richardson, M.T. and Truck Pool
Mrs. Small, A.R.C.
" Battiati, I.R.C.

The agenda and results follow;

1. Functions of various organisations and Regional Divisions concerned with Devastated Areas: as to clothing, shoes, and possibly blankets Mr. [illegible] Taylor's Committee in Rome are supplying these, arriving on or after 8 Dec. in Naples, from America, to Italian Red Cross warehouse, Naples. There they will be sorted, sized and loaded on transport when and if available.

The A.R.C. is aiding but not responsible.

Out of the first shipment, 500 tons have been allotted to Devastated Areas in Aquila and Chieti Provinces, an amount which Lt.Col. Marshall estimated is adequate for 100,000 people.

Lt.Col. Craig has been trying to obtain Transport, through Col. Cripps and other sources. Col. French had previously stated to me that Region V could furnish not more than 20 trucks for this purpose.

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

These trucks, from the pool, must be paid and definite commitments must be made before Capt. Richardson is authorised to send his trucks. It was assumed that the Italian Government, National or Local, must pay, but none seemed to think any arrangements had been made for this.

Warehouses have been arranged for in

Sulmona	Pescara
Chieti	Lanciano

In each community the local committees to supervise distribution have been or are being set up, consisting in most cases of the Sindaco, Priest, and Doctor (if any).

2. Medical Supplies: Lt.Col. Marshall states that one Italian M.O. has already arrived in Sulmona, but without transport or medical supplies. The Prefect has been asked to requisition a car for him and Lt.Col.Marshall has written to Dott. Venzoso, Head of Public Health to ask about medical supplies.

In Chieti one M.O., with another as his assistant is supposed to arrive with a car and medical supplies. These M.O. are to act under the direction of the Medico Provinciale, controlling medical supplies and distributing them in their own cars to communes. The Italian Government Medical distributing organisation E.M.DINA is to furnish trucks as necessary. No allied trucks are to be expected for this. The Italian Government finances the entire programme.

I do not learn however, either from Lt.Col. Marshall or from the teams, that to date any medical supplies have arrived in the Devastated Communes.

3. Blankets. The Italian Red Cross has none.

One week ago I learned through high Italian officers that several hundred thousand Army Blankets are said to exist in Oran, Algiers and Bizerta and other points under allied control.

The War Materials Disposal Board might know or find out about these.

I also learn through these officers of a large textile industrialist that no blankets are available in Italy.

4. Food. Rations seem to be reaching the communes but the trucks are fully loaded and cannot carry additional materials. Capt. Shaw Kennedy states that for more food distribution he needs additional trucks and can spare none without cutting down food supplies.

Moreover, for lack of transport, the stock piling of food in Devastated communes, many of which will shortly be cut off completely by snow and high water in streams where bridges are blown, is far behind schedule, and indeed, I think, has pratically not been started.

5. Fuel. While Aquila and Chieti produce and contain enough charcoal, it is produced in the mountains, nearly always at a distance from the communes needing it. The same of wood. Only a very few communes report adquate supplies on hand for the winter period; almost none report any M.T. available. Most report the supply of mules inadequate since many were taken away by the Germans. Nothing whatever seems to have been done, except locally, in a few communes, to collect fuel supplies.

6. Transport. Except for self help, organised locally in a few c[illegible] with primitive means, every question comes down in the end to transport. Capt. Shaw Kennedy critically needs more transport for distributing food. Lt.Col. Latimer states that 18 bridges which should be repaired are held up solely for lack of transport and that road repair work is crippled.

[illegible] materials for shelter and repair

2465

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

In each community the local committees to supervise distribution have been or are being set up, consisting in most cases of the Sindaco, Priest, and Doctor (if any).

2. Medical Supplies: Lt.Col. Marshall states that one Italian M.O. has already arrived in Sulmona, but without transport or medical supplies. The prefect has been asked to requisition a car for him and Lt.Col.Marshall has written to Dott. Venzoso, Head of Public Health to ask about medical supplies.

In Chieti one M.O., with another as his assistant is supposed to arrive with a car and medical supplies. These M.O. are to act under the direction of the Medico Provinciale, controlling medical supplies and distributing them in their own cars to communes. The Italian Government Medical distributing organisation E.M.DINA is to furnish trucks as necessary. No allied trucks are to be expected for this. The Italian Government finances the entire programme.

I do not learn however, either from Lt.Col. Marshall or from the teams, that to date any medical supplies have arrived in the Devastated Communes.

3. Blankets. The Italian Red Cross has none.

One week ago I learned through high Italian Officers that several hundred thousand Army Blankets are said to exist in Oran, Algiers and Bizerta and other points under allied control.

The War Materials Disposal Board might know or find out about these.

I also learn through these officers of a large textile industrialist that no blankets are available in Italy.

4. Food. Rations seem to be reaching the communes but the trucks are fully loaded and cannot carry additional materials. Capt. Shaw Kennedy states that for more food distribution he needs additional trucks and can spare none without cutting down food supplies.

Moreover, for lack of transport, the stock piling of food in Devastatel communes, many of which will shortly be cut off completely by snow and high water in streams where bridges are blown, is far behind schedule, and indeed, I think, has pratically not been started.

5. Fuel. While Aquila and Chieti produce and contain enough charcoal, it is produced in the mountains, nearly always at a distance from the communes needing it. The same of wood. Only a very few communes report adquate supplies on hand for the winter period; almost none report any M.T. available. Most report the supply of mules inadequate since many were taken away by the Germans. Nothing whatever seems to have been done, except locally, in a few communes, to collect fuel supplies.

6. Transport. Except for self help, organised locally in a few c[illegible] with primitive means, every question comes down in the end to transport. Capt. Shaw Kennedy critically needs more transport for distributing food. Lt.Col. Latimer states that 18 bridges which should be repaired are held up solely for lack of transport and that road repair work is crippled. Whether clothing, shoes, blankets, soap, fuel, materials for shelter and repair of buildings, medical supplies reach approximately 100,000 roofless people and reach them in time before snow and high water have cut them off and cold and exposure have done their work depends on transport, first, foremost.

On Sat. evening 25 Nov. it was discovered that there were wide discrepancies in the figures furnished by the Genio Civile giving numbers of roofless people and numbers of rooms capable of repairs (not reconstruction), and amounts of repairs materials needed. Lt.Col.Latimer and Mr. Griffith, his assistant, undertook to recheck these figures.

2465

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

Sun. 26. and Mon. 27. Nov. - I went with Junr.Comd Proby to Rome to report to Lt.Col Craig.

Tues. 28 Nov. - I drove to Sulmona, picked up Lt.Col. Ainslie and took him to Lanciano to conference with Lt.Col. Armstrong.

Wed. 29 Nov. - To Guardiagrele for meeting of Sindaci of Devastated Communes. Dispite heavy rain there were some 30 Sindaci and Public Officials present. I told them briefly of the efforts being made to help by the Italian Government,aided by the Taylor Committee and AC and of the difficulties, and said that no promise could be made except that they would not be forgotten.
There were the following remarks by various sindaci present:

(a) Not a kilo of meat has been received in any of the Devastated Communes, while it is said that "Chieti is getting meat every day".

(b) There is no soap whatever in any of the Devastated Communes and skin deseases are rampant.

(c) Sugar has been delivered only once or twice in any commune and then in totally inadequate quantities such as 30 -50 kilos per commune, e.g. Orsona with 4000 inhabitants got no sugar till it recieved a total of 50 kilos about 20 days ago.

(d) The ration of 200 grams of grain is inadequate for persons living in the conditions found in the Devastated Communes. There should be a supplemental ration there.

(e) The Devastated Communes, untill turned over to the Italian Government got financial aid from A.C.C. The last payments were there made for the period ending 30 Sep.; since then no funds have been received. Employees have not been paid nor can the public services like street clearing be carried out. There are no medicins. For example Ortona should have got L. 2,433,000 for the 3 months period beginning 1 Oct, but has got nothing and every thing has come to a stop. Unlike the undamaged communes, which could still collect taxes and functions, the devastated towns are helpless.

(f) While there are mines in the houses in only a few places, the fields are full of them. People are still being killed. The olive harvest, where olives grow, cannot be collected; the same of other crops. No planting can be done for next years harvest. Mine removal squads exist, but Major Snee and Lt.Col Armstrong's team, reported privately to me that almost everywhere their apparatus is said to be out of order.

(g) Fuel is very scarce and for lack of transport, motor or animal, cannot be carried in adequate quantities from the mountains to the towns needing.

(h) Transport is bitterly needed. It was stated that at Casalbordino, near Vasto, in a class V vehicle park, there are very numbers of very old tyres, which if obtainable would at least be better than nothing and could be used on light trucks now exis-ting but immobilised through lack of rubber.

(i) Thousand of people, roofless, are living in conditions of misery and exposure. For one example the Sindaco of Quadri stated that last night in a steady cold rain 451 people, of whom about 150 were children, slept under archways, still

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

Communes. Dispite heavy rain there were some 30 Sindaci and Public Officials present. I told them briefly of the efforts being made to help by the Italian Government, aided by the Taylor Committee and AC and of the difficulties, and said that no promise could be made except that they would not be forgotten.

There were the following remarks by various sindaci present:

(a) Not a kilo of meat has been received in any of the Devastated Communes, while it is said that "Chieti is getting meat every day".

(b) There is no soap whatever in any of the Devastated Communes and skin dcseases are rampant.

(c) Sugar has been delivered only once or twice in any commune and then in totally inadequate quantities such as 30 -50 kilos per commune, e.g. Orsona with 4000 inhabitants got no sugar till it recieved a total of 50 kilos about 20 days ago.

(d) The ration of 200 grams of grain is inadequate for persons living in the conditions found in the Devastated Communes. There should be a supplemental ration there.

(e) The Devastated Communes, untill turned over to the Italian Government got financial aid from A.C.C. The last payments were there made for the period ending 30 Sep.; since then no funds have been received. Employees have not been paid nor can the public services like street clearing be carried out. There are no medicins. For example Ortona should have got L. 2,433,000 for the 3 months period beginning 1 Oct, but has got nothing and every thing has come to a stop. Unlike the undamaged communes, which could still collect taxes and functions, the devastated towns are helpless.

(f) While there are mines in the houses in only a few places, the fields are full of them. People are still being killed. The olive harvest, where olives grow, cannot be collected; the same of other crops. No planting can be done for next years harvest. Mine removal squads exist, but Major Shee and Lt.Col Armstrong's team, reported privately to me that almost everywhere their apparatus is said to be out of order.

(g) Fuel is very scarce and for lack of transport, motor or animal, cannot be carried in adequate quantities from the mountains to the towns needing.

(h) Transport is bitterly needed. It was stated that at Casalbordino, near Vasto, in a class V vehicle park, there are very numbers of very old tyres, which if obtainable would at least be better than nothing and could be used on light trucks now exis-ting but immobilised through lack of rubber.

(i) Thousand of people, roofless, are living in conditions of misery and exposure. For one example the Sindaco of Quadri stated that last night in a steady cold rain 451 people, of whom about 150 were children, slept under archways, still standing, in cellars of roofless houses where rain leaked through the floors, in stalls for animals. Perhaps 40 of them were fortunate however to sleep on the stone floor of a small school. All were without blankets. The teams report that among the approx. 100,000 people roofless in the devastates communes these conditions are general. The more fortunate are those who sleep on the first floors of roofless houses, where the second floor remains sufficiently intact to protect them from showers, though usually not from heavy rain such as we have had for the last few nights.

After lunch today, 29 Nov., in conference and by agreement with Lt.Col. Armstrong and Ainslie, it was arranged that 10 communes formerly handled by Lt.Col.Armstrong, but more conveniently located by Lt.Col. Ainslie, should be

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

220

transferred to the latter on a date to be fixed when goods arrive for distribution and supervision will be necessary. These communes have all been visited and reports on them sent on. Lt.Col. Armstrong had 54 communes, Lt.Col. Ainslie, just over 30.

On 30 Nov., my car being turned in for maintenance and repairs I did office work and talked with Capt. Hanbury, of Lt.Col. Ainslie's team. The latter stated that there is an old P.W. concentration camp at Badia, near Sulmona, designed for 5,000 persons, which has been allowed to go somewhat to pieces and requires perhaps 3 weeks to be repaired and cleared up, by taking materials from the worst buildings, enough buildings he believes could be repaired to house perhaps 1000 or more persons, It has no water connected, no beds or furniture, no electricity. It has at least one very large kitchen stove.

Also at Badia is a former penal settlement which has water but no light, and no furniture except a few beds. This could perhaps also house 1000 persons. It would seem that the Italian Government ought to investigate the possibilities of these and all other buildings in or near the area, usable for shelter, and of getting the roofless people into them. Even if transport not available we know that the people can walk long distances under conditions of great hardship if necessary.

It is the impression of the officers of the teams, confirmed by the opinion of Capt. Shaw Kennedy that enough brick and tile are available in various localities, or could easily be furnished if coal were available to run the little local brick yards, to take care of all the building necessary. For example at Monte Cartese near Sulmona, Capt. Hanbury states that there exists a large store of bricks, tile, lime and cement and some lumber mostly 6 x 6 joisting, which he believes has been frozen by A.C. Again [illegible], at Castel di Sangro is an undamaged wood working and furniture factory with all machines intact lacking only the authority to connect the electric current, which already is coming into the town. He states that there is a large amount of bulk timber at Castel di Sangro. He states there is also a large supply of bricks said to be frozen by A.C., a partly damaged brick plant, now operating only in part, but with a supply of bricks on hand.

Both teams seem to feel that the quickest and most economical way to get building materials to the points where needed is to send coal by rail to Ortona or St. Vito. 2000/3000 tons would be sufficient. Lt.Col.Armstrong's team states to make all necessary cement for the Bomba plant near Pescara and to make enough brick and tile, in addition to that already on hand in the area. Transport will of course be necessary for distribution.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

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

21

ALLIED COMMISSION

PIEVE PROVINCE

January 3rd. 1944.

To: Lt. Col. P. Craig, Devastated Areas. HQ. A.C.

Subject: Supplementary Rations to Devastated Communes.

1. Junior Commander M. Proby telephoned from HQ Region V and explained that owing to the number of persons in devastated communes for whom application had been made for supplementary rations being excessive, it was not possible to proceed with the original scheme. She asked me to submit a list of communes in the Provinces of CHIETI and PESCARA to which I considered supplementary rations should be issued.

2. It is not easy to discriminate between communes, for all are really in need of supplementary rations in this exposed region. On the other hand, it is a fact that, mainly on account of altitude and paucity of local resources, i.e. grain, oil and livestock, some communes are worse off than others, and no doubt less able to undergo the rigours of winter than those better situated geographically.

3. It is, therefore, on that basis and no other, that I submit the attached list of eighteen (18) communes in CHIETI province and recommend that they be issued with supplementary rations. I have not included any in PESCARA Province as the need in the devastated communes in that province is not comparable with those in CHIETI Province.

Lieutenant Colonel.
P. J. ARMSTRONG
Provincial Commissioner
PIEVE Province.

2462

List of Communes Recommended for the Issue of Supplementary Rations.

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

To: Lt. Col. F. Craig, Devastated Areas, Hq. A.C.

Subject: Supplementary Rations to Devastated Communes.

1. Junior Commander M. Proby telephoned from HQ Region V and explained that owing to the number of persons in devastated communes for whom application had been made for supplementary rations being excessive, it was not possible to proceed with the original scheme. She asked me to submit a list of communes in the Provinces of CHIETI and PESCARA to which I considered supplementary rations should be issued.

2. It is not easy to discriminate between communes, for all are really in need of supplementary rations in this exposed region. On the other hand, it is a fact that, mainly on account of altitude and paucity of local resources, i.e. grain, oil and livestock, some communes are worse off than others, and no doubt less able to undergo the rigours of winter than those better situated geographically.

3. It is, therefore, on that basis and no other, that I submit the attached list of eighteen (18) communes in CHIETI province and recommend that they be issued with supplementary rations. I have not included any in PESCARA Province as the need in the devastated communes in that province is not comparable with those in CHIETI Province.

Lt. Colonel.
P. J. ARMSTRONG
Provincial Commissioner
CHIETI Province.

Ghaichio
RANCIANO.

2462

List of Communes Recommended for the issue of Supplementary Rations.

Crecchio	Civitaluparella	Borrello
Cessonalene	Fiscoferreto	Fossello
Torricella	Tembersle	Roi del Sangro
Colledimacine	Guadri	Taverna peligno
Montenerodomo	Penne Piedmonte	Tollo
Miglianico	Orsogna	Ortona

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

ALLIED COMMISSION

FREE FRENCH

20

January 3rd. 1945.

To: Lt. Col. F. Craig, Devastated Areas, HQ. AC.

Subject: Distribution of Clothing to Devastated Communes.

1. On the night of the 31 Dec. - 1 Jan a fall of fifteen (15) inches of snow took place in the LANCIANO area, with much deeper falls in the higher up area.

2. This has put a complete stop for the past two days to the distribution of clothing to communes from the depots in LANCIANO and CHIETI.

3. Yesterday I managed to reach ORTONA in a jeep, and found conditions in and near ROUTE 16 much better. Today I have sent Captain Cobb off to CHIETI in the jeep to recce. that area with a view to resuming distribution from that depot tomorrow.

4. Tomorrow, if the jeep is not needed by Captain Cobb, I propose to do a recce in the Sangro River area to see if it is possible to complete the distribution to communes in that district. Unfortunately, unless there is a thaw tonight (of which there is no indication) the jeep will be the only vehicle capable of the journey from LANCIANO to Route 16. We have no chains for any of our vehicles.

5. We are as well forward with the distribution to Communes as could reasonably be expected. Right up to and including 31 Dec (Sunday) we were at it full swing, and but for this fall of snow we would have completed the task by the end of this week. As it is, most of the Communes in the Province have had one issue. FFI/AFA have not yet begun to issue to Communes. They are going to manage with their own transport.

6. The blankets and canvas have not arrived.

7. I still have 9 trucks from Aquila.

P 24(-

Re: Distribution of Clothing to Devastated Communes.

1. On the night of the 31 Dec. - 1 Jan a fall of fifteen (15) inches of snow took place in the LANCIANO area, with much deeper falls in the higher up areas.

2. This has put a complete stop for the past two days to the distribution of clothing to communes from the depots in LANCIANO and CHIETI.

3. Yesterday I managed to reach ORTONA in a jeep, and found conditions in and near ROUTE 16 much better. Today I have sent Captain Cobb off to CHIETI in the jeep to recce. that area with a view to resuming distribution from that depot tomorrow.

4. Tomorrow, if the jeep is not needed by Captain Cobb, I propose to do a recce in the Sangro River area to see if it is possible to complete the distribution to communes in that district. Unfortunately, unless there is a thaw tonight (of which there is no indication) the jeep will be the only vehicle capable of the journey from LANCIANO to Route 16. We have no chains for any of our vehicles.

5. We are as well forward with the distribution to Communes as could reasonably be expected. Right up to and including 31 Dec (Sunday) we were at it full swing, and but for this fall of snow we would have completed the task by the end of this week. As it is, most of the Communes in the Province have had one issue. PEGASUS have not yet began to issue to Communes. They are going to manage with their own transport.

6. The blankets and canvas have not arrived.

7. I still have 9 trucks from Aequila. ? 240-

8. Bitterly cold here, but it has its compensations - it keeps unwelcome visitors with four wheel drive command cars (which I should have) from HQ AC away, for which the Lord be thanked!

9. All good wishes.

Lt. Colonel.
F. J. ARMSTRONG.

Municipio,
LANCIANO.

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

Displaced Area

ALLIED COMMISSION

19

TO : Provincial Commissioner
L' Aquila Province

FROM : Officer in Charge
Trieste Province Detachment
Sulmona
30 Dec. 44.

(Sheet 6)
15

1. As previously reported the clothing for Sulmona and communes based thereon arrived on 20 Dec. 44. Eventually the amended plan of distribution was received (see my letter of 15 Dec 44 and your reply R 548/ 1791 of Dec17 44) and distribution to communes was completed by 29 Dec. 44 with the assistance of four trucks obtained through your transport officer from Consorzio Agrario.

2. The clothing for Avezzano and communes based thereon and for Carsoli has not arrived . It is believed these have been traced in Naples and that transport from there to Avezzano has been arranged by H.Q. Region. The quantity is said to be 26 tons.

3. Sixty five bales of clothing for this province arrived at Tarsiano via Ortona. A truck from Sulmona will pick them up today. At the moment their final destination is unknown but the Bishop, Sulmona, thinks they may be for Villatta and Onna fractions of L' Aquila commune.

4. Officers of this detachment accompanied all consignments of clothing from Sulmona to the surrounding communes in an endeavour to ensure the regularity of the proceedings. The attached schedule is a synopsis of their reports. On the whole this distribution has been satisfactory so far and it is intended to visit the communes again when the detailed issues are made to inhabitants. Apparently four bales of the total for the main depot at Sulmona did not arrive and there were minor discrepancies in some consignments from the main depot to the surrounding communes.

5. The 500 blankets referred to in para 2 of my letter of 23 Dec. 44 are all to be distributed in Sulmona commune. It might have been better to send them to Atelete, Roccaraso and perhaps Casel di Sangro but this is in the hands of E.F.D.S.I and our instructions are to assist but not to interfere.

2460

30 Dec. 1944

(G. G. T. Ainslie) Lt. Col.
K. A. R.
I/c Detachment.

Copy to,
Provincial Commissioner

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

thereon arrived on 20 Dec. 44. Eventually the amended plan of distribution was received (see my letter of 15 Dec 44 and your reply R 548/ 1791 of Dec17 44) and distribution to communes was completed by 29 Dec. 44 with the assistance of four trucks obtained through your transport officer from Consorzio Agrario.

2. The clothing for Avezzano and communes based thereon and for Carsoli has not arrived . It is believed these have been traced in Naples and that transport from there to Avezzano has been arranged by H.Q. Region. The quantity is said to be 26 tons.

3. Sixty five bales of clothing for this province arrived at Manciano via Ortona. A truck from Sulmona will pick them up today. At the moment their final destination is unknown but the Bishop, Sulmona, thinks they may be for Pilatta and Onna fractions of L' Aquila commune.

4. Officers of this detachment accompanied all consignments of clothing from Sulmona to the surrounding communes in an endeavour to ensure the regularity of the proceedings. The attached schedule is a synopsis of their reports. On the whole this distribution has been satisfactory so far and it is intended to visit the communes again when the detailed issues are made to inhabitants. Apparently four bales of the total for the main depot at Sulmona did not arrive and there were minor discrepancies in some consignments from the main depot to the surrounding communes.

5. The 500 blankets referred to in para 2 of my letter of 23 Dec. 44 are all to be distributed in Sulmona commune. It might have been better to send them to Atelata, Roccaraso and perhaps Casel di Sangro but this is in the hands of E.C.D.S.I and our instructions are to assist but not to interfere.

2460

30 Dec. 1944

(G. G. T. Almalie) Lt. Col.
M. A. R.
i/c Detachment.

Copy to,
Provincial Commissioner
A.C. Abruzzi - Marche
for Lt. Col. F. Craig, O.B.E., M.C.
or Lt. Col. Paul S. Andrews.

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

1214

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

DATE	COMUNE	ANGLO REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE,	DELIVERED TO,	NO: OF BALES DELIVERED	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POPULACE	REMA... OFFI...
28 Dec.44	MONTEMONACO	Sergeant Antonio Ciccarelli.	Local Committee being the Sindaco D'Alterio Giovanni, the Priest Antonio Pintori & Dott. Attelio Michelangelo.	21	5 Jan. 1945	Th... of ... wou... wh... as... be... le... pe... th... is... 13...
28 Dec 44	ESCOLCAMPO.	ditto	Local Committee being the acting Sindaco (Priest) Antonio Tarquinio, the priest Gilberto Di Felice and Sfrozi Domenico.	24	4 & 4 Jan. 45	Th... wa... su... 98... 70... co... 14... no... pe...

6972459

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

ENDSI REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE,	DELIVERED TO,	NO: OF BALES DELIVERED	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POPULACE	REMARKS AND SIGNATURE OF OFFICER WITH PARTY,
5 [illegible] Antonio Cimarolli.	Local Committee being the Sindaco D'Attorio Giovanni, the Priest Antonio Pintori & Dott. Attilio Michelangelo.	21	5 Jun. 1945	The list of goods in possession of the A.M.G.O.T. representative showed 23 packages and there would appear to be two short. Which these are could not be ascertained as only 19 of the bales could positively be identified by there marks with packages on the list. It is thought one of the missing bal is that said to contain 132 pullovers. (C.C.T. Minelle) Lt. (
ditto	Local Committee being the acting Sindaco (Priest) Antonio Tarquinio, the priest Gilberto Di Felice and Tromi Domenico.	24	4 & 4 Jun. 45	The number of packages delivered was correct but two of them marked N.25., 4175 and N 1-4, 9809 containing respectively 70 and 108 pieces of old cloth cannot be identified with the list in possession of A.M.G.O.T. representative. There was one pair of shoes short. Lt. (C.C.T.Minelle) A.A.

6572

1215

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

DATE	COMMUNE	NAME REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE,	DELIVERED TO.	NO: OF BAGS DELIVERED	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC	REMARKS OFFICE
28 Dec. 44.	ALESSANDRIA.	ROQUIERZ GIUSEPPE.	Parra Luigi (Sindaco) Constantini Luigi. (Priest) Carlotta Desmoin. (Welfare worker)	70	5 Jan. 1945	
28 Dec. 44.	BOSTENDOR & VILLASCONTRINE.	Ditto.	Paulo Melone. (Priest) Adolfo Scalvitti. (Sindaco)	15	1 Jan. 1945	
28 Dec. 44.	BAREA	Father Guiseppe Picrin.	Parola Orsario (Sindaco) Scipietro Arcadini (Priest) Julio Dilcreto (Pharmacist)	24	2 Jan. 1945	
29 Dec. 44.	Pacentro.	Nicolette Bottochi. Guiseppe Leonbruno.	Benino Marco. (Sindaco). Lepore Guiseppe. (Priest) Fribillo Sebatino. (Cooky. To Sindaco)	50	6 Jan. 1945	
29 Dec 44.	PENNENTO-MEDIEVAL. PETTORINO	Perpiroz Guiseppe.	Crosta Cristain (Sindaco) Alberto Grossi (Priest) Adolf Croce. (Physician)	42.	5 Jan. 45.	

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

ROYAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE.	DELIVERED TO.	NO: OF BALES DELIVERED	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PILLAGE	REMARKS AND SIGNATURE OF OFFICER WITH PARTY.
ENRICO CUNSOLO.	Parra Luigi (Sindaco) Constantini Luigi. (Priest) Carlotta Deandois. (Welfare worker)	70	5 Jan. 1945	including one case of shoes Major. (T.F. Henforth) R.A.
ditto.	Paulo Nolano. (Priest) Adolfo Paolitti. (Sindaco)	15	1 Jan. 1945	including one case of shoes. Bale M 67-1, 10062 missing Bale M 67-1, 12674 loaded in error and retained. Major. (T.F. Hanforth) R.A.
Father Guiseppe Morin.	Parola Oreste (Sindaco) Guglielmo Arcadini (Priest) Julio Dilorato (Pharmacist)	24	2 Jan. 1945	Nil. Major (T.F. Hanforth) R.A.
Nicoletto Natoli. Giuseppe Leonbruno.	Denino Marco. (Sindaco). Lepore Guiseppe. (Priest) Fabbille Sabatino. (Secy. To Sindaco)	50	3 Jan. 1945	Bale M-2-5,9532 missing. Major (T.F. Hanforth) R.A.
[illegible] Pequiros Guiseppe.	Oreste Cristain (Sindaco) Alberto Grossi (Priest) Adolf Croce. (Physician)	42.	5 Jan. 45.	Nil (T.F.Hanforth) Major R.A.

8472

1218

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION.

DATE	COMUNE	ENDSI REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE,	DELIVERED TO,	NO: OF BALES DELIVERED,	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POPULACE	REMARKS OFFICIAL
28TH. Dec. 44.	ROCCARASSO.	Rev. Guiseppe Pierin.	Macerelli Astorre.	12.	31 ST DEC. 44.	1 Pr. (E,H. Kir
28 Dec 44.	PIETRANSIERI	Rev. Serafini Egidio.	Dante Del Vecchio. (1) Macerelli (2) Astorre.	19.	1 Jan . 45	(E.H. K
29 Dec 44.	CANSANO	MONSIGNOR ANTONIO CIOCARELLI.	Bartolome (1) Salvatore. Rev. Don (2) Alfredo Morelli.	17	2 Jan. 45	(E..H. K
29 Dec.44.	CAMPO di GIOVE.	ditto	di Marzio Fiore. (1) Orsini Virgilio (2)	27	1 Jan. 45	(E.H.
29 Dec 44.	CASTEL di SANGRO.	Edmondo Di PAOLIS.	Gaetano GARGANO.	60 1 sack of shoes.	To be notified.	95 pairs 100 shorts (H.Hanbur
29 Dec 44.	ATTEMPA.	Nil.	Manfredo RICCI.	50	To be notified.	(H.Hanbu

1542

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION.

ELDST REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE,	DELIVERED TO,	NO: OF BALES DELIVERED,	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POPULACE	REMARKS AND SIGNATURE OF OFFICER WITH PARTY,
Rev. Guiseppe Pierin.	Macerelli Astorre.	12.	31 ST DEC. 44.	1 Pr. shoes short (E.H. Kinselle', Major R.E.)
Rev. Serafini Egidio.	Dante Del Vecchio. (1) Macerelli (2) Astorre.	19.	1 Jan . 45	Nil (E.H. Kinselle', Major R.E.)
MONSIGNOR ANTONIO CICCARELLI.	Bartolone (1) Salvatore. Rev. Don (2) Alfredo Morelli.	17	2 Jan. 45	Nil (E..H. Kinselle', Major R.E.)
ditto	di Marzio Fiore. (1) Orsini Virgilio (2)	27	1 Jan. 45	Nil. (E.H. Kinselle', Major R.E.)
Edmondo DI PAOLILIS.	Gaetano GARGANO.	60 1 sack of shoes.	To be notified.	95 pairs of shoes delivered. 100 shown on allocation sheet. (H.Hanbury. Capt. G.I.)
Nil.	Manfredo RICCI.	50	To be notified.	Nil. (H.Hanbury. Capt. G.I.)

1572

Distressed Area

ALLIED COMMISSION

18

TO : Provincial Commissioner
L' Aquila Province

FROM : Officer in Charge
Trieste Province Detachment
Sulmona
30 Dec. 44

1. As previously reported the clothing for Sulmona and communes based thereon arrived on 20 Dec. 44. Eventually the amended plan of distribution was received (see my letter of 15 Dec 44 and your reply R 540/ 1791 of Dec17 44) and distribution to communes was completed by 29 Dec. 44 with the assistance of four trucks obtained through your transport officer from Consorzio Agrario.

2. The clothing for Avezzano and communes based thereon and for Carsoli has not arrived . It is believed these have been traced in Naples and that transport from there to Avezzano has been arranged by H.Q. Region. The quantity is said to be 26 tons.

3. Sixty five bales of clothing for this province arrived at Lanciano via Ortona. A truck from Sulmona will pick them up today. At the moment their final destination is unknown but the Bishop, Sulmona, thinks they may be for Filetta and Onna fractions of L' Aquila commune.

4. Officers of this detachment accompanied all consignments of clothing from Sulmona to the surrounding communes in an endeavour to ensure the regularity of the proceedings. The attached schedule is a synopsis of their reports. On the whole this distribution has been satisfactory so far and it is intended to visit the communes again when the detailed issues are made to inhabitants. Apparently four bales of the total for the main depot at Sulmona did not arrive and there were minor discrepancies in some consignments from the main depot to the surrounding communes.

5. The 500 blankets referred to in para 2 of my letter of 23 Dec. 44 are all to be distributed in Sulmona commune. It might have been better to send them to Ateleta, Roccaraso and perhaps Casel di Sangro but this is in the hands of E.C.D.S.I and our instructions are to assist but not to interfere.

2456

30 Dec. 1944

(G. G. T. Ainslie) Lt. Col.
K. A. R.
i/c Detachment.

Copy to,
Provincial Commissioner

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

thereon arrived on 20 Dec. 44. Eventually the amended plan of distribution was received (see my letter of 15 Dec 44 and your reply R 540/ 1791 of Dec17 44) and distribution to communes was completed by 29 Dec. 44 with the assistance of four trucks obtained through your transport officer from Consorzio Agrario.

2. The clothing for Avenzano and communes based thereon and for Carsoli has not arrived . It is believed these have been traced in Naples and that transport from there to Avezzano has been arranged by H.Q. Region. The quantity is said to be 26 tons.

3. Sixty five bales of clothing for this province arrived at Lanciano via Ortona. A truck from Sulmona will pick them up today. At the moment their final destination is unknown but the Bishop, Sulmona, thinks they may be for Filàtta and Onna fractions of L' Aquila commune.

4. Officers of this detachment accompanied all consignments of clothing from Sulmona to the surrounding communes in an endeavour to ensure the regularity of the proceedings. The attached schedule is a synopsis of their reports. On the whole this distribution has been satisfactory so far and it is intended to visit the communes again when the detailed issues are made to inhabitants. Apparently four bales of the total for the main depot at Sulmona did not arrive and there were minor discrepancies in some consignments from the main depot to the surrounding communes.

5. The 500 blankets referred to in para 2 of my letter of 23 Dec. 44 are all to be distributed in Sulmona commune. It might have been better to send them to Ateleta, Roccaraso and perhaps Cassel di Sangro but this is in the hands of A.M.G.O.T.S.I and our instructions are to assist but not to interfere.

2456

(G. G. T. Ainslie) Lt. Col.
K. A. R.
i/c Detachment.

30 Dec. 1944

Copy to,
Provincial Commissioner
A.G. Abruzzi - Marche
for Lt. Col. F. Craig, O.B.E., M.C.
or Lt. Col. Paul S. Andrews.

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

1222

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

DATE	CENTRE	NEDI REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE.	DELIVERED TO.	NO: OF BALES DELIVERED.	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC
28 Dec. 44.	ALESSENA.	REQUIREZ GUISEPPE.	Sarra Luigi (Sindaco) Constantini Luigi. (Priest) Carlotta Deamicis. (Welfare worker)	70	5 Jan. 1945
28 Dec. 44.	SCONTRONE & VILLASCONTRONE.	ditto.	Paulo Melone. (Priest) Adolfo Scalzitti. (Sindaco)	15	1 Jan. 1945
28 Dec. 44.	BARREA	Father Guiseppe Pierin.	Tarola orazzio (Sindaco) Dompietro Arcadini (Priest) Julio Diloreto (Pharmacist)	24	2 Jan. 1945
29 Dec. 44.	Pacentro.	Nicolette Mattocchi. Guiseppe Leonbruno.	Benino Marco.(Sindaco). Lepore Guiseppe. (Priest) Febbilio Sabatino. (Secry. To Sindaco)	58	8 Jan. 1945
29 Dec 44.	REQUIREZCOMMISSIONER. PETTORANO	Requirez Guiseppe.	Oreste Cristain (Sindaco) Alberto Grossi (Priest) Adolf Croce. (Physician)	42.	5 Jan. 45.

2432

1223

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTED

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE,	DELIVERED TO,	NO: OF BALES DELIVERED,	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POPULACE	REMARKS AND SIGNATURE OF OFFICER WITH PARTY.
REQUIREZ GUISEPPE.	Sarra Luigi (Sindaco) Constantini Luigi. (Priest) Carlotta Dearicis. (Welfare worker)	70	5 Jan. 1945	including one case of shoes Major. (T.F. Hanforth) R.A.
diitto.	Paulo Melone. (Priest) Adolfo Scalzitti. (Sindaco)	15	1 Jan. 1945	including one case of shoes. Bale M G1-1, 10022 missing Bale M G7-1,12874 loaded in error and retained. Major. (T.F. Hanforth) R.A.
Father Guiseppe Pierin.	Tarola orazzio (Sindaco) Dompietro Arcadini (Priest) Julio Diloreto (Pharmacist)	24	2 Jan. 1945	Nil. Major (T.F. Hanforth) R.A.
dicolette Mattochi. Guiseppe Leonbruno.	Benino Marco.(Sindaco). Lepore Guiseppe. (Priest) Febbille Sabatino. (Secry. To Sindaco)	58	8 Jan. 1945	Bale M-2-5,9582 missing. Major (T.F. Hanforth) R.A.
I. Requirez Guiseppe.	Orente Cristain (Sindaco) Alberto Grossi (Priest) Adolf Croce. (Physician)	42.	5 Jan. 45.	Nil (T.F.Hanforth) Major R.A.

5242

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

DATE	COMMUNE	MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE	DELIVERED TO,	NO: OF BALES	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POPULACE	REMARKS OFFICE
28 TH. Dec. 44.	ROCCARASSO.	Rev. Guisseppe Pierin.	Macerelli Astorre.	12.	31.st Dec. 44.	1 Pr. (E.H. Ki
28 Dec 44	PIETRANSIERI	Rev. Serafini Egidio.	Dante Del Vecchio. (1) Macerelli (2) Astorre.	19.	1 Jan . 45	(E.H.
29 Dec 44	CANSANO	MONSIGNOR ANTONIO CIOCARELLI.	Bartolome (1) Salvatore. Rev. Don (2) Alfredo Morelli.	17	2 Jan. 45	(E..H.
29 Dec.44.	CAMPO di GIOVE.	ditto	di Marzio Fiore. (1) Orsini Virgilio (2)	27	1 Jan. 45	(E.H.
29 Dec 44	CASTEL di SANGRO.	Edmondo Di PAMPILLIS.	Gaetano GARGANO.	60 1 sack of shoes.	To be notified.	95 pairs 100 shown (H.Hanbu
29 Dec 44	ATTELETA.	Nil. 2454	Manfredo RICCI.	50	To be notified.	(H.Hanbu

12.25

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

CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION

ENEMY REPRESENTATIVE IN CHARGE	DELIVERED TO,	NO: OF BALES	DATE FIXED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO POPULACE	REMARKS AND SIGNATURE OF OFFICER WITH PARTY.
Rev. Guiaseppe Pierin.	Macerelli Astorre.	12.	31.st Dec. 44.	1 Pr. shoes short (E.H. Kinsella', Major R.E.)
Rev. Serafini Egidio.	Dante Del Vecchio. (1) Macerelli (2) Astorre.	19.	1 Jan . 45	Nil (E.H. Kinsella', Major R.E.)
MONSIGNOR ANTONIO CICCARELLI.	Bartolame (1) Salvatore. Rev. Don (2) Alfredo Morelli.	17	2 Jan. 45	Nil (E..H. Kinsella', Major R.E.)
ditto	di Marzio Fiore. (1) Orsini Virgilio (2)	27	1 Jan. 45	Nil. (E.H. Kinsella', Major R.E.)
Edmondo Di PAFFILLIS.	Gaetano GARGANO.	60 1 sack of shoes.	To be notified.	95 pairs of shoes delivered. 100 shown on allocation sheet. (H.Hanbury. Capt. G.I.)
Nil. 2454	Manfredo RICCI.	50	To be notified.	Nil. (H.Hanbury. Capt. G.I.)

GGE/vb

DEVASTATED COMMUNES

Priority List for Improved Rations

(AQUILA PROVINCE) Protected Area 17

Communes	Approx. present Population.	Remarks.
	CLASS 1.	
Ateleta	1,800	Almost entire population is roofless. Altitude approaching 3,000 feet.
Roccaraso (including fractions Pietransiere)	700	Both the town of Roccaraso and village of Pietransiere have been almost wiped out. Altitude about 4,000 and 4,500 feet respectively.
Castel di Sangro (including Roccasinque-miglia fraction)	3,600	About 80% of dwellings destroyed and damaged. Altitude about 2,700 feet.
Pescocostanzo	1,100	Many doors and windows missing having been removed by Germans for their defences. Altitude about 4,500 feet.
Rivisondoli	900	Material destruction of buildings Altitude about 4,000 feet.
Aquila (Filetto fraction)	550	About one half of the population is without proper cover. Altitude about 3,000 feet.
Alfedena	1,300	Town badly damaged. Altitude about 3,000 feet.
Carsoli (including six fractions)	7,500	Town badly damaged. Great number of roofless persons. Altitude about 2,000 feet.
Campo di Giovi	1,250	These people owing to an evacuation and consequent thefts by the Germans, are very short of clothing and blankets. Altitude is about 3,500 feet.

2453

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

CLASS 1.

Atelete	1,800	Almost entire population is roofless. Altitude approaching 3,000 feet.
Roccaraso (including fractions Pietransiere)	700	Both the town of Roccaraso and village of Pietransiere have been almost wiped out. Altitude about 4,000 and 4,500 feet respectively.
Castel di Sangro (including Roccasinquemiglia fraction)	3,600	About 80% of dwellings destroyed and damaged. Altitude about 2,700 feet.
Pescocostanzo	1,100	Many doors and windows missing having been removed by Germans for their defences. Altitude about 4,300 feet.
Rivisondoli	900	Material destruction of buildings Altitude about 4,000 feet.
Aquila (Filetto fraction)	550	About one half of the population is without proper cover. Altitude about 3,000 feet.
Alfedena	1,300	Town badly damaged. Altitude about 3,000 feet.
Carsoli (including six fractions)	7,500	Town badly damaged. Great number of roofless persons. Altitude about 2,000 feet.
Campo di Giovi	1,250	These people owing to an evacuation and consequent thefts by the Germans, are very short of clothing and blankets. Altitude is about 3,500 feet.

CLASS 2.

Censano	1,400	Circumstances similar to Campo di - Giovi above but altitude somewhat lower - say 2750 feet.
Aquila (Orma fraction)	500	Considerable damage to biuldings. Altitude about 2000 feet.

-over-

2453

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

(Aquila Province.)

Communes	Approx. present Population.	Remarks
	CLASS (2) Continued	
Massa d Albe (and fractions)	3,885	Considerable damage to buildings Altitude about 3,000 feet.
Scontrone (with fraction Villa Scontrone)	800	About 50% of buildings destroyed. Altitude ~~about~~ over 3000 feet.
Barrea	1,275	Considerable damage. Altitude about 3500 feet.
Villetta Barrea	902	Considerable damage. Altitude about 3000 feet.
	CLASS (III)	
Sulmona	26,000	The same general remarks apply to all the communes in this class. Most of them have not been badly damaged. However with few exceptions their altitude exceeds 2000 feet and thus the present ration will be inadequate for the next three months. It is understood that it is impossible to augment the diet for all inhabitants of all distressed communes and that therefore the inhabitants of selected communes only are to receive food on an improved scale As a practical measure it is suggested that the improved scale be made applicable as a whole to the communes in Classes(1) & (2) above and that in respect of those in Class III (containing for the greater proportion of persons) extra diet be provided for a percentage of the population for issue to individuals recommended by medical officers, Red Cross representatives or specially constituted committees.
Pacentro	3,700	
Pettorano sul Gizio	3,650	
Avezzano	20,000	
Balsorano	4,100	
Canistro	1,400	
Cansano	1,400	
Capistrello	5,100	
Civeta d 'Antino	1,700	
Civetella Roveto	3,240	
Molino	2,400	
Santa Maria	3,000	
San Vincenzo valle Roveto	4,250	
Scanno	4,300	
Villalago	1,650	
Aquila (excluding fractio		

2452

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

Scontrone (with fraction Villa Scontrone)	800	About 50% of buildings destroyed. Altitude ~~about~~ *over* 3000 feet.
Barrea	1,275	Considerable damage. Altitude about 3500 feet.
Villetta Barrea	902	Considerable damage. Altitude about 3000 feet.
	CLASS (III)	
Sulmona	26,000	The same general remarks apply to all the communes in this class. Most of them have not been badly damaged. However with few exceptions their altitude exceeds 2000 feet and thus the present ration will be inadequate for the next three months. It is understood that it is impossible to augment the diet for all inhabitants of all distressed communes and that therefore the inhabitants of selected communes only are to receive food on an improved scale. As a practical measure it id suggested that the improved scale be made applicable as a whole to the communes in Classes(1) & (2) above and that in respect of those in Class iii (containing for the greater proportion of persons) extra diet be provided for a percentage of the population for issue to individuals recommended by medical officers, Red Cross representatives or specially constituted committees.
Pacentro	3,700	
Pettorano sul Gizio	3,650	
Avezzano	22,000	
Balsorano	4,100	
Canistro	1,400	
Cansano	1,400	
Capistrello	5,100	
Civeta d 'Antino	1,700	
Civetella Roveto	3,240	
Morino	2,400	
Santa Maria	3,000	
San Vincenzo valle Roveto	4,250	
Scanno	4,309	
Villalago	1,650	
Aquila (excluding fraction Onna and Filetto.)	27,000	

2452

(G,G.T. Ainslie) Lt. Col.
K.A.R.
G. i/c Trieste Prov. Detachment
Sulmona.

DISTRIBUTION

Provincial Commissioner A.C. L'Aquila
Regional Commissioner A,C, Abruzzi - Marche
for Lt. Col. F. Craig, O.B.E., M.C.) 2 copies ✓
or Lt. Col. Paul S. Andrews.)
File 1.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

His Excellency Carnevari is presiding the Assembly. He announces that at a meeting held on 12 in the A.C.C., the Officers of the Allied Government who control the Abruzzi-Marche region pointed out that the population in those regions are in a very difficult situation owing to the lack of lodgings, food, clothing and medicinals.

A large part of the population is even roofless and it must be decided whether it would not be advisable to transfer those in such conditions to places where they can find lodging.

Movement is difficult throughout the region because the land is mined and casualties occur every day.

The Italian government must take immediate and organized action on the following matters contemporarily:

- clearance of mines (War Ministry)
- lodgings (Ministry of Public Works)
- eventual transfer of people (High Commissioner for refugees)
- clothing, food and medical supplies, (Ministry of Agriculture, Italian Red Cross, Taylor Committee, General Direction of Public Health, General Direction of Military Health, General Direction of Civil Administration)
- transport (Ministry of Communications)

Once the forms of assistance are organized, distribution systems must be arranged either through the E.C.A. or through Committees to be set up in the provincial capitals or in each commune.

His Ex. Carnevari, as directed by His Ex. the President of the Council of Ministers has therefore called the representatives of several Ministries and also the Prefects of provinces concerned, to examine the present situation, and discuss the most urgent provisions to be adopted in order to achieve an efficient form of assistance capable of meeting the present circumstances.

Hence he opens the meeting, declaring that he trusts the meeting will bring good results.

His Ex. Carnevari gives the floor to the Prefects making the report.

The Prefect of Chieti describes the lamentable conditions which have overtaken the Province, after nine months of battle in that region. The number of roofless persons reaches a total of 170,000 while approximately 74,000 are practically without clothing.

The only food consists in 200 grs. of bread daily, and to provide this, 80,000 of the total requirement of 130,000 quintals of flour have still to be brought from outside under extreme difficulties due to the lack of trasport, the bad road conditions, and, what is still more serious, the large number of bridges destroyed (a few iron [illegible] which were still in a fair condition have been removed by the Allied Forces for military exigencies). Winter with its bitter climate is rendering the situation still more serious in the mountain towns which will soon be isolated by snow and bad weather.

21 towns of the Province have been razed to the ground and the people there are almost dying with hunger.

2451

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

Movement is difficult throughout the region because the land is mined and casualties occur every day.

The Italian government must take immediate and organized action on the following matters contemporarily:

- clearance of mines (War Ministry)
- lodgings (Ministry of Public Works)
- eventual transfer of people (High Commissioner for refugees)
- clothing, food and medical supplies, (Ministry of Agriculture, Italian Red Cross, Taylor Committee, General Direction of Public Health, General Direction of Military Health, General Direction of Civil Administration)
- transport (Ministry of Communications)

Once the forms of assistance are organized, distribution systems must be arranged either through the E.C.A. or through Committees to be set up in the provincial capitals or in each commune.

His Ex. Carnevari, as directed by His Ex. the President of the Council of Ministers has therefore called the representatives of several Ministries and also the Prefects of provinces concerned, to examine the present situation, and discuss the most urgent provisions to be adopted in order to achieve an efficient form of assistance capable of meeting the present circumstances.

Hence he opens the meeting, declaring that he trusts the meeting will bring good results.

His Ex. Carnevari gives the floor to the Prefects making the report.

The Prefect of Chieti describes the lamentable conditions which have overtaken the Province, after nine months of battle in that region. The number of roofless persons reaches a total of 170,000 while approximately 74,000 are practically without clothing.

The only food consists in 200 grs. of bread daily, and to provide this, 80,000 of the total requirement of 130,000 quintals of flour have still to be brought from outside under extreme difficulties due to the lack of trasport, the bad road conditions, and, what is still more serious, the large number of bridges destroyed (a few iron bridges which were still in a fair condition have been removed by the Allied forces for military exigencies). Winter with its bitter climate is rendering the situation still more serious in the mountain towns which will soon be isolated by snow and bad weather.

21 towns of the Province have been razed to the ground and the people there are almost dying with hunger.

The sanitary conditions of the Province are deplorable in consequence of living in the open or with insufficient shelter, insufficient clothing, the scarsity of food and the lack of heating in the houses, the fuel being absolutely insufficient and even too little to cook the food adequately. At Chieti the gas supply is about to cease for the lack of fuel.

Tubercolosis is speading among children. The scabies is common as a result of the lack of soap and crowded quarters. Typhus, whooping

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

2451

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

cough and malaria have also become worse.

The conditions are made worse by the extreme difficulty of providing hospital assistance, for the few hospitals of the Province (Ortona, Lanciano, etc,) have been destroyed and the Chieti Hospital is insufficient to meet the requirements and lacks the necessary equipment.

Another serious problem is the unexploded mines and shells. The Prefect mentions that while making a tour of inspection in the Province with the Chief of Police, he narrowly escaped death from the explosion of a mine which killed three persons and wounded many others. Aid to the sick and wounded can only be given by laying them on straw matresses spread on the bare ground.

Fuel for the few remaining vehicles is scarse. Bricks and building material are urgently required to repair the roofs which are not too destroyed especially of some half demolished hospitals.

The Prefect of Chieti concludes his account in ~~stating~~ expressing his confidence that the dire situation in his Province will be examined by the Commission with the greatest care, in order to bring urgent assistance to those populations so tried by the events of war, and also to prevent possible uprisings which might disturb public order.

The Prefect of Pescara is the next to speak. Afetr recalling the recent visit to the Province of His Ex. the Under-Secretary of State for the Interior who could thus see for himself the awful conditions of those populations, he announces that the Provincial capital is in the two thirds a second Pompei. The few inhabitable buildings remaining are entirely without windows-panes, while winter is approaching and clothes are lacking. In the city of Pescara alone there are 30,000 roofless persons who are forced to sleep mostly in unhealthy and overcrowded localities and on the bare ground; a few more fortunate persons sleep in the stables with the animals heedless of the danger of contageous diseases. He calls the attention of the Commission to a large deposit of window glass at Lecce which could be made good use of, especially in view of the imminent winter frost.

Passing over to the food problem, the Prefect points out the danger of the public peace being disturbed by evident symtoms, by hunger which is a "black and dreadful" reality. It is absolutely impossible to live with only 200 grams of bread daily per person and often without ~~soup~~. soup.

On this matter the Prefect wishes to make it clear that it is not precise to state that during the German occupation the population was content to receive 150 grams of bread per head, for at that time a special allotment of one quintal of wheat per family was made in addition to the daily ration of bread.

2450

The food situation is still more tragic as regards facts, for since about seven months not a gram of oil has been distributed .

Due to the increasing physical weakness brought about by undernourishment, the people are becoming less capable of controlling their actions and liable to riot. This situation is aggravated by the deplorable fact

Another serious problem is the unexploded mines and shells. The Prefect mentions that while making a tour of inspection in the Province with the Chief of Police, he narrowly escaped death from the explosion of a mine which killed three persons and wounded many others. Aid to the sick and wounded can only be given by laying them on straw matresses spread on the bare ground.

Fuel for the few remaining vehicles is scarse. Bricks and building material are urgently required to repair the roofs which are not too destroyed especially of some half demolished hospitals.

The Prefect of Chieti concludes his account in ~~stating~~ expressing his confidence that the dire situation in his Province will be examined by the Commission with the greatest care, in order to bring urgent assistance to those populations so tried by the events of war, and also to prevent possible uprisings which might disturb public order.

The Prefect of Pescara is the next to speak. Afetr recalling the recent visit to the Province of His Ex. the Under-Secretary of State for the Interior who could thus see for himself the awful conditions of those populations, he announces that the Provincial capital is in the two thirds a second Pompei. The few inhabitable buildings remaining are entirely without windows-panes, while winter is approaching and clothes are lacking. In the city of Pescara alone there are 30,000 roofless persons who are forced to sleep mostly in unhealthy and overcrowded localities and on the bare ground; a few more fortunate persons sleep in the stables with the animals heedless of the danger of contageous diseases. He calls the attention of the Commission to a large deposit of window glass at Lecce which could be made good use of, especially in view of the imminent winter frost.

Passing over to the food problem, the Prefect points out the danger of the public peace being disturbed by evident symtoms, by hunger which is a "black and dreadful" reality. It is absolutely impossible to live with only 200 grams of bread daily per person and often without ~~soup~~. Soup.

On this matter the Prefect wishes to make it clear that it is not precise to state that during the German occupation the population was content to receive 150 grams of bread per head, for at that time a special allotment of one quintal of wheat per family was made in addition to the daily ration of bread. 2450

The food situation is still more tragic as regards facts, for since about seven months not a gram of oil has been distributed .

Due to the increasing physical weakness brought about by undernourishment, the people are becoming less capable of controlling their actions and liable to riot. This situation is aggravated by the deplorable fact that for example 1500 railway employees, and that means about 7000 persons living with them, are without sustainance as they have not been paid their wages since more than two months.

The sanitary conditions of the Province are made worse by the lack of medicinals and by the extreme difficulties of distributing what little is available.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

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

15 B

The Prefect of Pescara ends his report in calling the close attention of the Government to the ~~inquietude~~ restlessness of the patriots and their insistent requests.

His Ex. Carnevari then speaks with reference to the reports made by the Prefects of Pescara and Chieti, calling the attention of the Allied Representatives to the existence of a cement factory near Pescara which is intact and has a productive capacity of 600-700 quintals of cement per day. As this cement factory cannot operate at present for the lack of fuel, His Ex. asks for Sardinian coal to enable the cement factory to meet the more urgent needs of reconstruction.

The Prefect of Chieti, asking to speak, states that there is another cement factory in the vicinity of Bomba, which would be in a position to supply, if sufficient fuel were provided, approximately 20,000 quintals of cement.

The Prefect of l'Aquila reports that 26 of the 103 towns in the Province are practically destroyed (Avezzano, Castel di Sangro, Carsoli, etc. are razed to the ground).

The unexploded mines represent a very acute problem also in the Province of l'Aquila where such devices are often located in buildings besides the large numbers in the fields.

As regards food supplies rapid action must be taken if the population is to be kept alive.

On 14 August last the Prefect urgently requested the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests to endeavour to meet the requirements of the population and indeed some improvement was brought about; but a large number of vehicles are required to bring the 200,000 quintals of wheat which is the total requirement. This must be done at least in part before the winter sets in.

The problem of the roofless persons is among the most urgent, the more so as, contrary to what one had previously been led to expect, the construction of the sheds requierd, which was estimated to cost 150,000 lire, was not possible because no authorization was granted by the Allied Authorities.

In consequence of this people have begun to flow into the larger towns from the smaller ones nearby (the roofless persons of Roccaraso, Castel di Sangro and other towns are flocking into Sulmona). The Prefect requests therefore that a substantial assignment of window-glass be made in order to fill the windows of at least those houses which are still wholly or partially inhabitable.

His Ex. Carnevari points out that a glass substitute called "Petrolein" could be sent from America for the purpose.

2449

The Prefect of Teramo begins his report by pointing out that, since the war had skipped his province so to speak, the situation there was very different from the tragic conditions existing in the preceding provinces. In fact the most serious damage consists in destroyed bridges numbering 150 throughout the whole province. This further restricts the already

Representative[illegible] to the existence of a cement factory near Pescara which is intact and has a productive capacity of 600-700 quintals of cement per day. As this cement factory cannot operate at present for the lack of fuel, His Ex. asks for Sardinian coal to enable the cement factory to meet the more urgent needs of reconstruction.

The Prefect of Chieti, asking to speak, states that there is another cement factory in the vicinity of Bomba, which would be in a position to supply, if sufficient fuel were provided, approximately 20,000 quintals of cement.

The Prefect of l'Aquila reports that 26 of the 103 towns in the Province are practically destroyed (Avezzano, Castel di Sangro, Carsoli, etc. are razed to the ground).

The unexploded mines represent a very acute problem also in the Province of l'Aquila where such devices are often located in buildings besides the large numbers in the fields.

As regards food supplies rapid action must be taken if the population is to be kept alive.

On 14 August last the Prefect urgently requested the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests to endeavour to meet the requirements of the population and indeed some improvement was brought about; but a large number of vehicles are required to bring the 200,000 quintals of wheat which is the total requirement. This must be done at least in part before the winter sets in.

The problem of the roofless persons is among the most urgent, the more so as, contrary to what one had previously been led to expect, the construction of the sheds requierd, which was estimated to cost 150,000 lire, was not possible because no authorization was granted by the Allied Authorities.

In consequence of this people have begun to flow into the larger towns from the smaller ones nearby (the roofless persons of Roccaraso, Castel di Sangro and other towns are flocking into Sulmona). The Prefect requests therefore that a substantial assignment of window-glass be made in order to fill the windows of at least those houses which are still wholly or partially inhabitable.

His Ex. Carnevari points out that a glass substitute ca[illegible]2449etrolein" could be sent from America for the purpose.

The Prefect of Teramo begins his report by pointing out that, since the war had skipped his province so to speak, the situation there was very different from the tragic conditions existing in the preceding provinces. In fact the most serious damage consists in destroyed bridges numbering 150 throughout the whole province. This further restricts the already reduced transport which, however, it was endeavoured to maintain by cutting byways of a semi-permanent nature. He also calls the attention of the Commission to the fact that the plans for the same were presented two and one half months ago and have not yet returned with the authorization.

From the food point of view the Province of Teramo is more than self-sufficient and can export; in fact, by order of the Allied Command, it supplies Chieti with 62,000 quintals of wheat and Aquila with 83,000.

As regards lodging, as there was no destruction, the city of Teramo is

shot

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

sheltering 21,000 refugees from other Communes. Clothing and blankets are thus urgently required, especially for the refugees who have no change of clothes, having lost all their belongings.

The few remaining vehicles are not enough for the supply services within the Province because tyres are not available. Consequently there is a lack of charcoal for kitchen use and winter heating. The Prefect believes that the Province of Rieti could furnish the necessary coal, if the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests would allow its release. Eleven thousand quintals of the existing 150,000 would be sufficient to satisfy the needs of the entire province of Teramo.

~~At this point the Prefect of Rieti points out that the greatest part of coal especially in the south-western Sabina is drawn by private firms for Rome and, in a smaller measure, for Naples. As there are no tyres available, the few remaining vehicles are not enough for internal supplies in the Province. As a result, there is a lack of charcoal for cooking and winter heating. The Prefect is of the opinion that the Province of Rieti could supply the amount requierd if the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests were to authorize the withdrawal. Eleven thousand of the 150,000 quintals in store, would be sufficient to meet the needs of the whole province of Teramo.~~

The Prefect of Rieti points out here that most of the charcoal, especially that in south-west Sacina, is bought up by private firms for the city of Rome and in smaller quantities for the city of Naples. In consequence of this, the price of charcoal has risen considerably even at Rieti.

The Prefect of Pescara intervenes, stating the necessity that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests take action to improve the control of coal distribution; there being many undesirable factors hindering coal supply even in the province of Pescara.

The Prefect of Chieti, sharing the opinion of his collegues, expresses his hope that the Government will take action to eliminate such undesirable factors which are to be found also in other fields of local production.

The Prefect of Teramo continues his report, announcing that he had set up open kitchens which distribute free of charge approx. 3,000 plates of soup daily to the disoccupied. For the purpose of giving adequate assistance to the population, a special tax has been levied on the war rich. Instead however Government funds for improving the assistance (sentence incomplete).

The danger from unexploded mines is also considerable in the province of Teramo, and has become an object of particular attention. Special squads of specialized soldiers have been clearing the land since approximately three mounths, thus permitting it to be tilled for agriculture.

2448

Similarly to what the other Prefects pointed out, the Prefect of Teramo also considers the 200 grs. of bread daily per person absolutely insufficent, the more so as the population has not been supplied with fats, excepting small and rare distributions which were absolutely inadequate. The malcontent recently resulted in a riot, and in order to end it and save the deposits the Prefect was obliged to make an exceptional

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

believes that the Province of Rieti could furnish the necessary coal, if the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests would allow its release. Eleven thousand quintals of the existing 150,000 would be sufficient to satisfy the needs of the entire province of Teramo.

At this point the Prefect of Rieti points out that the greatest part of coal especially in the south-western Sabina is drawn by private firms for Rome and, in a smaller measure, for Naples. As there are no tyres available, the few remaining vehicles are not enough for internal supplies in the Province. As a result, there is a lack of charcoal for cooking and winter heating. The Prefect is of the opinion that the Province of Rieti could supply the amount requierd if the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests were to authorize the withdrawal. Eleven thousand of the 150,000 quintals in store, would be sufficient to meet the needs of the whole province of Teramo.

The Prefect of Rieti points out here that most of the charcoal, especially that in south-west Sabina, is bought up by private firms for the city of Rome and in smaller quantities for the city of Naples. In consequence of this, the price of charcoal has risen considerably even at Rieti.

The Prefect of Pescara intervenes, stating the necessity that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests take action to improve the control of coal distribution; there being many undesirable factors hindering coal supply even in the province of Pescara.

The Prefect of Chieti, sharing the opinion of his collegues, expresses his hope that the Government will take action to eliminate such undesirable factors which are to be found also in other fields of local production.

The Prefect of Teramo continues his report, announcing that he had set up open kitchens which distribute free of charge approx. 5,000 plates of soup daily to the disoccupied. For the purpose of giving adequate assistance to the population, a special tax has been levied on the war rich. Instead however Government funds for improving the assistance (sentence incomplete).

The danger from unexploded mines is also considerable in the province of Teramo, and has become an object of particular attention. Special squads of specialized soldiers have been clearing the land since approximately three mounths, thus permitting it to be tilled for agriculture.

2448

Similarly to what the other Prefects pointed out, the Prefect of Teramo also considers the 200 grs. of bread daily per person absolutely insufficent, the more so as the population has not been supplied with fats, excepting small and rare distributions which were absolutely inadequate. The malcontent recently resulted in a riot, and in order to end it and save the deposits the Prefect was obliged to make an exceptional distribution of 4 kilograms of wheat per person. He declares that the situation is at present calmer, but not yet stable.

His Exellency Manes observes that as regards oil distribution, the problem will be solved with the coming olive harvest.

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

The Prefect of Teramo goes on to say that there are a large number of unemployed throughout the province, especially among cement and brick workers, the factories being closed in consequence of the lack of transport which prevents supplies arriving. The workers still employed are paid insufficient wages. The employees are in the same position. In regard to this matter he proposed to the allied representative in the Labour Office that the wages be raised, which however was not granted.

As regards clothes the greatest need is farming boots.

The Prefect of Viterbo, after stating that the general situation in the province under his administration is noticeably better than in those previously discussed, informs that 25 of the total number of 58 towns were damaged for the most part during last May. The Provincial capital has suffered considerably, two fifths of the houses being destroyed. The problem of lodging is therefore the most urgent at present. To overcome this difficulty, a special commission is taking the census of the houses still inhabitable. The owners of the reparable houses will be requested to undertake the repairs and they will be granted special concessions or loans. The houses of owners who do not comply will be requisitioned.

The main difficulty in regard to the public buildings is the lack of window-glass, which must be provided urgently especially for the hospitals and schools; what little glass can be found on the market is too costly.

The insufficient transport does not permit an adequate coal supply either for heating or cooking.

Going on to discuss the situation of the clearance of mines and unexploded shells from the fields, he declares that he requested the Ministry of War to urge the clearance. The shells, which cannot be kept in custody by the Carabinieri who are not in sufficient force for the purpose, would constitute a danger in the hands of evildoers.

Another problem of considerable importance to which the Prefect of Viterbo calls attention, is the large number of refugees from outside who are overcrowding the towns of the province. Clothes and blankets are urgently required for these latter. The Prefect of Viterbo ends his speech by calling the Government's attention to the inadequate wages and salaries.

His Ex. the Undersecretary for the Treasury points out that this represents a general and not a local problem.

The Prefect of Rieti begins his report, by stating that the province under his administration has greatly suffered by the war, although there are no distressing problems as in the other provinces, mainly in consequence of robbery and of destruction by Germans. There are about 150,000 roofless refugees, housed as well as possible in unhealthy localities, and the climate is becoming very severe as winter advances. Hence the supply of clothes blankets, and boots as well as window-glass becomes most urgent. The situation is made worse in some towns of the Province and in Rieti by a serious scarcity of charcoal, which is nevertheless one of the main local productions, by the lack of transport and by the impossibility of obtaining auto-tyres.

Commerce is rendered more difficult by the damaged bri2447

The food situation is precarious, the population being without oil, and if nothing is done it will be without wheat, for the province produces

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

the provinces under his administration is noticeably better than in those previously discussed, informs that 25 of the total number of 58 towns were damaged for the most part during last May. The Provincial capital has suffered considerably, two fifths of the houses being destroyed. The problem of lodging is therefore the most urgent at present. To overcome this difficulty, a special commission is taking the census of the houses still inhabitable. The owners of the reparable houses will be requested to undertake the repairs and they will be granted special concessions or loans. The houses of owners who do not comply will be requisitioned.

The main difficulty in regard to the public buildings is the lack of window-glass, which must be provided urgently especially for the hospitals and schools; what little glass can be found on the market is too costly.

The insufficient transport does not permit an adequate coal supply either for heating or cooking.

Going on to discuss the situation of the clearance of mines and unexploded shells from the fields, he declares that he requested the Ministry of War to urge the clearance. The shells, which cannot be kept in custody by the Carabinieri who are not in sufficient force for the purpose, would constitute a danger in the hands of evildoers.

Another problem of considerable importance to which the Prefect of Viterbo calls attention, is the large number of refugees from outside who are overcrowding the towns of the province. Clothes and blankets are urgently required for these latter. The Prefect of Viterbo ends his speech by calling the Government's attention to the inadequate wages and salaries.

His Ex. the Undersecretary for the Treasury points out that this represents a general and not a local problem.

The Prefect of Rieti begins his report, by stating that the province under his administration has greatly suffered by the war, although there are no distressing problems as in the other provinces, mainly in consequence of robbery and of destruction by Germans. There are about 150,000 roofless refugees, housed as well as possible in unhealthy localities, and the climate is becoming very severe as winter advances. Hence the supply of clothes blankets, and boots as well as window-glass becomes most urgent. The situation is made worse in some towns of the Province and in Rieti by a serious scarcity of charcoal, which is nevertheless one of the main local productions, by the lack of transport and by the impossibility of obtaining auto-tyres.

Commerce is rendered more difficult by the damaged bri2447

The food situation is precarious, the population being without oil, and if nothing is done it will be without wheat, for the province produces 80,000 quintals and the total requirement is 110,000. The difficulty of supplying fats is also due, in the opinion of the Prefect, that most of the oil produced in Sabina is taken to and near Rome.

As regards lodging, he reports that the local population has genially provided for the refugees. But as there is no coal for the cement and especially the brick factories, reconstruction cannot be begun. Continuing his report, the Prefect of Rieti expresses his hope that the local railways especially the one in the direction of Terni, will be reopened which would

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

permit the supply of coal and hence the operation of the industrial plants which are nearly all in excellent conditions.

The sanitary conditions of the population are good.

The Prefect of Chieti at this moment calls the attention of the commission to the large number of buildings held by the Allied Forces (for example at Ortona, where there are 19,000 refugees, 1,000 rooms are held) which if partially released, could give an excellent solution to the exasperating problem of providing shelter from the winter for so many unfortunate persons. Requests have been made accordingly to the Allied Authorities, but with no result as yet.

On this matter, the Prefect of Pescara declares that he personally requested the Authorities to release certain villas occupied by the Allied Forces, which, as they are intact, could hold almost all the refugees of his province. It does not seem possible however, that these villas will be released, as Pescara is considered a closed city.

His Ex. Carnevari, after observing that most of the difficulties lamented represent a problem common to the provinces concerned, opens the debate by asking the representative of the Army Center (Centro Militare) to inform the Commission of the action being taken to clear the land of war contrivances.

Gen. Crivaro of the War Ministry states that that which His Ex. Carnevari requests is one of the vastest problems which are being met. The General Direction of the Engineering Section gave an early account of the necessities which would unfailingly have to be met (the first proposals date back to February 1944). The War Ministry tried to use the units of the Engineering Section of the R.E. but the Allied Authorities gave a negative answer, saying the the Army Units were required for war necessities which were to have precedence over territorial problems such as the one considered.

He points out the serious danger which the mine clearance personnel have to face, because the mine-fields laid by the Germans, of which the location and form have not been ascertained, often consists in the treachery of traps and explosive contrivances besides ordinary mines.

Following negotiations on the part of the competent Allied Authorities, two of the six companies, which had been requested, have been placed, for the training, with two companies made up of non-specialized soldiers called up to mow the wheat. Despite the difficulties encountered, these two companies have now been put to work, one in the Province of Frosinone and the other in the Pescara region.

The problem of removing the mines is vast and urgent. The Allies have tried to find another solution by entrusting the work to private concerns. The War Ministry expressed an unfavorable opinion with regard to the employment of civil concerns because of the comprehensive expenses because of speculation and because of the harmful interference with the state organization being formed, which would be the necessary result of the inevitable tendency of the concerns to buy up the specialized workers trained in the present courses under the direction of the Military Administration, and because the work does not require special equipment for which work managers

2446

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

at present, there are 19,000 refugees, 1,000 rooms are held) which if partially released, could give an excellent solution to the exasperating problem of providing shelter from the winter for so many unfortunate persons. Requests have been made accordingly to the Allied Authorities, but with no result as yet.

On this matter, the Prefect of Pescara declares that he personally requested the Authorities to release certain villas occupied by the Allied Forces, which, as they are intact, could hold almost all the refugees of his province. It does not seem possible however, that these villas will be released, as Pescara is considered a closed city.

His Ex. Carnevari, after observing that most of the difficulties lamented represent a problem common to the provinces concerned, opens the debate by asking the representative of the Army Center (Centro Militare) to inform the Commission of the action being taken to clear the land of war contrivances.

Gen. Crivaro of the War Ministry states that that which His Ex. Carnevari requests is one of the vastest problems which are being met. The General Direction of the Engineering Section gave an early account of the necessities which would unfailingly have to be met (the first proposals date back to February 1944). The War Ministry tried to use the units of the Engineering Section of the R.E. but the Allied Authorities gave a negative answer, saying the the Army Units were required for war necessities which were to have precedence over territorial problems such as the one considered.

He points out the serious danger which the mine clearance personnel have to face, because the mine-fields laid by the Germans, of which the location and form have not been ascertained, often consists in the treachery of traps and explosive contrivances besides ordinary mines.

Following negotiations on the part of the competent Allied Authorities, two of the six companies, which had been requested, have been placed, for the training, with two companies made up of non-specialized soldiers called up to mow the wheat. Despite the difficulties encountered, these two companies have now been put to work, one in the Province of Frosinone and the other in the Pescara region.

The problem of removing the mines is vast and urgent. The Allies have tried to find another solution by entrusting the work to private concerns. The War Ministry expressed an unfavorable opinion with regard to the employment of civil concerns because of the comprehensive expenses because of speculation and because of the harmful interference with the state organization being formed, which would be the necessary result of the inevitable tendency of the concerns to buy up the specialized workers trained in the present courses under the direction of the Military Administration, and because the work does not require special equipment for which work managers would be necessary. On the contrary, the technical training and good will of those who risk their lives is essential.

2446

He considers the specialized worker in mine-clearance as a soldier, sometimes even more exposed to danger than a soldier, because exposed to the treachery of an invisible enemy continually in ambush.

The employment of untrained workers is to be excluded in order to avoid frequent and serious accidents which might cause mass desertion.

Regarding the financial expenditures he says that, according to information received for the clearance of the territory around Rome (4th region) by private concerns and with the conditions offered the Allies estimated an expense of approx. 400,000,000 lire.

As it is considered unfavorable to employ civil concerns, it was agreed with the competent Allied organs to form five training centers (at Pisa, Spoleto, Viterbo, Capua and Chieti) which will direct the instruction of workers who were formerly soldiers engaged in charging shells, and gun-powder technicians dismissed from the factories and at present unemployed,and voluntary patriots. He hopes to have the first number of this personnel ready before the middle of November inst. To reach this end the Ministry of the Treasury has been requested to ~~direct~~ order the payment of adequate wages to the workers, according to the proposals of Gen.Crivari to compensate the sacrifice of the workers who continually risk their lives,and which amounts approx. to 300 lire daily for the squad director and 250 for the workers which includes a special allowance for the risk amounting to 80 lire.

The proposal that these workers be paid according to the number of mines found, is examined.

He points out that the clearance of a tilled field is very different from that of a vineyard.

Moreover, in order to encourage the mine-clearance workers, he proposed that besides the allowance of 80 lire daily in compensation for the risk, an extra 5-10-15 lire be paid for every mine found or destroyed, according to the difficulties of the land cleared. The land should be divided in categories (at least three): easily cleared, moderately difficult, and difficult clearance. He is still waiting for the reply of the Ministry of the Treasury and had to insist moreover that the proposals be approved, for he was informed that the General State Accountancy was planning a reduction of the above-mentioned risk compensation of 80 lire to 60 lire in consideration of the cost-of-living increases granted lately.

He recalls the necessity of sufficient insurance against accidents, for a notable percentage of casualties,wounded and sick among the workmen must be calculated. Some of them must be released because, working continually under a tension of the nerves, with the constant fear of mines blowing up, they are subject to ilnesses of the nervous system.

Gen. Crivaro points out therefore, that to encourage the workers they should, ~~be paid~~ be insured besides a good wage, a suitable pension in case of accident.

He reports that the insurance compensation is high, from information received from civilian concerns, that the national institute of insurance fixed a rate of 45% on the daily wage to insure persons declared permanently disabled a monthly pension of approx. 1,500 lire, which means a daily compensation of 135 lire for a daily pay of 300 lire.

2445

He addresses His Ex. the Undersecretary of State of the Treasury requesting him to do all in his power in order that the workers of this service may be paid the wages proposed by him. He points out that if the worker is adequately paid, his work becomes more agreable which would

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

Pisa, Sporlto, Viterbo, Capua and Chieti) which will direct the instruction of workers who were formerly soldiers engaged in charging shells, and gun-powder technicians dismissed from the factories and at present unemployed, and voluntary patriots. He hopes to have the first number of this personnel ready before the middle of November inst. To reach this end the Ministry of the Treasury has been requested to ~~direct~~ order the payment of adequate wages to the workers, according to the proposals of Gen. Crivari to compensate the sacrifice of the workers who continually risk their lives, and which amounts approx. to 300 lire daily for the squad director and 250 for the workers which includes a special allowance for the risk amounting to 80 lire.

The proposal that these workers be paid according to the number of mines found, is examined.

He points out that the clearance of a tilled field is very different from that of a vineyard.

Moreover, in order to encourage the mine-clearance workers, he proposed that besides the allowance of 80 lire daily in compensation for the risk, an extra 5-10-15 lire be paid for every mine found or destroyed, according to the difficulties of the land cleared. The land should be divided in categories (at least three): easily cleared, moderately difficult, and difficult clearance. He is still waiting for the reply of the Ministry of the Treasury and had to insist moreover that the proposals be approved, for he was informed that the General State Accountancy was planning a reduction of the above-mentioned risk compensation of 80 lire to 60 lire in consideration of the cost-of-living increases granted lately.

He recalls the necessity of sufficient insurance against accidents, for a notable percentage of casualties, wounded and sick among the workmen must be calculated. Some of them must be released because, working continually under a tension of the nerves, with the constant fear of mines blowing up, they are subject to ilnesses of the nervous system.

Gen. Crivaro points out therefore, that to encourage the workers they should, ~~be paid~~ be insured besides a good wage, a suitable pension in case of accident.

He reports that the insurance compensation is high, from information received from civilian concerns, that the national institute of insurance fixed a rate of 45% on the daily wage to insure persons declared permanently disabled a monthly pension of approx. 1,500 lire, which means a daily compensation of 135 lire for a daily pay of 300 lire. 2445

He addresses His Ex. the Undersecretary of State of the Treasury requesting him to do all in his power in order that the workers of this service may be paid the wages proposed by him. He points out that if the worker is adequately paid, his work becomes more agreeable, which would greatly facilitate the solution of the serious mine-clearance problem.

He points out, moreover that when sufficient experience is reached regarding the burden that the work entails, there is nothing to prevent the workers and technicians of this service from forming a cooperative

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

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

society so that the profit even if large may be divided among the workmen who effectively take part in the work.

As regards window-glass, he points out that the Allies could meet the first and urgent requirements by sending the glass substitute which serves the purpose perfectly. Besides the difficulty of coal for the manufacture of glass, one must keep in mind the difficulties of transport from the place of production to the place where needed and the necessity of adequate packing to prevent the glass arriving after long journeys in small fragments which would be useless.

As regards the question of requisitions, he declares that a large number of flats and hotels have been requisitioned by the Allies. (at Naples the Allied Forces have issued about eleven thousand orders for requisition).

There are an infinite number of difficulties due to the Allies, but he requests that these be reduced in relation to the difficulties endured by the Italian populations who have suffered damage. As regards Rome the release of a few hotels has been requested, but with no result.

In reply to what has been said hitherto, Col. Cripps, in the quality of the eldest officer among the representatives of the various Allied Sub-Commissions who came to the meeting, now speaks. He declares that he has taken into consideration the reports given and will immediately refer them to his superiors, not having himself the official authority to decide. However, according to him, the problem must be examined under three points of view each referring to a group of measures for the purpose of:

1) Bringing immediate help to the populations threatened ~~especially~~ in addition by the coming winter snow;
2) Increasing the rations;
3) Resuming communications, rebuilding bridges and repairing the railways.

Col. Cripps asks if there is already a Committee for the coordinated treatment of these problems, to which each province should report from time to time stating the specific requirements; if it does not exist he proposes its formation with the partecipation of Allied officers.

As regards matters concerning requisitions, he points out that this problem pertains to the Allied Armed Forces, but he finds that many generals share his opinion, i.e. that the requisitions should be restricted to the absolute necessity.

His Ex. Canevari, regarding the question of lodging, requests the Undersecretary of Public Works to supply information to the Commission.

His Ex. Bruno, after pointing out that the matter mentioned by the Allied officer is of general concern and does not solve the question, describes the ~~problem~~ program already begun in the Ministry of Public Works for solving the problem, long since taking in hand. Indeed, while in the beginning it was tried to procure for the roofless all rooms immediately available, the Civil Engineering Section was charged with making an inventory of all the habitable apartments, and repairing, if necessary, those partially damaged, in order to requisition and hand them over later. In the same way, the construction of "quickly-built" houses was considered, which would serve the purpose perfectly in completely destroyed districts.(for example: Valmontone)

2444

of production to the place where needed and the necessity of adequate packing to prevent the glass arriving after long journeys in small fragments which would be useless.

As regards the question of requisitions, he declares that a large number of flats and hotels have been requisitioned by the Allies. (at Naples the Allied Forces have issued about eleven thousand orders for requisition).

There are an infinite number of difficulties due to the Allies, but he requests that these be reduced in relation to the difficulties endured by the Italian populations who have suffered damage. As regards Rome the release of a few hotels has been requested, but with no result.

In reply to what has been said hitherto, Col. Cripps, in the quality of the eldest officer among the representatives of the various Allied Sub-Commissions who came to the meeting, now speaks. He declares that he has taken into consideration the reports given and will immediately refer them to his superiors, not having himself the official authority to decide. However, according to him, the problem must be examined under three points of view each referring to a group of measures for the purpose of:
1) Bringing immediate help to the populations threatened ~~especially~~ in addition by the coming winter snow;
2) Increasing the rations;
3) Resuming communications, rebuilding bridges and repairing the railways.

Col. Cripps asks if there is already a Committee for the coordinated treatment of these problems, to which each province should report from time to time stating the specific requirements; if it does not exist he proposes its formation with the partecipation of Allied officers.

As regards matters concerning requisitions, he points out that this problem pertains to the Allied Armed Forces, but he finds that many generals share his opinion, i.e. that the requisitions should be restricted to an absolute necessity.

His Ex. Canevari, regarding the question of lodging, requests the Undersecretary of Public Works to supply information to the Commission.

His Ex. Bruno, after pointing out that the matter mantioned by the Allied officer is of general concern and does not solve the question, describes the ~~problem~~ programm already begun in the Ministry of Public Works for solving the problem, long since taking in hand. Indeed, while in the beginning it was tried to procure for the roofless all rooms immediately available, the Civil Engineering Section was charged with making an inventory of all the habitable apartments, and repairing, if necessary, those partially damaged, in order to requisition and hand them over later. In the same way, the construction of "quickly-built" houses was considered, which would serve the purpose perfectly in completely destroyed districts. (for example: Valmontone) The greatest difficulties however, are enormous especially regarding transport, which is lacking, and the scarsity of cement and brick and tile materials, which are controlled, while the cement factories and furnaces cannot operate for lack of fuel.

As regards glass production, he points out that high-flame burning coal, essential in this industry, does not exist in Italy.

His Ex. Bruno goes on to reconsider the roofless, proposing as a provisional solution the use of many buildings at present at the disposal of the

2444

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785010

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

War Ministry. He indicated as example the city of Cosenza which is holding 35,000 refugees, while having many barracks available which could be profitably utilized. This should be done while waiting to begin the immediate construction of the "quickly-made" houses, for which he requests the Allies to release the cement stored in Southern Italy.

Gen. Crivari suggests the use of huts for the refugees.

To which his Ex. Bruno objects that it is not the intention of the Ministry of Public Works to create "modern Schanghais" , immediate prey to bugs.

As regards the reconstruction and repair of bridges, His Ex. Bruno informs that owing to the high percentage of destroyed bridges in every province (from 100 to 300 bridges), this problem is very complex and cannot be solved immediately.

He also informs that his Dicastero receives many requests from various districts for the clearance of the land from explosive devices. He declares that the Ministry of Public Works is incompetent in this matter.

Going on to discuss the procedure for the surveys for reconstruction, His Ex. declares that without the Allied Authority, only serveys up to 500,000 lire are permitted, while for the use of controlled materials the authorization from the Allies is always required. As in times like this the sum of 500,000 lire is easily reached and on the other hand the use of controlled materials is unavoidable, he requests the Allied Authities to reduce the control in order that the task be facilitated and allowed to meet the needs of the moment.

The representative of the Allied Commission for Public Works points out that it may be true that there is an excessive control, but he considers that with a million lire (the maximum sum for which no authorization is required has now been brought up to this amount) something can always be done especially by carrying out many surveys contemporarily.

Since there is an Engineer of the Public Works Sub-Commission working in every region who could and should be consulted more often, he considers that reconstruction is mainly a local problem. To demonstrate this he gives the example of a Sindaco in the region of Avezzano, who with the continual collaboration of the Regional Engineer succeeded in "doing miracles". On the other hand if the Italian Government wished to see by itself to all the urgent problems of national reconstruction it could not do it, being beyond its possibility. He considers on the other hand that the work should be subdivided to the maximum with local initiative, leaving the Government the task of making the laws for reconstruction. The matter should be begun with the simplest works and finished with the more complex and lengthy works. As regards the bridges, he points out that Army necessities must have absolute precedence and that therefore bridges of military importance will be considered first. For repairing the civil bridges the Italian Authorities should put forward proposals for the more important ones.

He concludes his speech by asking what the proposals of the Government are and suggesting that the prefects and Sindacos make their inspections always accompanied by the Regional officer and by the Regional Engineer in

2443

To which his Ex. Bruno objects that it is not the intention of the Ministry of Public Works to create "modern Schanghais" , immediate prey to bugs.

As regards the reconstruction and repair of bridges, His Ex. Bruno informs that owing to the high percentage of destroyed bridges in every province (from 100 to 300 bridges), this problem is very complex and cannot be solved immediately.

He also informs that his Dicastero receives many requests from various districts for the clearance of the land from explosive devices. He declares ~~xnxthisxrxgard~~ that the Ministry of Public Works is incompetent in this matter.

Going on to discuss the procedure for the surveys for reconstruction, His Ex. declares that without the Allied Authority, only serveys up to 500,000 lire are permitted, while for the use of controlled materials the authorization from the Allies is always required. As in times like this the sum of 500,000 lire is easily reached and on the other hand the use of controlled materials is unavoidable, he requests the Allied Authities to reduce the control in order that the task be facilitated and allowed to meet the needs of the moment.

The representative of the Allied Commission for Public Works points out that it may be true that there is an excessive control, but he considers that with a million lire (the maximum sum for which no authorization is required has now been brought up to this amount) something can always be done especially by carrying out many surveys contemporarily.

Since there is an Engineer of the Public Works Sub-Commission working in every region who could and should be consulted more often, he considers that reconstruction is mainly a local problem. To demonstrate this he gives the example of a Sindaco in the region of Avezzano, who with the continual collaboration of the Regional Engineer succeeded in "doing miracles". On the other hand if the Italian Government wished to see by itself to all the urgent problems of national reconstruction it could not do it, being beyond its possibility. He considers on the other hand that the work should be subdivided to the maximum with local initiative, leaving the Government the task of making the laws for reconstruction. The latter should be begun with the simplest works and finished with the more complex and lengthy works. As regards the bridges, he points out that Army necessities must have absolute precedence and that therefore bridges of military importance will be considered first. For repairing the civil bridges the Italian Authorities should put forward proposals for the more important ones.

He concludes his speech by asking what the proposals of the Government are and suggesting that the prefects and Sindacos make their inspections always accompanied by the Regional officer and by the Regional Engineer in order to maintain closer and more continuous contact.

As regards the delay in the approval of reconstruction plans, he expresses the opinion that this should not be a matter for the Allied Authorities but for the Italian Authorities.

His Ex. Canevari accepts the proposal advanced by the Allies for the formation of a permanent Committee, presided by himself and in which the undersecretaries for Agriculture and Forests, for the Treasury, for the Press, for the Public Works, for the Comminications, for Industry and

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

Commerce as well as the general directors of Public Health and of Civil Administration, the President of the Italian Red Cross, the representative of the Allied Red Cross and also the Deputy Mayor for assistance in the Commune of Rome and the representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees, besides the representatives of the respective Allied Sub-Commissions, should take part.

This Committee shall examine the Prefects of the Provinces concerned, being informed, all the most urgent problems: Assistance, Public Health, Lodging for the roofless, help for persons who have suffered damage to their houses, thus semplifying the solution of the above-mentioned problems and controlling the distribution of assistance by coordinating the action of various bodies. The Committee meetings should be held weekly in order to examine all proposals and solve them in time.

Col. Cripps assures His Ex. Canevari that he will refer the matter to his superiors and give a reply.

The Allied officer of the Food Sub-Commission informs that owing to the insistence of requests from Prefects and Sindacos for increased rations, the question has been taken to London and Washington for discussion. It is not yet possible to state with certainty what will be the new ration that it is hoped to give North of the Naples-Campobasso line for the reason that while on one hand imporation cannot be relied on owing to the shipping being principally required for military purposes, on the other hand there are the two considerations that in the devasted regions the wheat harvest is by force majeure insufficient and where the production should be sufficient, the results were not satisfactory.

The same reasons are to be given for the pasta ration.

He insists in suggesting that Italy shall have to rely for its food almost exclusively on its own resouces for importation is made only for much devastated regions where the harvest has been lost. From censuses made, it has been found that in some regions of high wheat production very little has been handed over as so far. This problem, which is of national importance, is a matter of great interest to the Allied Authorities The officer goes on to express his opinion that the extra assignment of 4 Kgs. illegally made at Teramo was deplorable, pointing out that regarding a local problem the much more important general problem was not considered.

Going on to discuss the question of olive oil the Allied officer reports that last year's harvest in consequence of the war was poor. This is the reason that scanty assignments have hitherto been made and with difficulty..

For this year, as in some regions the harvest is forseen to be favorable, while in others is scanty, it is believed that a national ration of 400 grams could be granted before the harvest. In this regard the speaker insists in pointing out that this ration must be based exclusively on the collecting system (ammasso), while the Allied Commission can only, and will very willingly, facilitate transport to the maximum in all provinces where the production is insufficient, even supplying ~~transport~~ vehicles.

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

This Committee shall examine the Prefects of the Provinces concerned. being informed, all the most urgent problems: Assistance, Public Health, Lodging for the roofless, help for persons who have suffered damage to their houses, thus semplifying the solution of the above-mentioned problems and controlling the distribution of assistance by coordinating the action of various bodies. The Committee meetings should be held weekly in order to examine all proposals and solve them in time.

Col. Cripps assures His Ex. Canevari that he will refer the matter to his superiors and give a reply.

The Allied officer of the Food Sub-Commission informs that owing to the insistence of requests from Prefects and Sindacos for increased rations, the question has been taken to London and Washington for discussion. It is not yet possible to state with certainty what will be the new ration that it is hoped to give North of the Naples-Campobasso line for the reason that while on one hand importation cannot be relied on owing to the shipping being principally required for military purposes, on the other hand there are the two considerations that in the devasted regions the wheat harvest is by force majeure insufficient and where the production should be sufficient, the results were not satisfactory.

The same reasons are to be given for the pasta ration.

He insists in suggesting that Italy shall have to rely for its food almost exclusively on its own resouces for importation is made only for much devastated regions where the harvest has been lost. From censuses made, it has been found that in some regions of high wheat production very little has been handed over as so far. This problem, which is of national importance, is a matter of great interest to the Allied Authorities The officer goes on to express his opinion that the extra assignment of 4 Kgs. illegally made at Teramo was deplorable, pointing out that regarding a local problem the much more important general problem was not considered.

Going on to discuss the question of olive oil the Allied officer reports that last year's harvest in consequence of the war was poor. This is the reason that scanty assignments have hitherto been made and with difficulty..

2442

For this year, as in some regions the harvest is forseen to be favorable, while in others is scanty, it is believed that a national ration of 400 grams could be granted before the harvest. In this regard the speaker insists in pointing out that this ration must be based exclusively on the collecting system (ammasso), while the Allied Commission can only, and will very willingly, facilitate transport to the maximum in all provinces where the production is insufficient, even supplying ~~transport~~ vehicles.

The wheat imported in future will be very limited and therefore, it will be necessary to exploit local resouces to the maximum. In this regard the speaker informs that he is in accord with His Ex. Gullo and expresses the hope of finding a system of bringing to the market a ~~certain~~ fair quantity of food, for it is certain that the two fundamental food problems are bread and oil. In reference to the promised assignment of vehicles for the distribution of food, the Allied officer considers it essential that the Italian Government find a method which guarantees through the Prefects that the transport thus supplied will be effecetively and exclusively

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

used for the distribution of food and that they will not be used for transporting things not strictly useful.

His Ex. Canevari expresses his satisfaction for the declaration made by the Allies to collaborate in the food transport. As regards the observation made on the efficiency of the collecting system, while he admits that it is partly true, he wishes to point out that in many provinces (Littoria, Frosinone, etc.) the harvest has not been reaped owing to mines or has been destroyed by other causes; thus many considerations must be made on this problem. As regards the extra distribution of wheat made by the Prefect of Teramo, His Ex. Canevari limits himself to an examination of the Prefect's act in respect of the particular circumstances which caused him to make that decision.

As regards food supplies, he ~~insists in pointing out~~ emphasizes that, as he has observed on various occasions in a recent inspection of the province, it is very often not a case of small quantities of food but of absolute insufficiency of transport.

He concludes in aknowledging the Allies' great effort in the fight for world liberty and in particular for the liberation of Italy, but requests them to allow a greater liberty of initiative to the National Government, expressing his conviction that only in this way can the conditions of the populations be rapidly and notably improved despite the serious damage suffered and the enormous difficulties to be overcome.

He closes the meeting in renewing the expression of gratitude of the Italian people toward the Allies and in thanking those present at the meeting for their great attention.

The meeting is ended at 13,30 hrs.

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

REPORT

On the 24th of May , as a result of the provinces of the AMG passing to the Italian Government a meeting was held with all the representatives of the different Ministries(under-Secretarys) - 4 subjects have been left to discuss to-day : food, clothing, medicines, and transport -. We suggest that this Meeting should take from now onwards a permanent carakter and be held about once a week to discuss the most urgent problems, to appoint specialised people for every different question at hand thus avoiding a lot of useless and delayng burocracy.-

FOOD: The Hon Zaniboni suggested that, to carry out any relief measures decided by the Commission, the Organs of Administration to be employed should be the already existing Provincial and Comunal Committees: these should be enlarged, and given more power and scope -

(Upon this one of the members asked why this Commission had been constituted, originally , they told him to discuss the problems of Marche and Abrussi, afterwards to discuss the problems of all Regions in the Italian Government north of Naples, the Under-Secretary for Industry and Commerce pointed out that perhaps the most urgent question to ask the Allies , especially from the food point of view, was that of the Provinces just liberated and still under the AMG control) (this was taken up later in the discussion)

The representant for the Comunes in answering to the Hon. Zaniboni's suggestion said that he agreed on the Provincial Committees being given power and scope for the afore-mentioned offices but that in the Comunes these Committees occupied themselves only of Refugees and therefore it was much better to employ theE,C,A. (Commissionsof Relief who were adapted from the already existing ones with the Comunal Decree of the 11th of April in Salerno 1944) for such purposes. 2440 ead of the Maternity and Infancia suggested that whatever Organ was constituted, it should include a member of the Maternita e Infancia Organization, whothough lacking in equipment has it's Branches all over the country,and would with some help be able to give a lot of assistance.

<u>to Rate Union constituted of the representants of all the different Relief Organi-</u>

clothing, medicines, and transport -. We suggest that this Meeting should take from now onwards a permanent carakter and be held about once a week to discuss the most urgent problems, to appoint specialised people for every different question at hand thus avoiding a lot of useless and delayng burocracy.-

FOOD: The Hon Zaniboni suggested that, to carry out any relief measures decided by the Commission, the Organs of Administration to be employed should be the already existing Provincial and Comunal Committees: these should be enlarged, and given more power and scope -

(Upon this one of the members asked why this Commission had been constituted, originally , they told him to discuss the problems of Marche and Abruzzi, afterwards to discuss the problems of all Regions in the Italian Government north of Naples, the Under-Secretary for Industry and Commerce pointed out that perhaps the most urgent question to ask the Allies , especially from the food point of view, was that of the Provinces just liberated and still under the AMG control) (this was taken up later in the discussion)

The representant for the Communes in answering to the Hon. Zaniboni's suggestion said that he agreed on the Provincial Committees being given power and scope for the afore-mentioned offices but that in the Communes these Committees occupied themselves only of Refugees and therefore it was much better to employ theE,C,A. (Commissionsof Relief who were adapted from the already existing ones with the Comunal Decree of the 11th of April in Salerno 1944) for such purposes. Instead of the Maternity and Infanzia suggested that whatever Organ was constituted, it should include a member of the Maternita e Infanzia Organization, whothough lacking in equipment has it's Branches all over the country, and would with some help be able to give a lot of assistance.

An Ente Unico constituted of the representants of all the different Relief Organizations should be established.

The Under Secretary for Industry and Commerce asks: What are the needs of the people?

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

What has been done to face these problems etc..?

For FOOD the Under Secretary for Agriculture answeres : There is little to be said on the subject : The allotted rations are beeing distributed, and cannot be augmented, my only suggestion to improve the condition of the poorer villages is to es ablish in such places as many" Open Kitchen for the Poor" as possible.

In the Pesaro Province the food question is very serious: oil, salt, bread elctric light is absolutly needed.-

The Under Secretary for Industry and Commerce refers here to the subject that he has braought up before : In the Regions just liberated by the Allies the food questior isvery serious and if not attended to will ruin not only this year's production but also next years : for example: if the people of the Marche are not given the sufficient quantity of SALT , they will not be able to provide for the conservation of pork meat , for which salt is indispensable, and thus the problem o of fats will become absolutly desperate in the Region (Suggestion : to make transport of salt from the Southern Provinces by sea road , the Allies giving for this purpose some ships) Also OIL is completely lacking and should be braought in the same manner from the South.-

A request is made to the A.C. to provide the Italian Government with some ships who doing the journey - S. Margherita di Savoia - Ancona - would bring these Regions the necessary quantity if oil and salt. (This the Under Secretary for Agriculture says is so important because it deals with the conservation of foods)

The representant for the Communes asks : what is problem of the paste in Italy? Have statistic been made to the quantity of mills still functioning, and the pos sibility of repairing the damaged ones? The Under Secretary for Agriculture answers: The question of the pasta is entirely on the Allies hand, any quantity of available wheat / will be disposed of in the manner that they will decide: ~~[illegible]~~ or for bread or for pasta.- Another problem is the forming of stock piles of wheatfor the period of 4 winter months , in the Communes where lack of communicati during the winter months will prevent them from getting supplies - Permission has been

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

2439

to establish in such places as many" Open Kitchen for the Poor" as possible.

In the Pesaro Province the food question is very serious: oil, salt. bread eletric light is absolutly needed.-

The Under Secretary for Industry and Commerce refers here to the subject that he has braought up before : In the Regions just liberated by the Allies the food questior isvery serious and if not attended to will ruin not only this year's production but also next years : for example: if the people of the Marche are not given the sufficient quantity of SALT , they will not be able to provide for the conservation of pork meat , for which salt is indispensable, and thus the problem o of fats will become absolutly desperate in the Region (Suggestion : to make transport of salt from the Southern Prohinces by sea road . the Allies giving for this purpose some ships) Also OIL is completely lacking and should be braought in the same manner from the South.-

A request is made to the A.C. to provide the Italian Government with some ships who doing the gourney - S. Margherita di Savoia - Ancona - would bring these Regions the necessary quantity of oil and salt. (This the Under Secretary for Agriculture says/is so important because it deals with the conservation of / foods)

The representant for the Communes asks : what is problem of the pasta in Italy? Have statistic been made to the quantity of mills still functioning, and the pos sibility of repairing the damaged ones? The Under Secretary for Agriculture answers: The question of the pasta is entirely on the Allies hand, any quan 2439 available wheat / will be disposed of in the manner that they will decide: ~~xxxx

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

1 2 5 6

of Communes who are in special need of those stocks This Commission will deal with the question directly.-

One of the members points out if transport is supplied for the food rations etc it could also be employed for other purposes as urgent for the population as food, ex: in Avezzano there is an urgent need for tiles, why not bring them down from Tuscany? Objections from every side: the question of tiles in Italy is a very vast one and cannot absolutly be solved this winter (because of fuels, transport etc) Only practical suggestion is to reestablish as much as possible any local brick industry still standing.- The food question is much more important.-

Different demands of some of the members: Could supplies of milk be distributed for the children who are in urgent need of it: could the ration of pasta in the soups of the Schools Refectories be augmented (actual quantity per day: 45 gram.) The Allies are going to release a certain quantity of calcium carbite, how should it be used?

CLOTHES. The Hon. Taniboni says that the only hope of any clothes for Italy comes from the fact that the American Red Cross has promised a whole ship load of them which has already been sent from America.- Very small amounts can be deriquisitioned in Italy.-

200.000 pairs of shoes (made of rubber and cloth) have been distibuted .-

The question of shoes is avery important one : it had been decided that 80/cent of the production should be given to the Army and the remaining 20/cent for the workmen but owing to new demands from the Army (especially for the fighting units in Jugoslavia) even this quantity has been distibuted for the Army's purpose. But next month they hope to be able to produce a certain amount for the needy workmen.

2438

For the stuffs the textile industries are the only ones working and they do not produce very much, but now there is hope to re-establish the industries in the other

ex: in Avezzano there is an urg nt need for tiles, why not bring them down from [illegible] Tuscany? Objections from every side: the question of tiles in Italy is a very vast one and cannot absolutly be solved this winter (because of fuels, transport etc) Only practical suggestion is to reestablish as much as possible any local brick industry still standing.- The food question is much more important.-

Different demands of some of the members: Could supplies of milk be distributed for the children who are in urgent need of it: could the ration of pasta in the soups of the Schools Refectories be augumbed (actual quantity per day: 45 gram.) The Allies are going to release a certain quantity of calcium carbite, how should it be used?

CLOTHES. The Hon. Zaniboni says that the only hope of any clothes for Italy comes from the fact that the Americarn Red Cross has promised a whole ship load of them which has already been sent from America.- Very small amounts can be dericuisitioned in Italy.-

200.000 pairs of shoes (made of rubber and cloth) have been distibuted .- The question of shoes is avery important one : it had been decided that 30/cent of the production should be given to the Army and the remaining 20/cent for the workmen but owing to new demands from the Army (especially for the fighting units in Jugoslavia) even this quantity has been distibuted for the Army's purpose. But next month they hope to be able to produce a certain amount for the needy workmen.

2438

For the stuffs the textile industries are the only ones working and they do not produce very much, but now there is hope to re-establish the industries in the other parts of Italy.

Blankets: there is absolute necessity in Italy for 50.000. - 11.000 have been provided- . The Hon. Zaniboni has repeatedly asked the A.C the permission to send two officials to Prato where a certain quantity of blankets could be found

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

14C

(The ouestion has been taken up by Col Bonham-Carter)

Ask the Allies if it could not be possible to give the italian population the Army salvage which could utilized especially for the refugees.-

5000 blankets are lying in the Italian Legation of Madrid and could be sent over in the ships of the English Red Cross who have offered to the Italian Government an allotment of space in their ships.-

MEDICINES. This is simple question as in these days the allotment of medicines given by the Allies has arrived and is beeing distibuted amongst the population : A"whole-salers Body"has been formed and it distributes the necessary quantities to the Provincial Distribuition Offices.

TRANSPORT. Could it be possible to reactivate the line Naples- Rome not only for the Refugees but also for the civilian normal population? This would be very necessary for many reasons: political ones, black market etc

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

ILD

PROVINCE OF CAMPOBASSO

H.E. the Prefect is aware of the urgent needs of the Province and has drawn up an exact list (enclosed) of the communes where clothing must be distributed.

I had the communes divided in groups according to the degree of the gravity of conditions. In the first 9 communes it is necessary to give clothes to all indiscriminately. The conditions of the populations there are disastrous. It is necessary to distribute clothes, linen, shoes, blankets in the greatest possible amounts.

In the 28 communes that follow, which are partially damaged, there are many needy persons because they were completely looted; the same can be said of the following communes which suffered light damage.

The items may be distributed to all the communes listed or to part of them, according to the available quantities.

The Apostolic Nunzio will instruct the other Archidioceses of the Province and the parish Priests ofthe various communes to prepare the detailed lists in cooperation with the civil authorities.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 910786

PROVINCE OF PESCARA

Three fourths of Pescara is destroyed,

We have had the impression that little has been done in this provincial capital because of party differences. Some items have been distributed by the American Red Cross, but they have been little in relation to the needs.

H.E the Prefect, in agreement with the Italian President of the Red Cross, and with the help of the Eclesiastic Authorities, will have the exact lists prepared and these will be sent within fifteen days at the most.

The following communes have to be helped urgently, as they are difficult to reach :

POPOLI
PENNA
BOLOGNANO (Scafa)
MONTESILVANO

The morale of the population is very low. They lack clothing, shoes, blanquets and housing. The few undamaged villas are at present requisitioned and cannot be released.

H.E. the Prefect insists that the clothing to be distributed in this Province be sent directly from Naples to Pescara where he will provide for the store-houses.

13A

SULMONA

We went personally to Sulmona in order to ascertain the various needs of that locality, were not known to the Aquila authorities.

The Archibishopic has already collected lists with particulars of the needy refugees.

It is found that many refugees from Roccaraso, Revisondoli and Pesco Costanzo are coming to Sulmona to escape the cold mountain weather.

These three towns are totally destroyed. The problem of lodging these families, not yet solved, is serious.

The Sindaco is of the opinion that they should be distributed in the various private houses, while the Archibishopic and the other civil authorities are inclined to allot large buildings as quarters where they could more easily be fed and supervised.

The Sub-Committee of Sulmona proposes to distribute the refugees in the towns of the Archidiocese in the following numbers:

300	approx.	in	Rocca cinque miglia
300	"	"	Roccaraso
1500	"	"	Castel di Sangro
2000	"	"	Pesco Costanzo
1000	"	"	Revisondoli
300		"	Scontrone e Villa Scontrone
2000		"	Palena
600	"	"	Quadri (extremely needy population)
700	"	"	Pizzo Ferrato
600	"	"	Gamberale (extremely needy population)
14,700	Total		

The Committee appointed will meet at once in order to examine the lists and determine the exact number of persons to be assisted.

The lists will be handed to me as soon as possible (not later than 15 days).

Italian Red Cross Sub-Committee-Sulmona.

This Sub-Committee is almost independant owing to its distance from Aquila and the difficulty of communication.

Cav. Nicola D'Amato is still President.

Cav. Uff. Zurlo Armando, Vice-President.

Sig. Giorgi Filippo, Secretary, is giving volontary service and working very efficiently.

Councillors: those whose names we recently sent you are still remaining.

The Committee has done as much work as possible but has been restricted by difficulties during the last few months.

The only ambulance salved is still working but held in custody by the Fire-brigade. The President, following your directions, has requested that the ambulance be given back, which has not yet been done. He will make a more urgent request which I shall second personally at Aquila.

2434

Should the ambulance be returned to the Committee, a driver would have to be sent from Rome and his wages, food and lodging provided for.

A garage would also have to be leased.

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

The Archbishopric has already collected lists with particulars of the needy refugees.

It is found that many refugees from Roccaraso, Revisondoli and Pesco Costanzo are coming to Sulmona to escape the cold mountain weather.

These three towns are totally destroyed. The problem of lodging these families, not yet solved, is serious.

The Sindaco is of the opinion that they should be distributed in the various private houses, while the Archibishopic and the other civil authorities are inclined to allot large buildings as quarters where they could more easily be fed and supervised.

The Sub-Committee of Sulmona proposes to distribute the refugees in the towns of the Archidiocese in the following numbers:

300	approx.	in	Rocca cinque miglia
300	"	"	Roccaraso
1500	"	"	Castel di Sangro
2000	"	"	Pesco Costanzo
1000	"	"	Revisondoli
300		"	Scontrone e Villa Scontrone
2000		"	Palena
600	"	"	Quadri (extremely needy population)
700	"	"	Pizzo Ferrato
600	"	"	Gamberale (extremely needy population)
14,700	Total		

The Committee appointed will meet at once in order to examine the lists and determine the exact number of persons to be assisted.

The lists will be handed to me as soon as possible (not later than 15 days).

Italian Red Cross Sub-Committee-Sulmona.

This Sub-Committee is almost independant owing to its distance from Aquila and the difficulty of communication.

Cav. Nicola D'Amato is still President.

Cav. Uff. Zurlo Armando, Vice-President.

Sig. Giorgi Filippo, Secretary, is giving volontary service and working very efficiently.

Councillors: those whose names we recently sent you are still remaining.

The Committee has done as much work as possible but has been restricted by difficulties during the last few months.

The only ambulance salved is still working but held in custody by the Fire-brigade. The President, following your directions, has requested that the ambulance be given back, which has not yet been done. He will make a more urgent request which I shall second personally at Aquila.

Should the ambulance be returned to the Committee, a driver would have to be sent from Rome and his wages, food and lodging provided for.

A garage would also have to be leased.

By careful administration, the Committee has collected a small fund of approx. 13 thousand liras and has a credit of approx. 15 thousand liras; with the Commune of Aquila for transport provided.

The Committee of Aquila wishes to take over the above-mentioned Ambulance.

Cav. D'Amato requests Your Ex. to give orders for this not to happen.

Cav. D'Amato has given assurance that he will actively collaborate in the distribution of clothes.

2434

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

TRANSLATION No 386

138

PROVINCE OF AQUILA.

From conversations held with H E the Archibishop, H E the Prefect, the Provincial Doctor, the provincial Commissioner for war refugees, the President of the Provincial Committee of the C.R.I. (Italian Red Cross) and other officials of the Prefecture and of the Allied Committee we have been able to learn the following:

There are about thirty-one communes which have suffered greater damage and where the distribution must be made at the earliest possible time, due to their mountainous location (we are enclosing a detailed sheet). The exact figures will be made known in a few days. It is the unanimous opinion of the above-mentioned Authorities that clothing should be distributed to each inhabitant in said localities. Hitherto there were no detailed lists. We have requested the Prefecture and the Archibishop to make, as soon as possible, lists of women, children (indicating their ages) and men. We have allowed them a maximum time limit of 15 days. It will not be possible to obtain such lists any earlier because these towns are not easily accessible and means of communication are lacking. A great need for blankets has been communicated to us; these populations are totally without them. I have suggested that one blanket be assigned to each family and increase the allocation if the amount sent will warrant it.

There is a great demand for shoes. I have urged the members of the Committee to offer their collaboration in order to bring the greatest help and comfort to this afflicted people; I have also pointed out to them the necessity of taking great care in the choice of the members of the Sub-Committee and to pick such members from efficient individuals with an unquestionable philanthropic spirit.

Some Welfare Committees have been formed in all the Communes of the Province. They are composed of 5 members in the smaller communes and more in the others. Each of these committees include as members the Parish Priest and the itenerant doctor.

Maternity Wards

There are Maternity Wards in the hospitals of Aquila, Sulmona, Avezzano.

Welfare Organisations in Aquila.

There are about six Welfare institutions for children up to 14 years of age (mainly orphans).

Mined fields.

Numerous casualties between Roccaraso and Castel di Sangro are ~~reported~~ lamented

2433

Food is scarce in this Province and fats (oil, butter etc) are completely lacking.

Distribution of milk among refugee children would be advisable, as even this item is lacking following the slaughter of the greater

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

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

Prefect, the Provincial Doctor, the Provincial Commissioner for war refugees, the President of the Provincial Committee of the C.R.I. (Italian Red Cross) and other officials of the Prefecture and of the Allied Committee we have been able to learn the following:

There are about thirty-one communes which have suffered greater damage and where the distribution must be made at the earliest possible time, due to their mountainous location (we are enclosing a detailed sheet). The exact figures will be made known in a few days. It is the unanimous opinion of the above-mentioned Authorities that clothing should be distributed to each inhabitant in said localities. Hitherto there were no detailed lists. We have requested the Prefecture and the Archibishop to make, as soon as possible, lists of women, children (indicating their ages) and men. We have allowed them a maximum time limit of 15 days. It will not be possible to obtain such lists any earlier because these towns are not easily accessible and means of communication are lacking. A great need for blankets has been communicated to us; these populations are totally without them. I have suggested that one blanket be assigned to each family and increase the allocation if the amount sent will warrant it.

There is a great demand for shoes. I have urged the members of the Committee to offer their collaboration in order to bring the greatest help and comfort to this afflicted people; I have also pointed out to them the necessity of taking great care in the choice of the members of the Sub-Committee and to pick such members from efficient individuals with an unquestionable philanthropic spirit.

Some Welfare Committees have been formed in all the Communes of the Province. They are composed of 5 members in the smaller communes and more in the others. Each of these committees include as members the Parish Priest and the itenerant doctor.

Maternity Wards

There are Maternity Wards in the hospitals of Aquila, Sulmona, Avezzano.

Welfare Organisations in Aquila.

There are about six Welfare institutions for children up to 14 years of age (mainly orphans).

Mined fields.

Numerous casualties between Roccaraso and Castel di Sangro are ~~reported~~ lamented

2433

Food is scarce in this Province and fats (oil, butter etc) are completely lacking.

Distribution of milk among refugee children would be advisable, as even this item is lacking following the slaughter of the greater part of livestock. Eggs are scarce and are very high.

The American Red Cross has distributed some clothing directly but in insufficient quantity in relation to the great needs of this population.

The few clothing items that remain are still being distributed in Aquila. In the making of the new list account will be taken of the persons already assisted.

PROVINCE OF AQUILA

Communes where it is most urgent to carry out the provisions for distribution for clothing.

Pteleta Castel di Sangro Alfedena Scontrone	
Roccaraso Pevisondoli Pesco Costanzo	totally destroyed - roads are mined and are not accessible to vehicles - it is necessary to distribute items in Sulmona where the greatest part of the populations has taken refuge.
Massa d'Albe Avezzano Cerroli Balsorano	Almost totally destroyed, and are located in the Marsica Region.
Capistrello Filetto Onna Pecentro	very grave conditions - damaged by the Germans who committed atrocities - clothing urgently needed.
Pettorano Sugizio Campo di Giove Cansano Canistro Civitello Roveto Marino Civite Dantino S. Vincenzo Valle Roveto	These communes are in grave food conditions due to the difficulties presented by the roads leading to them.
Rocca cinque miglia Villa Scontrone Palena Quadri Pizzoferrato Gamberale Scanno Villa Lago	These towns have been hit bhe war, they are in urgent need of clothing , they are blocked because of impasable roads - it is proposed to make a distribution through Villa Lago, at Anversa degli Abruzzi, the nearst accessible place.

2432

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

12

PROVINCE OF CHIETI

The situation in this province is particularly seriuos.

The city of Chieti is intact and the population has sufficient clothing and food, except fats. The Allied Command has given its assurance that during this week a large quantity of oil would be brought by truck.

The authorities are well informed of the needs of the damaged towns, but are absolutely in no position to give assistance of any kind. I deem it necessary to study this Province very carefully, for its needs are great and its people extremely exasperated.

The towns which have most suffered by the war feel that they are not taken sufficiently into consideration by the provincial capital. This is probably a result of the particular state of mind which these sorely harrassed populations are in.

We include a list of the communes to be assisted, with the corresponding figures sent us by Italian Red Cross Committee of the Province. There is also a more detailed list sent us by His Ex. the Prefect, of the communes where the needs are most urgent. Should there be a restricted number of articles of clothing, some reduction could be made on the figues given.

The names of localities underlined in ink are to be taken into special consideration. These localities are almost totally destroyed and the populations are in disastrous conditions. Beds, cooking vessels, blankets, clothes and shoes are entirely lacking and food is short. There is a total lack of fats and milk for babies.

ORTONA This town has given me most reason for concern, being one of the most damaged. The help so far given is insignificant and the population is absolutely in an exasperated state of mind. The Sindaco was resigning on the day I went there because he did not see how he could hold the office when he was not in a position to bring sufficient help to his people.

Some of the members of the Board which resigned, who are gentlemen of the town and honest persons, begged me to give a full account of the disastrous state of abandonment which the town lay in.

I visited the hospital which consists of six rooms in a private apartment, and lacks everything.

A few broken beds with a single blanket (the temperature was very cold), no windows, lack of medicinals, gauze and bendages. I brought back an impression of most pitiful conditions.

The Director, who carries alone his arduous task, and the sisters are worthy of special praise. Every day, four or five children or adults are brought in wounded by mine explosions, the city and environs being srewn with mines

There also many cases of typhus.

I went to St. Vito where Col. Bennett, commandant of the 67 Garrison, resides. At Ortona he has taken over, for the use of Allied troops, some of the only buildings left standing, even though they are 2431 ly damaged. I described the conditions of the hospital and begged him to release a few buildings for the purpose of improving somewhat the conditions of the refugees.

He showed the deepest concern and promised to go there personally and see for himself. He promised me to do everything in his power to

The authorities are well informed of the needs of the damaged towns, but are absolutely in no position to give assistance of any kind. I deem it necessary to study this Province very carefully, for its needs are great and its people extremely exasperated.

The towns which have most suffered by the war feel that they are not taken sufficiently into consideration by the provincial capital. This is probably a result of the particular state of mind which these sorely harrassed populations are in.

We include a list of the communes to be assisted, with the corresponding figures sent us by Italian Red Cross Committee of the Province. There is also a more detailed list sent us by His Ex. the Prefect, of the communes where the needs are most urgent. Should there be a restricted number of articles of clothing, some reduction could be made on the figues given.

The names of localities underlined in ink are to be taken into special consideration. These localities are almost totally destroyed and the populations are in disastrous conditions. Beds, cooking vessels, blankets, clothes and shoes are entirely lacking and food is short. There is a total lack of fats and milk for babies.

ORTONA This town has given me most reason for concern, being one of the most damaged. The help so far given is insignificant and the population is absolutely in an exasperated state of mind. The Sindaco was resigning on the day I went there because he did not see how he could hold the office when he was not in a position to bring sufficient help to his people.

Some of the members of the Board which resigned, who are gentlemen of the town and honest persons, begged me to give a full account of the disastrous state of abandonment which the town lay in.

I visited the hospital which consists of six rooms in a private apartment, and lacks everything.

A few broken beds with a single blanket (the temperature was very cold), no windows, lack of medicinals, gauze and bandages. I brought back an impression of most pitiful conditions.

The Director, who carries alone his arduous task, and the sisters are worthy of special praise. Every day, four or five children or adults are brought in wounded by mine explosions, the city and environs being srewn with mines

There also many cases of typhus.

I went to St. Vito where Col. Bennett, commandant of the 67 Garrison, resides. At Ortona he has taken over, for the use of Allied troops, some of the only buildings left standing, even though they are badly damaged. I described the conditions of the hospital and begged him to release a few buildings for the purpose of improving somewhat the conditions of the refugees.

He showed the deepest concern and promised to go there personally and see for himself. He promised me to do everything in his power to solve this grave problem. I communicated this to Mr. Lecy, representing the American Red Cross and staying with the A.C.C. in Chieti. He visited the premises with Col. Bennett with the purpose to take the necessary steps. I believe our cooperation with Mr. Lecy and Col. Dalziel is very useful; these two men have shown great concern and sympathy toward the rueful problems of the people. I have asked the Commissioner of the A.C.C. in Chieti, whom I know personally, to give his whole-hearted support to the Committees and the authorities, in order to facilitate their task. His interest in the matter is necessary mainly in connection with the problem of transportation.

2431

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

STORE-HOUSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLOTHING.

His Ex. the Prefect will prepare the necessary store-houses.
For special reasons, which I shall explain in person, it is advisable to prepare some store-houses in each Provincial capital, contrary to the decision of the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross at the last meeting, that is, to concentrate all the items in Chieti.
If the items will be shipped by freight from Naples to Ortona, the clothing sent to this city could be deposited in a house which the authorities would provide; from this station then the allocations for Pescara and Chieti, where there are adequate premises, could be transported by truck.

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Welfare Committees had already been formed in the capital and the communes of the Province. The following are the members thereof:

The Parish Priest .
The Medical Officer.
The representative of the Mothers and Infants Institution.
The President of the Italian Red Cross Committee.
The Director of the Italian Red Cross.
Two ladies connected with welfare work.

His Ex. the Prefect will form the new distributing Committee according to instructions received.

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

I 268

PROVINCE OF CHIETI

Communes where it is necessary to make a distribution of clothing with the utmost urgency.

TOLLO
ORSOGNA
TARANTO PELIGNA

These are completely destroyed.

MOZZAGROGNA
FOSSACESIO
CRECCHIO
ARIELLI
ORTONA ...) 19000 persons are roofless.
GANDERALE
LANA DEI PELIGNI
FARA S. MARTINO
PALENA
FRANCAVILLA
MONTENERO D'ALMO

All the communes listed above are half destroyed.

12C

CHIETI - PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS.

Baron TABASSO is the President of the Committee. He was rather surprised to see included in the lists of the Central Committee the name of Dr. De Marziis who has never held a position in the Committee.

We are inclosing a summary of the report which the Chieti Committee sent to the Main Office in Naples on 28 July 1944.

In this summary you will see all the data that interest you; kindly aknowledge receipt to the Committee concerned.

We find that the Present Committee is in the best relations with the local Authorities.

ORTONA - SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS.

Mrs. Clara Liciniti- Beri was the Delegate of this Committee, but who because of family reasons and due to the last military events, is no lonegr residing in the city. Due to the urgent nevessity to have there a representative of the Red Cross, the local authorities will propoae a person who enjoys their trust to His Ex. the Prefect of CHIETI, who will submit the name to you for approval.

2428

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

PROVINCE OF CHIETI - PREFECTURE.

120

LIST OF COMMUNES COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY THE WAR.

	NUMBER OF CLOTHING ITEMS
ARIELLO	240
BORRELLO	100
CANOSA SANNITA	200
COLLEDIMACINE	240
CRECCHIO	600
FARA S. MARTINO	380
FILETTO	480
FOSSACESIA	500
FRANCAVILLA A MARE	1920
GAMBERALE	240
GESSOPALENA	400
GUARDIAGRELE	500
LAMA DEI PELIGNI	400
MONTENERODOMO	360
MOZZAGROGNA	200
ORSOGNA	1080
ORTONA A MARE	3006
PALENA	600
PIZZOFERRATO	200
QUADRI	160
ROIO DEL SANGRO	100
ROSELLO	100
S. MARIA IMBARO	120
TARANTO PELIGNA	240
TOLLO	720
TORRICELLA PELIGNA	500

Note: The amount of clothing has been assigned to each Commune on the basis of 10% of the persons who are roofless.

A slightly higher percentage has been assigned to the Communes where the roofless comprise = 85% or more of the entire population.

2427

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

1271

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

COPIA

12E

PROVINCIA DI CAMPOBASSO

ELENCO DEI COMUNI COMPLETAMENTE DISTRUTTI DALLE AZIONI BELLICHE

1) CASTELNUOVO AL VOLTURNO-fraz. Rocchetta al Vol.no	Ab. 600
2) CERASUOLO - fraz. Filignano	" 600
3) S.ANGELO DEL PESCO	" 1.100
4) S.PIETRO AVELLANA	" 2.065

ELENCO DEI COMUNI SEMIDISTRUTTI DALLE AZIONI BELLICHE

1) CAPRACOTTA	Ab.3.900
2) CASTEL DEL GIUDICE	" 953
3) ISERNIA	"11.000
4) PESCOPENNATARO	" 940
5) SCAPOLI - fraz. di Colli al Volturno	"1.200

ELENCO DEI COMUNI GRAVEMENTE DANNEGGIATI DALLE AZIONI BELLICHE

1) BOIANO	Ab10.000
2) CASTEL S.VINCENZO	" 1.000
3) COLLI AL VOLTURNO	" 2.000
4) FILIGNANO	" 2.000
5) FORLI DEL SANNIO	" 2.700
6) FORNELLI	" 1.700
7) MONTEFALCONE NEL SANNIO	" 3.400
8) MONTENERO VALCOCCHIARO	" 1.500
9) PIETRACATELLA	" 3.300
10) PIZZONE	" 1.100
11) POZZILLI	" 1.900
12) RIONERO SANNITICO	" 2.500
13) ROCCHETTA AL VOLTURNO	" 1.800
14) SPINETE	" 2.100
15) CASTROPIGNANO	" 2.900
16) VENAFRO	" 8.000
17) MONTAQUILA	" 2.000
18) CERRO AL VOLTURNO	" 2.500
19) PRATA SANNITA	" 1.800
20) PRATELLA	" 1.800
21) FONTEGRECA	" 900
22) GALLO	" 2.700
23) LETINO	" 1.300
24) MACCHIA D'ISERNIA	" 900
25) MONTERODUNI	" 2.600
26) S.AGAPITO	" 1.400

2426

./.

1272

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

27) CASTELPIZZUTO	Ab.	500
28) GUGLIONESI	"	7.000

ELENCO DEI COMUNI LIEVEMENTE DANNEGGIATI DALLE AZIONI BELLICHE

1) CAMPOBASSO	Ab.	30.000
2) TERMOLI	"	9.000
3) LONGANO	"	1.500
4) CARPINONE	"	2.500
5) PESCHE	"	1.000
6) MIRANDA	"	1.500
7) CIORLANO	"	1.000
8) CAPRIATI AL VOLTURNO	"	1.700

PROVINCE OF CAMPOBASSO

H.E. the Prefect is aware of the urgent needs of the Province and has drawn up an exact list (enclosed) of the communes where clothing must be distributed.

I had the communes divided in groups according to the degree of the gravity of conditions. In the first 9 communes it is necessary to give clothes to all indiscriminately. The conditions of the populations there are disastrous. It is necessary to distribute clothes, linen, shoes, blankets in the greatest possible amounts.

In the 28 communes that follow, which are partially damaged, there are many needy persons because they were completely looted; the same can be said of the following communes which suffered light damage.

The items may be distributed to all the communes listed or to part of them, according to the available quantities.

The Apostolic Nunzio will instruct the other Archidioceses of the Province and the parish Priests of the various communes to prepare the detailed lists in ecoperation with the civil authorities.

2425

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

11A

PROVINCE OF PESCARA

Three fourths of Pescara is destroyed,

We have had the impression that little has been done in this provincial capital because of party differences. Some items have been distributed by the American Red Cross, but they have been little in relation to the needs.

H.E the Prefect, in agreement with the Italian President of the Red Cross, and with the help of the Ecclesiastic Authorities, will have the exact lists prepared and these will be sent within fifteen days at the most.

The following communes have to be helped urgently, as they are difficult to reach :

POPOLI
PENNA
BOLOGNANO (Scafa)
MONTESILVANO

The morale of the population is very low. They lack clothing, shoes, blankets and housing. The few undamaged villas are at present requisitioned and cannot be released.

H.E. the Prefect insists that the clothing to be distributed in this Province be sent directly from Naples to Pescara where he will provide for the store houses.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

II B

SULMONA.

Re sent personally to Sulmona in order to ascertain the various needs of that locality, which were not known to the Aquila authorities.

The Archbishopic has already collected lists with particulars of the needy refugees.

It is found that many refugees from Roccaraso, Pevlecondoli and Pesco Costanzo are coming to Sulmona to escape the cold mountain weather.

These three towns are totally destroyed. The problem of lodging these families, not yet solved, is serious.

The Sindaco is of the opinion that they should be distributed in the various private houses, while the Archbishopic and the other civil authorities are inclined to erect large buildings or quarters where they could more easily be fed and supervised.

The Sub-Committee of Sulmona proposes to distribute the refugees in the towns of the Archidiocese in the following numbers:

1600	approx.	in	Rocca cinque miglia
300	"	"	Roccaraso
1500	"	"	Castel di Sangro
2000	"	"	Pesco Costanzo
1000	"	"	Pevlecondoli
300		"	Scontrone e Villa Scontrone
2000		"	Pelena
650	"	"	Gandri (extremely needy population)
700	"	"	Pizzo Ferrato
600	"	"	Gamberale (extremely needy population)
14,700	Total		

The Committee appointed will meet at once in order to examine the lists and determine the exact number of persons to be assisted.

The lists will be handed to me as soon as possible (not later than 15 days).

Italian Red Cross Sub-Committee-Sulmona.

This Sub-Committee is almost independant owing to its distance from Aquila and the difficulty of communication.

Cav. Nicola D'Amato is still President.

Cav. Uff. Carlo Armando, Vice-President.

Sig. Giorgi Filippo, Secretary, is giving voluntary service and working very efficiently.

Councillors: those whose names we recently sent you are still remaining.

The Committee has done as much work as possible but has been restricted by difficulties during the last few months.

The only ambulance saved is still working but held in custody by the Fire-brigade. The President, following your directions, has requested that the ambulance be given back, which has not yet been done. He will make a more urgent request which I shall second personally at Aquila.

Should the ambulance be returned to the Committee, a driver would have to be sent from Rome and his wages, food and lodging provided for.

A garage would also have to be leased.

2423

of the needy refugees.

It is found that many refugees from Pontecorvo, Roccadevandoli and Pesco Costanzo are coming to Sulmona to escape the cold mountain weather.

These three towns are totally destroyed. The problem of lodging these families, not yet solved, is serious.

The Sindaco is of the opinion that they should be distributed in the various private houses, while the Archbishopric and the other civil authorities are inclined to select large buildings or quarters where they could more easily be fed and supervised.

The Sub-Committee of Sulmona proposes to distribute the refugees in the towns of the Archidiocese in the following numbers:

2000	approx.	in Rocca cinque miglia	
300	"	"	Roccaraso
1500	"	"	Castel di Sangro
3000	"	"	Pesco Costanzo
1500	"	"	Roccadevandoli
300		"	Scontrone e Villa Scontrone
2000		"	Palena
600	"	"	Gadri (extremely needy population)
700	"	"	Pizzo Ferrato
600	"	"	Gamberale (extremely needy population)
14.700	Total		

The Committee appointed will meet at once in order to examine the lists and determine the exact number of persons to be assisted.

The lists will be handed to me as soon as possible (not later than 15 days).

Italian Red Cross Sub-Committee-Sulmona.

This Sub-Committee is almost independant owing to its distance from Aquila and the difficulty of communication.

Cav. Nicola D'Amato is still President.

Cav. Uff. Carlo Armando, Vice-President.

Sig. Giorgi Filippo, Secretary, is giving voluntary service and working very efficiently.

Councillors: those whose names we recently sent you are still remaining.

The Committee has done as much work as possible but has been restricted by difficulties during the last few months.

2423.

The only ambulance saved is still working but held in custody by the Firebrigade. The President, following your directions, has requested that the ambulance be given back, which has not yet been done. He will make a more urgent request which I shall second personally at Aquila.

Should the ambulance be returned to the Committee, a driver would have to be sent from Rome and his wages, food and lodging provided for.

A garage would also have to be leased.

By careful administration, the Committee has collected a small fund of approx. 13 thousand liras and has a credit of approx. 18 thousand liras with the Command of Aquila for transport provided.

The Committee of Aquila wishes to take over the above-mentioned ambulance.

Cav. D'Amato requests Your Ex. to give orders for this not to happen.

Cav. D'Amato has given assurance that he will actively collaborate in the distribution of clothes.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

TRANSLATION No 386

11E

PROVINCE OF AQUILA.

From conversations held with H E the Archibishop, H E the Prefect, the Provincial Doctor, the provincial Commissioner for war refugees, the President of the Provincial Committee of the C.R.I. (Italian Red Cross) and other officials of the Prefecture and of the Allied Committee we have been able to learn the following:

There are about thirty-one communes which have suffered greater damage and where the distribution must be made at the earliest possible time, due to their mountainous location (we are enclosing a detailed sheet). The exact figures will be made known in a few days. It is the unanimous opinion of the above-mentioned Authorities that clothing should be distributed to each inhabitant in said localities. Hitherto there were no detailed lists. We have requested the Prefecture and the Archibishop to make, as soon as possible, lists of women, children (indicating their ages) and men. We have allowed them a maximum time limit of 15 days. It will not be possible to obtain such lists any earlier because these towns are not easily accessible and means of communication are lacking. A great need for blankets has been communicated to us; these populations are totally without them. I have suggested that one blanket be assigned to each family and increase the allocation if the amount sent will warrant it.

There is a great demand for shoes. I have urged the members of the Committee to offer their collaboration in order to bring the greatest help and comfort to this afflicted people; I have also pointed out to them the necessity of taking great care in the choice of the members of the Sub-Committee and to pick such members from efficient individuals with an unquestionable philanthropic spirit.

Some Welfare Committees have been formed in all the Communes of the Province. They are composed of 5 members in the smaller communes and more in the others. Each of these committees include as members the Parish Priest and the itinerant doctor.

Maternity Wards

There are Maternity Wards in the hospitals of Aquila, Sulmona, Avezzano.

Welfare Organisations in Aquila.

There are about six Welfare Institutions for children up to 14 years of age (mainly orphans).

Mined fields.

Numerous casualties between Roccaraso and Castel di Sangro 2422 are ~~reported~~ lamented.

Food is scarce in this Province and fats (oil, butter etc) are completely lacking.

Distribution of milk among refugee children would be advisable, as even this item is lacking following the slaughter of the greater

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

war refugees, the President of the Provincial Committee of the C.R.I. (Italian Red Cross) and other officials of the Prefecture and of the Allied Committee we have been able to learn the following:

There are about thirty-one communes which have suffered greater damage and where the distribution must be made at the earliest possible time, due to their mountainous location (we are enclosing a detailed sheet). The exact figures will be made known in a few days. It is the unanimous opinion of the above-mentioned Authorities that clothing should be distributed to each inhabitant in said localities. Hitherto there were no detailed lists. We have requested the Prefecture and the Archibishop to make, as soon as possible, lists of women, children (indicating their ages) and men. We have allowed them a maximum time limit of 15 days. It will not be possible to obtain such lists any earlier because these towns are not easily accessible and means of communication are lacking. A great need for blankets has been communicated to us; these populations are totally without them. I have suggested that one blanket be assigned to each family and increase the allocation if the amount sent will warrant it.

There is a great demand for shoes. I have urged the members of the Committee to offer their collaboration in order to bring the greatest help and comfort to this afflicted people; I have also pointed out to them the necessity of taking great care in the choice of the members of the Sub-Committee and to pick such members from efficient individuals with an unquestionable philanthropic spirit.

Some Welfare Committees have been formed in all the Communes of the Province. They are composed of 5 members in the smaller communes and more in the others. Each of these committees include as members the Parish Priest and the itinerant doctor.

Maternity Wards

There are Maternity Wards in the hospitals of Aquila, Sulmona, Avezzano.

Welfare Organisations in Aquila.

There are about six Welfare institutions for children up to 14 years of age (mainly orphans).

Mined fields.

Numerous casualties between Roccaraso and Castel di Sangro ~~are reported.~~ lamented. 2422

Food is scarce in this Province and fats (oil, butter etc) are completely lacking.

Distribution of milk among refugee children would be advisable, as even this item is lacking following the slaughter of the greater part of livestock. Eggs are scarce and are very high.

The American Red Cross has distributed some clothing directly but in insufficient quantity in relation to the great needs of this population.

The few clothing items that remain are still being distributed in Aquila. In the making of the new list account will be taken of the persons already assisted.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

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

PROVINCE OF AQUILA

Communes where it is most urgent to carry out the provisions for distribution for clothing.

Ateletta
Castel di Sangro
Alfedena
Scontrone

Rocca Cerro
Rovisondoli
Pesco Costanzo

totally destroyed - roads are mined and are not accessible to vehicles - it is necessary to distribute items in Salmona where the greatest part of the populations has taken refuge.

Massa d'Albe
Avezzano
Carsoli
Balsorano

Almost totally destroyed, and are located in the Marsica Region.

Capistrello
Filetto
Cese
Pescentro

very grave conditions - damaged by the Germans who committed atrocities - clothing urgently needed.

Pettorano Sugnsio
Campo di Giove
Cansano
Cansatore
Civitella Roveto
Marino
Civite Pantino
S. Vincenzo Valle Roveto

These communes are in grave food conditions due to the difficulties presented by the roads leading to them.

Rocca cinque miglia
Villa Scontrone
Molena
Quadri
Rivisoferrato
Canberale
Scanno
Villa Lago

These towns have been hit the war, they are in urgent need of clothing , they are blocked because of impassable roads - it is proposed to make a distribution through Villa Lago, at Anversa degli Abrunzi, the nearest accessible place.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

1280

11E

PROVINCE OF CHIETI

The situation in this province is particularly seriuos.
The city of Chieti is intact and the population has sufficient clothing and food, except fats. The Allied Command has given its assurance that during this week a large quantity of oil would be brought by truck.

The authorities are well informed of the needs of the damaged towns, but are absolutely in no position to give assistance of any kind. I deem it necessary to study this Province very carefully, for its needs are great and its people extremely exasperated.

The towns which have most suffered by the war feel that they are not taken sufficiently into consideration by the provincial capital. This is probably a result of the particular state of mind which these sorely harrassed populations are in.

We include a list of the communes to be assisted, with the corresponding figures sent us by Italian Red Cross Committee of the Province. There is also a more detailed list sent us by His Ex. the Prefect, of the communes where the needs are most urgent. Should there be a restricted number of articles of clothing, some reduction could be made on the figues given.

The names of localities underlined in ink are to be taken into special consideration. These localities are almost totally destroyed and the populations are in disastrous conditions. Beds, cooking vessels, blankets, clothes and shoes are entirely lacking and food is short. There is a total lack of fats and milk for babies.

ORTONA This town has given me most reason for concern, being one of the most damaged. The help so far given is insignificant and the population is absolutely in an exasperated state of mind. The Sindaco was resigning on the day I went there because he did not see how he could hold the office when he was not in a position to bring sufficient help to his people.

Some of the members of the Board which resigned, who are gentlemen of the town and honest persons, begged me to give a full account of the disastrous state of abandonment which the town lay in.

I visited the hospital which consists of six rooms in a private apartment, and lacks everything.

A few broken beds with a single blanket (the temperature was very cold), no windows, lack of medicinals, gauze and bendages. I brought back an impression of most pitiful conditions.

The Director, who carries alone his arduous task, and the sisters are worthy of special praise. Every day, four or five children or adults are brought in wounded by mine explosions, the city and environs being strewn with mines

There also many cases of typhus.

I went to St. Vito where Col. Bennett, commandant of the 67 Garrison, resides. At Ortona he has taken over, for the use of Allied tr[illegible]2420 some of the only buildings left standing, even though they are greatly damaged. I described the conditions of the hospital and begged him to release a few buildings for the purpose of improving somewhat the conditions of the refugees.

He showed the deepest concern and promised to go there personally and see for himself. He promised me to do everything in his power to

The authorities are well informed of the needs of the damaged towns, but are absolutely in no position to give assistance of any kind. I deem it necessary to study this Province very carefully, for its needs are great and its people extremely exasperated.

The towns which have most suffered by the war feel that they are not taken sufficiently into consideration by the provincial capital. This is probably a result of the particular state of mind which these sorely harrassed populations are in.

We include a list of the communes to be assisted, with the corresponding figures sent us by Italian Red Cross Committee of the Province. There is also a more detailed list sent us by His Ex. the Prefect, of the communes where the needs are most urgent. Should there be a restricted number of articles of clothing, some reduction could be made on the figues given.

The names of localities underlined in ink are to be taken into special consideration. These localities are almost totally destroyed and the populations are in disastrous conditions. Beds, cooking vessels, blankets, clothes and shoes are entirely lacking and food is short. There is a total lack of fats and milk for babies.

ORTONA This town has given me most reason for concern, being one of the most damaged. The help so far given is insignificant and the population is absolutely in an exasperated state of mind. The Sindaco was resigning on the day I went there because he did not see how he could hold the office when he was not in a position to bring sufficient help to his people.

Some of the members of the Board which resigned, who are gentlemen of the town and honest persons, begged me to give a full account of the disastrous state of abandonment which the town lay in.

I visited the hospital which consists of six rooms in a private apartment, and lacks everything.

A few broken beds with a single blanket (the temperature was very cold), no windows, lack of medicinals, gauze and bendages. I brought back an impression of most pitiful conditions.

The Director, who carries alone his arduous task, and the sisters are worthy of special praise. Every day, four or five children or adults are brought in wounded by mine explosions, the city and environs being srewn with mines

There also many cases of typhus.

I went to St. Vito where Col. Bennett, commandant of the 67 Garrison, resides. At Ortona he has taken over, for the use of Allied tr[illegible] some of the only buildings left standing, even though they are greatly damaged. I described the conditions of the hospital and begged him to release a few buildings for the purpose of improving somewhat the conditions of the refugees.

He showed the deepest concern and promised to go there personally and see for himself. He promised me to do everything in his power to solve this grave problem. I communicated this to Mr. Lecy, representing the American Red Cross and staying with the A.C.C. in Chieti. He visited the premises with Col. Bennett with the purpose to take the necessary steps. I believe our cooperation with Mr. Lecy and Col. Dalziel is very useful; these two men have shown great concern and sympathy toward the rueful problems of the people. I have asked the Commissioner of the A.C.C in Chieti, whom I know personally, to give his whole-hearted support to the Committees and the authorities, in order to facilitate their task. His interest in the matter is necessary mainly in connection with the problem of transportation.

2420

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

IIF

STORE-HOUSES FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLOTHING.

His Ex. the Prefect will prepare the necessary store-houses.
For special reasons, which I shall explain in person, it is advisable to prepare some store-houses in each Provincial capital, contrary to the decision of the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross at the last meeting, that is, to concentrate all the items in Chieti.
If the items will be shipped by freight from Naples to Ortona, the clothing sent to this city could be deposited in a house which the authorities would provide; from this station then the allocations for Pescara and Chieti, where there are adequate premises, could be transported by truck.

WELFARE COMMITTEE

Welfare Committees had already been formed in the capital and the communes of the Province. The following are the members thereof:

The Parish Priest .
The Medical Officer.
The representative of the Mothers and Infants Institution.
The President of the Italian Red Cross Committee.
The Director of the Italian Red Cross.
Two ladies connected with welfare work.

His Ex. the Prefect will form the new distributing Committee accordin to instructions received.

2419

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787014

116

Communes where it is necessary to make a distribution of clothing with the utmost urgency.

TOLLO
ORSOGNA
TARANTO PELIGNA

These are completely destroyed.

MONTAGROGNA
VOSSACESIO
CRECCHIO
ARIELLI
ORTONA ...)19000 persons are roofless.
CANTERALE
LAMA DEI PELIGNI
PAPA S. MARTINO
PALENA
FRANCAVILLA
MONTENERO D'AMBO

All the communes listed above are half destroyed.

PROVINCE OF CHIETI - PREFETTURE.

111

LIST OF COMMUNES COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY THE WAR.

	NUMBER OF CLOTHING ITEMS
APIELLO	240
BORRELLO	100
CANOSA SANNITA	200
COLLEDIMACINE	240
CRECCHIO	600
FARA S. MARTINO	300
FILETTO	480
FOSSACESIA	500
FRANCAVILLA A MARE	1920
GAMBERALE	240
GESSOPALENA	400
GUARDIAGRELE	500
LAMA DEI PELIGNI	400
MONTEFERRODOMO	360
MOZZAGROGNA	200
ORSOGNA	1080
ORTONA A MARE	3006
PALENA	600
PIZZOFERRATO	200
QUADRI	160
ROIO DEL SANGRO	100
ROSELLO	100
S. MARIA IMBARO	120
TARANTO PELIGNA	240
TOLLO	720
TORRICELLA PELIGNA	500

Note: The amount of clothing has been assigned to each Commune on the basis of 10% of the persons who are roofless.
A slightly higher percentage has been assigned to the Communes where the roofless comprise 85% or more of the entire population.

2417

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

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

CHIETI - PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS.

Baron TABASSO is the President of the Committee. He was rather surprised to see included in the lists of the Central Committee the name of Dr. De Marziis who has never held a position in the Committee.

We are inclosing a summary of the report which the Chieti Committee sent to the Main Office in Naples on 28 July 1944.

In this summary you will see all the data that interest you; kindly aknowledge receipt to the Committee concerned.

We find that the Present Committee is in the best relations with the local Authorities.

ORTONA - SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS.

Mrs. Clara Liciniti- Beri was the Delegate of this Committee, but who because of family reasons and due to the last military events, is no lonegr residing in the city. Due to the urgent nevessity to have there a representative of the Red Cross, the local authorities will propose a person who enjoys their trust to His Ex. the Prefect of CHIETI, who will submit the name to you for approval.

2416

2815

1286

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

PROVINCIA DI CATANZARO

S.E. il Prefetto e' a conoscenza delle necessita' urgenti della Provincia ed ha ordinato un elenco esatto (accluso) dei comuni ove occorre fare la distribuzione indumenti.

Ha fatto suddividere i comuni in gruppi, a seconda delle condizioni piu' o meno disastrose. Nei riguardi dei comuni e' necessario dare gli indumenti a tutti, indistintamente. Le condizioni di quelle popolazioni sono disastrose. Occorre distribuire abiti, biancheria, scarpe, coperte, nella maggiore quantita' possibile.

Nei seguenti 20 Comuni parzialmente danneggiati vi sono molti indigenti perche' essi furono totalmente saccheggiati, ecco' sono i seguenti 8 lievemente danneggiati.

A seconda il quantitativo disponibile si potra' dare a tutti o a parte di li elencati.

Il Nu sio Apostolico informera' le altre Arcidiocesi della Provincia e i Parroci dei vari comuni di preparare gli elenchi dettagliati in collaborazione con le autorita' civili.

2415

1287

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

10A

PROVINCIA DI PESCARA.

La citta' di PESCARA e' per tre quarti distrutta.

Abbiamo avuta l'impressione che, forse a causa delle divergenze di partito, poco si sia fatto in questo campo. Sono state effettuate delle distribuzioni della Croce Rossa Americana, ma in minima quantita' rispetto ai bisogni.

S. E. il Prefetto, in accordo col Presidente della C.R.I. e con l'autorita' Ecclesiastica, fara' preparare gli elenchi esatti che saranno inviati entro un massimo di giorni quindici.

I centri da soccorrere con la massima urgenza, secondo il difficile accesso sono:

PESCILI
BOLOGNANO(South)
MONTESILVANO
PENNA

Lo stato d'animo della popolazione e' molto depresso. Mancano di abiti, scarpe, coperte e di altri leggi. Le poche ville non danneggiate sono attualmente requisite e non possono essere rilasciate.

S. E. il Prefetto insiste affinche' gli indumenti da distribuire in questa provincia vengano direttamente inviati da Napoli a Pescara dove egli provvedera' i magazzini.

2414

1288

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

SULMONA

Ci siamo recati personalmente a Sulmona per accertarci dei vari bisogni di quella località, che non erano a conoscenza delle Autorità di Aquila.

L'Arcivescovato ha già raccolto elenchi particolareggiati degli sfollati bisognosi.

Risulta che molti sfollati da Roccaraso, Revisondoli e Pesco Costanzo rientrano a Sulmona per sfuggire al freddo delle montagne.

Questi tre comuni sono totalmente distrutti. E' grave il problema, non ancora risolto, dell'alloggio di queste famiglie.

Il Sindaco è di parere di suddividerli nelle ville private, mentre l'Arcivescovado e le altre Autorità civili propendono per il loro ricovero in ampi fabbricati dove sarà più facile curarne il vettovagliamento e la sorveglianza.

Il Sottocomitato di Sulmona propone di effettuare la distribuzione nei paesi della sua Archidiocesi e precisamente:

Rocca cinque miglia	circa	300
Roccaraso	"	300
Castel di Sangro	"	1500
Pesco Costanzo	"	2000
Revisondoli	"	1000
Scontrone e Villa Scontrone		300
Palena		2000
Quadri(popolazione estremamente bisognosa)	circa	600
Pizzo Ferrato	"	700
Gamberale (popolazione estremamente bisognosa)	circa	600
Totale	"	14.700

Il Comitato designato si riunirà subito per confrontare gli elenchi e concretare il numero esatto delle persone da soccorrere.

Essi mi saranno consegnati al più presto, (non oltre 15 giorni).

Sottocomitato C.R.I. - Sulmona.

Questo Sottocomitato è quasi autonomo data la distanza che lo divide da Aquila e le difficoltà di comunicazioni.

E' tuttora in carica quale Presidente il Cav. Nicola D'Amato.

Vice Presidente Cav.Uff. Zurlo Armando.

Segretario: Sig. Giorgi Filippo (che presta servizio volontario e svolge una grande attività.)

Consiglieri: tuttora in carica i medesimi a voi ultimamente segnalativi.

L'attività del Comitato si è svolta nei limiti del possibile, date le difficoltà degli ultimi mesi.

2413

L'unica ambulanza salvata è sempre in funzione ma tenuta in custodia dai Vigili del Fuoco. Il Presidente, in seguito alle vostre disposizioni, ha richiesto la restituzione dell'autoambulanza. Restituzione non ancora ottenuta. Farà un sollecito che appoggerò io personalmente ad Aquila.

Qualora l'ambulanza ritorni in possesso del Comitato si dovrà inviare da Roma un autista provvedendo per lo stipendio, vitto ed alloggio.

1289

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

Si dovrà anche locare un garage.

Il Comitato con oculata amministrazione, ha raccolto un piccolo fondo di cassa di circa 13 mila lire ed ha un credito di circa 15 mila lire con il Comune di Aquila per trasporti effettuati.

Il Comitato di Aquila desidera appropiarsi dell'Ambulanza su accennate.

Il Cav. D'Amato desidera che V.E. dia disposizioni in proposito affinchè ciò non avvenga.

Il Cav. D'Amato ha assicurato la sua attiva collaborazione per la prossima distribuzione degli indumenti.

S.I.A.C.

1290

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

Col Trupp. copy intended by Col Poole please.

PROVINCIA DI AQUILA

Dalle conversazioni avute con S.E. l'Arcivescovo, S.E. il Prefetto, il Medico Provinciale, il Commissario provinciale profughi di guerra, il Presidente Comitato Provinciale C.R.I. ed altri funzionari della Prefettura e del Comitato Alleato, si è potuto rilevare quanto segue:

I comuni maggiormente danneggiati dalla guerra, ove occorre effettuare la distribuzione al più presto possibile, data la loro dislocazione in montagna sono numero trentuno circa. (Alleghiamo foglio dettagliato). Le cifre esatte saranno rese note fra pochi giorni. E' unanime l'opinione delle su indicate Autorità di distribuire indumenti a ciascuna persona compresa in tali località. Fin'ora non esistevano elenchi dettagliati. Abbiamo invitato, sia la Prefettura che l'Arcivescovo a provvedere al più presto alla compilazione degli elenchi suddividendoli fra donne, bambini (segnalandone l'età) e uomini. Abbiamo concesso 15 giorni di tempo come limite massimo. Non è possibile ottenere prima tali elenchi dato che questi paesi sono di difficile accesso e mancano i mezzi di comunicazione. Ci viene segnalata l'estrema necessità di coperte delle quali queste popolazioni sono totalmente prive. Ho consigliato di assegnare una coperta per famiglia, salvo aumentarle qualora il quantitativo inviato fosse sufficiente.

Si riscontra un'enorme richiesta di scarpe. Ho particolarmente raccomandato ai componenti del Comitato la collaborazione al fine di apportare il massimo aiuto ed il più efficace conforto a questa povera gente afflitta, ed ho presentato loro la necessità di curare molto la scelta dei componenti il sottocomitato fra persone di sicuro rendimento e di indiscusso spirito filantropico.

Segnaliamo che sono stati costituiti a suo tempo, in tutti i Comuni della provincia, dei Comitati di Assistenza nominati dalla Giunta comunale. Essi sono composti di 5 membri nei comuni minori e di un numero maggiore negli altri. Di questi Comitati fanno sempre parte il Parroco ed il medico condotto.

Sale di maternità

Esistono sale di maternità presso gli ospedali di Aquila, Sulmona, Avezzano.

Opere Pie in Aquila

Esistono circa sei Istituti di Assistenza varia per l'Infanzia sino ai 14 anni circa (soprattutto orfani).

Campi minati

Si lamentano numerose perdite di persone tra Roccaraso e Castel di Sangro.

2412

In questa Provincia l'alimentazione è scarsa e mancano completamente di grassi (olio, burro ecc.).

Sarebbe utile una distribuzione di latte per i bimbi profughi, dato che anche questo non esiste in seguito all'uccisione della maggior par_

1291

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

te del bestiame. Scarse le uova, a prezzi elevatissimi. Sono state effettua_
te direttamente alcune distribuzioni di indumenti dalla Croce Rossa America_
na ma in quantità insufficiente rispetto agli infiniti bisogni di questa
pppolazione.

E' tutt'ora in corso da Aquila la distribuzione di pochi indumenti rimasti. Sarà tenuto conto, nel compilare i nuovi elenchi delle persone già beneficate.

LAS

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

PROVINCIA DI AQUILA

Comuni dove è necessario effettuare le disposizioni degli indumenti con maggiore urgenza.

Atelletta
Castel di Sangro
Alfedena
Scontrone

Roccaraso
Revisondoli
Pesco Costanzo

(totalmente distrutti - strade minate ed impraticabili agli auto trasporti - necessario effettuare la distribuzione a Sulmona dove la maggior parte si è rifugiata

Massa d'Albe
Avezzano
Cerzoli
Celsorano

(quasi totalmente distrutti si trovano dalle parti della Marsica

Capistrello
Filetto
Cmna
Pacentro

(in condizioni gravissime - danneggiati dai tedeschi che vi hanno commesso atrocità - urgono gli indumenti

Pettorano Sugrido
Champo di Giove
Canzano
Canistro
Civitella Roveto
Marino
Civita Domino
S.Vincenzo Valle Roveto

(i seguenti Comuni si trovano in gravi condizioni ad incontrari per la difficoltà delle vie di accesso

Rocca cinque miglia
Villa Scontrone
Palena
Quadri
Fizzoferrato
Gamberale
Scanno
Villa Lago

(Paesi colpiti dalla guerra - molto bisognosi di indumenti sono bloccati a causa della strada intransitabile - si propone di fare le distribuzioni per Villa Lago, ad Anversa degli Abruzzi il luogo più vicino accessibile.

2411.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

PROVINCIA DI CHIETI

La situazione di questa provincia risulta particolarmente grave.

La citta' di Chieti e' illesa e la popolazione ha vettovaglie e vitto sufficienti, eccetto i grassi. Il Comando Alleato ha assicurato che in questa settimana sarebbe stato autotrasportato un ingente quantitativo di olio.

Le autorita' sono bene informate dei bisogni dei comuni danneggiati, ma non sono assolutamente in grado di dare soccorsi da alcun genere. Reputo necessario guardare con particolare interesse questa Provincia dove i bisogni sono ingenti e dove esiste uno stato di animo particolarmente eccitato.

I comuni piu' provati dalla guerra non si sentono sufficientemente presi in considerazione dal capoluogo. Cio' e' probabilmente una conseguenza del particolare stato d'animo di queste popolazioni assai dolorosamente provate.

Vi accludiamo l'elenco dei comuni da soccorrere, con le relative cifre, consegnatoci dal Comitato C.R.I. della provincia. A parte, e' un elenco piu' succinto consegnatoci da S.E. il Prefetto, dei comuni ove le necessita' sono piu' urgenti. Sulle cifre segnate, qualora il quantitativo di indumenti non fosse molto largo, si potra' fare qualche riduzione. I nomi delle localita' sottolineate a penna sono da tenere in particolare considerazione. Esse sono quasi totalmente distrutte e le popolazioni in condizioni disastrose. Mancano di tutto: letti, stoviglie, coperte, indumenti, scarpe; insufficiente il vitto. Mancanza totale di grassi e di latte per i bambini.

ORTONA. Questa cittadina ha particolarmente suscitato il mio interesse perche' fra le piu' colpite. Gli aiuti sinora ricevuti sono insignificanti e lo stato d'animo di quella popolazione e' assolutamente esasperato. Il Sindaco rassegnava le dimissioni il giorno che io mi sono recato sul luogo perche' non riteneva di poter sostenere la carica non essendo messo in grado di apportare sufficiente aiuto alla sua popolazione.

Alcuni dei componenti la Giunta Municipale, che sono signori del luogo, di sicura probita' mi hanno pregato di rendermi interprete del particolare stato di abbandono in cui versa la citta'.

Ho visitato l'ospedale che e' costituito di sei misere camere in un appartamento privato, mancante di tutto.

Pochi letti sgangherati, una sola coperta per letto (con una temperatura frigidissima), niente vetri, mancanza di medicinali, garza e bende. Ho riportato una impressione pietosissima.

Il Direttore che, da solo, assolve il suo duro compito, e le suore, sono degni di particolare elogio. Giornalmente vengono ricoverati da 4 a 5 bimbi e adulti, feriti da scoppi di mine di cui la citta' e d'intorni sono cosparsi, nonche' vari degenti di tifo.

Mi sono recato a S. Vito dove risiede il Colonnello Bennett comandante la 67 Garrison, il quale detiene ad Ortona, ad uso delle truppe, alcuni fabbricati degli unici rimasti in piedi, sebbene danneggiatissimi. Ho esposto le condizioni dell'ospedale pregandolo di derequisire qualche fabbricato da adattarsi allo scopo di migliorare un po' le condizioni dei ricoverati.

Egli ha dimostrato il piu' vivo interessamento ed ha promesso di recarsi sul luogo il giorno successivo per rendersi edotto personalmente [illegible] di fare tutto quanto sarà nelle sue possibilità'

2410

Le autorita' sono bene informate dei bisogni dei comuni danneggiati, ma non sono assolutamente in grado di dare soccorsi da alcun genere. Non e' necessario guardare con particolare interesse questa Provincia dove i bisogni sono ingenti e dove esiste uno stato di animo particolarmente eccitato.

I comuni piu' provati dalla guerra non si sentono sufficientemente presi in considerazione dal capoluogo. Cio' e' probabilmente una conseguenza del particolare stato d'animo di queste popolazioni assai dolorosamente provate.

Vi accludiamo l'elenco dei comuni da soccorrere, con le relative cifre, consegnatoci dal Comitato C.R.I. della provincia. A parte, e' un elenco piu' succinto consegnatoci da S.E. il Prefetto, dei comuni ove le necessita' sono piu' urgenti. Sulle cifre segnate, qualora il quantitativo di indumenti non fosse molto largo, si potra' fare qualche riduzione. I nomi delle localita' sottolineate a penna sono da tenere in particolare considerazione. Esse sono quasi totalmente distrutte e le popolazioni in condizioni disastrose. Mancano di tutto: letti, stoviglie, coperte, indumenti, scarpe; insufficiente il vitto. Mancanza totale di grassi e di latte per i bambini.

ORTONA. Questa cittadina ha particolarmente suscitato il mio interesse perche' fra le piu' colpite. Gli aiuti sinora ricevuti sono insignificanti e lo stato d'animo di quella popolazione e' assolutamente esasperato. Il Sindaco rassegnava le dimissioni il giorno che io mi sono recata sul luogo perche' non riteneva di poter sostenere la carica non essendo messo in grado di apportare sufficiente aiuto alla sua popolazione.

Alcuni dei componenti la Giunta Dimissionaria, che sono signori del luogo, di sicura probita' mi hanno pregata di rendermi interprete del particolare stato di abbandono in cui versa la citta'.

Ho visitato l'ospedale che e' costituito di sei misere camere in un appartamento privato, mancante di tutto.

Pochi letti sgangherati, una sola coperta per letto (con una temperatura frigidissima), niente vetri, mancanza di medicinali, garza e bende. Ho riportato una impressione pietosissima.

Il Direttore che, da solo, assolve il suo duro compito, e la suore, sono degni di particolare elogio. Giornalmente vengono ricoverati da 4 a 5 bimbi o adulti, feriti da scoppi di mine di cui la citta' e d'intorni sono cosparsi, nonche' vari degenti di tifo.

Mi sono recata a S. Vito dove risiede il Colonnello Bennett comandante la 67 Garrison, il quale dotiene ad Ortona, ad uso delle truppe, alcuni fabbricati degli unici rimasti in piedi, sebbene danneggiatissimi. Ho esposto le condizioni dell'ospedale pregandolo di derequisire qualche fabbricato da adattarsi allo scopo di migliorare un po' le condizioni dei ricoverati.

Egli ha dimostrato il piu' vivo interessamento ed ha promesso di recarsi sul luogo il giorno successivo per rendersi edotto personalmente. Mi ha promesso di fare tutto quanto sara' nelle sue possibilita' per risolvere il grave problema. Ho informato di cio' Mr. LEGY rappresentante della C.R. Americana, residente all'ACC di Chieti, il quale si sarebbe recato a visitare i locali insieme col Colonnello Bennett al fine di concretare. Credo molto utile la nostra collaborazione con Mr. LEGY cosi' come col Col. DALZIEL i quali dimostrano vivo interesse e simpatia verso i dolorosi problemi del popolo. Ho pregato il Commissario dell'ACC di Chieti, che conosco personalmente, di voler concedere tutto il suo appoggio ai Comitati ed alle autorita', per facilitare il loro compito. E' necessario tale interessamento soprattutto per il problema dei trasporti.

2410

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

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

7A

MAGAZZINI PER LA RACCOLTA DEGLI INDUMENTI.

S. E. il Prefetto approntarebbe i magazzini occorrenti.

Per ragioni particolari che esporro' a voce, sarebbe utile approntare dei magazzini in ciascun capoluogo di Provincia, contrariamente a quanto era stato stabilito nell'ultima riunione al Comitato Centrale C.R.I. di concentrare il materiale a CHIETI.

Se il materiale verra' trasportato per ferrovia da NAPOLI ad ORTONA, si potrebbe depositare, in una casa che le autorita' approntarebbero, gli indumenti destinati a questa citta', effettuando da questa stazione con camion il trasporto dei contingenti destinati a PESCARA e CHIETI, ove esistono locali adeguati.

COMITATO D'ASSISTENZA.

Sono gia' stati costituiti in precedenza dei comitati d'assistenza nel capoluogo e nei comuni della Provincia. Di essi fanno parte:

Il Parroco
L'Ufficiale Sanitario
Il rappresentante Maternita' ed Infanzia
Il Presidente Comitato C.R.I.
Il Direttore C.R.I.
Due Signore atte all'assistenza.

L'Eccellenza il Prefetto provvedera' a costituire il nuovo Comitato della distribuzione secondo disposizioni ricevute.

2409

PROVINCIA DI CHIETI

COMUNI DOVE E' NECESSARIO EFFETTUARE LE DISTRUZIONI DEGLI EDIFICI CON MACCHINE URGENZA .

TOLLO
ORSOGNA
TARANTO PELIGNA } Completamente distrutti.

MONTAGUOGNA
POSSAGNITO
CROCCHIO
ARTENAI
ORTONA...)19000 persone senza tetto.
CASTIGLIONE
LAMA DEI PELIGNI
FARA S. MARTINO
PALENA
FRANCAVILLA
MONTENERO D'ALNO

Tutti i Comuni sopra elencati sono semi-distrutti.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

7C

CHIETI - COMITATO PROVINCIALE C.R.I.

L'attuale Presidente del Comitato e' il Barone TABACCO. Egli e' rimasto alquanto sorpreso che negli elenchi del Comitato Centrale risulta il Dott. De Marzilis che non ha mai ricoperto alcuna carica nel comitato stesso. Vi alleghiamo un sunto della relazione che il Comitato di CHIETI in data 28 Luglio 1944 invio' alla Sede Centrale di ROMA.

Da esso potrete rilevare tutti i dati che Vi interessano e Vi preghiamo di accusarne ricezione al Comitato interessato. L'attuale Comitato ci risulta nei migliori rapporti con tutte le Autorita' locali.

ORTONA - SOTTOCOMITATO C.R.I.

Era Delegata di codesto comitato la Signora LICINIO-BERI Clara che per ragioni di famiglia e a causa degli ultimi avvenimenti di guerra, non risiede piu' nella citta'. Data la necessita' urgente di avere costi' un rappresentante della Croce Rossa, le autorita' locali propongono un nominativo di loro fiducia a Sua Eccellenza il Prefetto di CHIETI che lo inoltrera' per la Vostra approvazione.

2407.

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

Lt. Col. Bonham Carter

ICW/edg

Ref. ACC/5300/Commerce

25 October 1944

SUBJECT: Freezing and Releasing of Controlled Materials. Availability Reports } By Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in Italian Government Territory.

TO : All Concerned

1. As from the 1st November 1944, the duties named under above subject-heading, i.e. freezing and releasing of Controlled Materials and Availability Reports, will be undertaken by the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, in territory under Italian Government Authority.

2. The directions contained in our letter, reference ACC/5300/IC of 22 April 1944, now become non-operative with the exception of paras 6 and 7b, i.e., "6. Demands by Subcommissions or other Agencies. Subcommissions or other Agencies needing controlled materials for purposes outside the sphere of Provinces or Regions will submit their demands on Forms ACC-MAT No. 10 in triplicate directly to Industry & Commerce Subcommission, in accordance with the procedure outlined above".
(NOTE: For Industry & Commerce Subcommission, read: "Commerce Subcommission")

"7b. Where it is known that wanted materials are not available in Italy, proper requisitions for import should be initiated".

3. For your guidance and information, the following are attached:

i) 1 copies of letter of instructions from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour to the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria.

ii) 1 copies of English translation of 3 i) above.

iii) 1 copies of Appendix "1" (List of Controlled Materials, divided into two categories. Category 1 includes materials required to be blocked by AFLRS and Category 2, those required to be blocked by the Italian Government for purposes of rehabilitation of Italian industry, etc., in addition to items under Category 1). See para 4, sub-para (viii) below, for further reference to Category 2.

iv) 1 copies of Appendix "A" (Declaration of Factories' Availabilities). 2406

v) 1 copies of Appendix "B" (Declaration of Wholesalers' Availabilities).

vi) 1 copies of Appendix "C" (Declaration of Materials blocked by the former Ministry of War Production).

vii) 1 copies of Appendix "D" (Demand Form, - equivalent to ACC Form MAT 10).

To : All Concerned

1. As from the 1st November 1944, the duties named under above subject-heading, i.e. freezing and releasing of Controlled Materials and Availability Reports, will be undertaken by the Italian Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, in territory under Italian Government Authority.

2. The directions contained in our letter, reference ACC/5300/IC of 22 April 1944, now become non-operative with the exception of paras 6 and 7b, i.e., "6. Demands by Subcommissions or other Agencies. Subcommissions or other Agencies needing controlled materials for purposes outside the sphere of Provinces or Regions will submit their demands on Forms ACC-MAT No. 10 in triplicate directly to Industry & Commerce Subcommission, in accordance with the procedure outlined above".

(NOTE: For Industry & Commerce Subcommission, read: "Commerce Subcommission")

"7b. Where it is known that wanted materials are not available in Italy, proper requisitions for import should be initiated".

3. For your guidance and information, the following are attached:

i) 1 copies of letter of instructions from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour to the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria.

ii) 1 copies of English translation of 3 i) above.

iii) 1 copies of Appendix "1" (List of Controlled Materials, divided into two categories. Category 1 includes materials required to be blocked by AFLRS and Category 2, those required to be blocked by the Italian Government for purposes of rehabilitation of Italian industry, etc., in addition to items under Category 1). See para 4, sub-para (viii) below, for further reference to Category 2.

iv) 1 copies of Appendix "A" (Declaration of Factories' Availabilities).

v) 1 copies of Appendix "B" (Declaration of Wholesalers' Availabilities).

vi) 1 copies of Appendix "C" (Declaration of Materials blocked by the former Ministry of War Production).

vii) 1 copies of Appendix "D" (Demand Form, - equivalent to ACC Form MAT 10).

viii) 1 copies of Appendix "E" (Form for monthly demands collated and passed by the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, to the Ministry).

ix) 1 copies of Appendix "F" (Release Order, issued by the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria).

2406

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

x) 4 copies of Circolare No. 2 of the 5th October 1944, with text of proposed Decree attached.

xi) 1 copies of English translation of ix) above.

NOTE: Circolare No. 2 of 5 October 1944 advises Prefects of the preparation of the Legislative Decree suppressing the Consigli and the Uffici Provinciali dell'Economia on the one hand and reintroducing the Camere di Commercio, Industria ed Agricoltura and the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, on the other; the latter being the executive organisation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. It will be noted that the Camere now include Agriculture which, before Fascism, was a separate organisation.

4. The main points of enclosure, para 3 i) and ii) above, can be summarised as follows:

i) Allied Forces have been compelled to block essential war materials and this work has hitherto been done through the agency of AMG/ACC.

ii) On behalf of ACC, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, through the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, will do this blocking as from 1 November 1944, in the Provinces under the authority of the Italian Government.

iii) HQ ACC, Commerce Subcommission, will make available to the Ministry, such quantities of materials for civilian needs as will have been released by AFLRS at the monthly meetings of the appropriate Committees. The subsequent release of these controlled materials for civilian needs will be done by the Ministry.

iv) There will be no interruption in the continuity of freezing Controlled Materials as Provinces now under AMG control become released to Italian Government authority. Thus, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, through the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, will merely extend the functions they are taking over from ACC.

v) In the Provinces under Italian Government authority, factories and merchants producing or possessing controlled materials, will declare to the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, what quantities they have on hand on the last day of each month. Factories will also pass to the Uffici del Commercio e dell' Industria particulars of their estimated output for the following month. Manufacturers will also submit demands for estimated requirements for raw materials to cover a period of six months production.

All this information will be sent to the Ministry and, by it, passed to HQ ACC.

vi) All demands for civilian needs will be collated by the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria and forwarded to the Ministry, where they will be examined, collated and passed to Commerce Subcommission for submission as bids at the monthly meetings of the appropriate committees of AFLRS.

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

del Commercio e dell'Industria, on the other; the latter being the executive organisation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. It will be noted that the Camere now include Agriculture which, before Fascism, was a separate organisation.

4. The main points of enclosure, para 3 i) and ii) above, can be summarised as follows:

i) Allied Forces have been compelled to block essential war materials and this work has hitherto been done through the agency of AMG/ACC.

ii) On behalf of ACC, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, through the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, will do this blocking as from 1 November 1944, in the Provinces under the authority of the Italian Government.

iii) HQ ACC, Commerce Subcommission, will make available to the Ministry, such quantities of materials for civilian needs as will have been released by AFLRS at the monthly meetings of the appropriate Committees. The subsequent release of these controlled materials for civilian needs will be done by the Ministry.

iv) There will be no interruption in the continuity of freezing Controlled Materials as Provinces now under AMG control become released to Italian Government authority. Thus, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, through the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, will merely extend the functions they are taking over from ACC.

v) In the Provinces under Italian Government authority, factories and merchants producing or possessing controlled materials, will declare to the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, what quantities they have on hand on the last day of each month. Factories will also pass to the Uffici del Commercio e dell' Industria particulars of their estimated output for the following month. Manufacturers will also submit demands for estimated requirements for raw materials to cover a period of six months production.

All this information will be sent to the Ministry and, by it, passed to HQ ACC.

vi) All demands for civilian needs will be collated by the Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria and forwarded to the Ministry, where they will be examined, collated and passed to Commerce Subcommission for submission as bids at the monthly meetings of the appropriate committees of AFLRS.

vii) Particulars of the materials allocated at these meetings, (sub-para vi) above), will then be passed to this Subcommission back to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, which will re-allocate to the appropriate Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria, through a Board consisting of representatives from the interested Ministries. Release Orders will be made out and sent to the individual civilian applicants by the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

6A

viii) As far as materials of category 2 are concerned, the Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria must henceforth advise the firms owning such controlled materials that duly authorised Agents of Allied Armed Forces have the right of acquiring the quantities necessary for their needs. Purchasing Orders or similar documents of authority issued by the competent Commands, must be endorsed beforehand by the Uffici del Commercio e dell' Industria. The Uffici will then inform the Ministry immediately of the delivery which has taken place.

5. Therefore, all requests pending and Forms MAT 10 ready for despatch to this HQ on and after 1 November, in Italian Government Territory, will be passed at once to the appropriate Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria, for action.

6. No further requests for controlled materials will be accepted by ACC officials from sources in Italian Government Territory, who will instruct applicants to contact the Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria of their Province. It is understood that the terms detailed in this letter come into force as and when Provinces come under Italian Government control, without further instructions from this HQ.

7. Any queries which may arise as a result of this change of channelling and after reading the foregoing, should be addressed direct to Commerce Subcommission (Materials Division), for clarification.

For The Acting Chief Commissioner:

A. G. ANTOLINI
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section.

10 Incls:
As per para. 3

DISTRIBUTION:

ALL Subcommissions	1
R.C. Sicilia Region	5
R.C. Southern Region	30
R.C. Sardegna Region	3
R.C. Abruzzi-Marche Region	10
R.C. Lazio-Umbria Region	15
All other Regions	2
AFHQ, RAAC, CMF	2
AFHQ, G-5 Section	3
Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour	2
File	2
Commerce Subcommission	25

2405

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

5. Therefore, all requests pending and Forms MAT 10 ready for despatch to this HQ on and after 1 November, in Italian Government Territory, will be passed at once to the appropriate Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria, for action.

6. No further requests for controlled materials will be accepted by ACC officials from sources in Italian Government Territory, who will instruct applicants to contact the Ufficio del Commercio e dell'Industria of their Province. It is understood that the terms detailed in this letter come into force as and when Provinces come under Italian Government control, without further instructions from this HQ.

7. Any queries which may arise as a result of this change of channelling and after reading the foregoing, should be addressed direct to Commerce Subcommission (Materials Division), for clarification.

For The Acting Chief Commissioner:

A. C. ANTOLINI
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff
Economic Section.

10 Incls:
As per para. 3

DISTRIBUTION:

ALL Subcommissions	1
R.C. Sicilia Region	5
R.C. Southern Region	30
R.C. Sardegna Region	5
R.C. Abruzzi-Marche Region	10
R.C. Lazio-Umbria Region	15
All other Regions	2
AFLRS, RAAC, CMF	2
AFHQ, G-5 Section	3
Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Labour	2
File	2
Commerce Subcommission	25

2405

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785010

1304

TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, AND LABOUR

General Direction of Industry and Mining

Rome, 21 October 1944

Circular letter No. 10

7 Appendices

To the:

UFFICI PROVINCIALI DEL COMMERCIO
E DELL'INDUSTRIA
DISTRETTI MINERARI
CIRCOLI DELL'ISPETTORATO DELL'IN-
DUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO

and, for information, to:

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
MINISTERO DELLE COMUNICAZIONI
MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA
MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
MINISTERO DELLA MARINA
MINISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA

- R O M E -

SUBJECT: The availability and releasing of industrial materials

PREAMBLE.

1. The limited availability of certain raw materials and industrial products - bearing in mind the present needs - make necessary the blocking of the quantities existing at factories and wholesale traders, as well as of those which will go into production.

2. The blocked materials are listed in Appendix 1 and are divided into two categories: the first one includes the materials already blocked by the Allied Armed Forces, the second one, those blocked by this Ministry. This list of controlled materials may be modified in future.

3. As from the 1st of November the blocking and allocation of all the materials listed in Appendix 1, including those already blocked by the Allied Armed Forces, will be undertaken by this Ministry. The Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry must therefore accept, on receipt of this Circular, the demands for obtaining the allocation of controlled materials.

2404

4. The instructions given by this Circular are valid only in the provinces returned to the Italian Government. Nothing is changed as far as A.M.G. provinces are concerned.

5. A.C.C. will inform its provincial officers of the new rules re-

7 Appendices

To the:

UFFICI PROVINCIALI DEL COMMERCIO
E DELL'INDUSTRIA
DISTRETTI MINERARI
CIRCOLI DELL'ISPETTORATO DELL'INDUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO

and, for information, to:

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
MINISTERO DELLE COMUNICAZIONI
MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA
MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
MINISTERO DELLA MARINA
MINISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA

- R O M E -

SUBJECT: The availability and releasing of industrial materials

PREAMBLE.

1. The limited availability of certain raw materials and industrial products - bearing in mind the present needs - make necessary the blocking of the quantities existing at factories and wholesale traders, as well as of those which will go into production.

2. The blocked materials are listed in Appendix 1 and are divided into two categories: the first one includes the materials already blocked by the Allied Armed Forces, the second one, those blocked by this Ministry. This list of controlled materials may be modified in future.

3. As from the 1st of November the blocking and allocation of all the materials listed in Appendix 1, including those already blocked by the Allied Armed Forces, will be undertaken by this Ministry. The Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry must therefore accept, on receipt of this Circular, the demands for obtaining the allocation of controlled materials.

2404

4. The instructions given by this Circular are valid only in the provinces returned to the Italian Government. Nothing is changed as far as A.M.G. provinces are concerned.

5. A.C.C. will inform its provincial officers of the new rules regarding the blocking and the allocation of materials listed in Appendix 1.

6. The activity and sense of duty of all officials dealing with the allocation of blocked materials is appealed to in order that this work be carried out as speedily as possible.

The procedure is inevitably a complex one: it will be simplified without delay by degree as soon as the situation of this country and the availability of materials will allow.

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

7. The Offices to which this Circular is addressed are instructed to inform of these provisions the bodies and firms concerned, either directly or with press communiques to be published in the local press.

THE BLOCKING OF MATERIALS.

8. Before the 8th of each month the factories and wholesale traders must address to the Offices of Commerce and Industry the declaration of the availability and of the changes which have occurred to the stocks concerned during the preceding month.

9. The declarations of the factories - to be written on Forms A - will show:

a) the stock at the end of the preceding month;

b) the month's production;

c) the deliveries effected during the month;

d) the stock on hand at the end of the month concerned.

In the form must also be given the estimated output for the following month.

10. In a separate declaration the factories must moreover give the estimated need of raw materials for the ensuing six months' production.

11. The declarations of wholesale traders - to be written on Forms B - must show:

a) the stocks existing at the end of the preceding months in their stores and warehouses or in custody of third parties, specifying if the materials were already blocked or not;

b) the arrivals of new materials into the warehouses during the month, with a separate mention for each release order;

c) the deliveries effected during the month;

d) the existing stocks at the end of the month in question with particulars as per sub-paragraph a) above.

12. In the first declaration the factories and the wholesale traders who had obtained a "free allocation" from the former Ministry of War Production, or who are consignees of materials collected on account of the above mentioned Ministry (or its bodies), must declare them separately using Form C.

13. To Forms A and B must be attached a list of the deliveries made during the month stating: the number of the release orders, the classification of the materials delivered, with specifications, the quantities delivered, the name and address of the purchaser, the date of the delivery and the price per unit.

14. The materials declared in accordance with the above mentioned provisions are blocked by the firms which made the declaration, and such materials, therefore, will be sold or delivered exclusively by means of release orders issued by this Ministry or by its duly authorized agencies.

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

9. The declarations of the factories - to be written on Forms A - will show:

a) the stock at the end of the preceding month;

b) the month's production;

c) the deliveries effected during the month;

d) the stock on hand at the end of the month concerned.

In the form must also be given the estimated output for the following month.

10. In a separate declaration the factories must moreover give the estimated need of raw materials for the ensuing six months' production.

11. The declarations of wholesale traders - to be written on Forms B - must show:

a) the stocks existing at the end of the preceding months in their stores and warehouses or in custody of third parties, specifying if the materials were already blocked or not;

b) the arrivals of new materials into the warehouses during the month, with a separate mention for each release order;

c) the deliveries effected during the month;

d) the existing stocks at the end of the month in question with particulars as per sub-paragraph a) above.

12. In the first declaration the factories and the wholesale traders who had obtained a "free allocation" from the former Ministry of War Production, or who are consignees of materials collected on account of the above mentioned Ministry (or its bodies), must declare them separately using Form C.

13. To Forms A and B must be attached a list of the deliveries made during the month stating: the number of the release orders, the classification of the materials delivered, with specifications, the quantities delivered, the name and address of the purchaser, the date of the delivery and the price per unit.

14. The materials declared in accordance with the above mentioned provisions are blocked by the firms which made the dedaration, and such materials, therefore, will be sold or delivered exclusively by means of release orders issued by this Ministry or by its duly authorized agencies.

15. Before the 8th of each month the Offices of Commerce and Industry have to send to this Ministry the Forms A (adding the declaration of the estimated need of materials as per para. 10 and Forms B mentioned above. The appendices to these forms, as per para. 13 will be kept by the Offices of Commerce and Industry for eventual controls.

16. The correspondence concerning the materials indicated by the sign (o) in Appendix 1 of this Circular, must be addressed to the General Direction of Commerce. The correspondance concerning all other materials

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

must be addressed to the General Direction for Industry and Mines.

ALLOCATION OF MATERIALS.

17. The demands for blocked materials, duly supported by the necessary particulars must be presented to the local Offices of Commerce and Industry by: State Offices, corporative bodies, firms and individuals utilising the Form D attached to this Circular.

18. The Offices will screen each demand giving a considered opinion, not only insofar as the justification of the request is concerned, but also on the integrity of the Applicant, in order to be sure that the materials which may be allocated will be used to fulfill the purposes indicated in the demands.

The Offices will then prepare the collated demands for each class of commodities (Form E) and will dispatch them, in duplicate, to this Ministry, not later than the 5th of each month. The Offices will suggest the quantity of materials they recommend should be released.

19. This Ministry in accordance with the opinion expressed by a Committee expressly constituted by the representatives of the Ministries and the corporative bodies interested in this matter, will take the necessary steps in order to decide upon the allocations. These will be noted on Forms E. A copy, giving the name of the Suppliers, will be sent back to the Office of Commerce and Industry.

20. From the allocations made by the Ministry, the Offices will issue the release orders: original and two carbon copies (Form F). The original will be dispatched to the Applicant, one copy will be sent to the Supplier (factory or wholesale trader). The other copy will be kept by the Provincial Offices.

21. The Applicants must deliver the release orders to the Supplier, who will keep it in order to prove, for the sake of controls, the regularity of his sales.

22. This Ministry may decide to charge the Offices of Commerce and Industry to make available directly some materials. In such cases the Offices will be responsible in their own Provinces for the distribution among the firms concerned.

23. The Allied Armed Forces, in order to purchase the materials of the first category of Appendix 1 will send to this Ministry, through ACC, the release orders for the necessary endorsement.

As far as the materials of the second category are concerned, the Offices of Commerce and Industry must henceforth advise the firms owning such controlled materials that duly authorised Agents of Allied Armed Forces have the right of acquiring the quantities necessary for their needs. Purchasing Orders or similar documents of authority issued by the competent Commands must be endorsed beforehand by the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry. The Offices will then inform this Ministry immediately of the delivery which has taken place.

Your acknowledgment and assurances are waited.

2403

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

18. The Offices will screen each demand giving a considered opinion, not only insofar as the justification of the request is concerned, but also on the integrity of the Applicant, in order to be sure that the materials which may be allocated will be used to fulfill the purposes indicated in the demands.

The Offices will then prepare the collated demands for each class of commodities (Form E) and will dispatch them, in duplicate, to this Ministry, not later than the 5th of each month. The Offices will suggest the quantity of materials they recommend should be released.

19. This Ministry in accordance with the opinion expressed by a Committee expressly constituted by the representatives of the Ministries and the corporative bodies interested in this matter, will take the necessary steps in order to decide upon the allocations. These will be noted on Forms E. A copy, giving the name of the Suppliers, will be sent back to the Office of Commerce and Industry.

20. From the allocations made by the Ministry, the Offices will issue the release orders: original and two carbon copies (Form F). The original will be dispatched to the Applicant, one copy will be sent to the Supplier (factory or wholesale trader). The other copy will be kept by the Provincial Offices.

21. The Applicants must deliver the release orders to the Supplier, who will keep it in order to prove, for the sake of controls, the regularity of his sales.

22. This Ministry may decide to charge the Offices of Commerce and Industry to make available directly some materials. In such cases the Offices will be responsible in their own Provinces for the distribution among the firms concerned.

23. The Allied Armed Forces, in order to purchase the materials of the first category of Appendix 1 will send to this Ministry, through ACC, the release orders for the necessary endorsement.

As far as the materials of the second category are concerned, the Offices of Commerce and Industry must henceforth advise the firms owning such controlled materials that duly authorized Agents of Allied Armed Forces have the right of acquiring the quantities necessary for their needs. Purchasing Orders or similar documents of authority issued by the competent Commands must be endorsed beforehand by the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry. The Offices will then inform this Ministry immediately of the delivery which has taken place.

2403

Your acknowledgment and assurances are awaited.

THE MINISTER

s/ c. GRONCHI

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

MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA COMMERCIO E
LAVORO

Direzione Generale dell'Industria e delle Miniere

Circolare N°10

Roma, 21 ottobre 1944

Protocollo n.318 a.g.

Allegati 7

- AGLI UFFICI PROVINCIALI DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA
- AI DISTRETTI MINERARI
- AI CIRCOLI DELL'ISPETTORATO DELL'INDUSTRIA E DEL LAVORO

e, per conoscenza:

-ALLA COMMISSIONE ALLEATA DI CONTROLLO
- AL MINISTERO DELLE COMUNICAZIONI
- AL MINISTERO DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
- AL MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA
- AL MINISTERO DELLA GUERRA
- AL MINISTERO DELLA MARINA
- AL MINISTERO DELL'AERONAUTICA

R O M A

OGGETTO: Accertamento disponibilità prodotti industriali e disciplina della distribuzione -

PREMESSE -

1) - La limitata disponibilità di alcune materie prime e di alcuni prodotti industriali, in rapporto alle attuali esigenze, rendono necessario il blocco dei quantitativi esistenti, presso le fabbriche ed i grossisti, e di quelli che saranno successivamente prodotti.

2402

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787510

2) - Le merci bloccate sono indicate nell'allegato 1 e sono suddivise in due classi; la prima comprende le merci già bloccate dalle Forze Armate Alleate, la seconda quelle bloccate da questo Ministero che si riserva di modificare, con successive disposizioni, l'elenco delle merci bloccate

3) - Dal 1 novembre p.v. il blocco e la distribuzione di tutte le merci elencate nell'allegato 1, comprese quindi quelle già bloccate dalle Forze Armate Alleate, saranno di competenza di questo Ministero. Pertanto gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria dalla data di ricevimento di questa circolare, dovranno raccogliere le richieste tendenti ad ottenere l'assegnazione di prodotti bloccati, secondo le norme di seguito indicate.

4) - Le modalità stabilite nella presente circolare si applicano soltanto nelle provincie restituite all'amministrazione del Governo Italiano. Nulla è innovato nelle provincie sulle quali esercita l'autorità il Governo Militare Alleato.

5) - La Commissione Alleata di Controllo, informerà i suoi uffici provinciali delle nuove norme relative sia al blocco, sia alla distribuzione delle merci elencate nell'allegato 1.

6) - Si fa appello all'operosità ed al senso di dovere di tutti i funzionari addetti al servizio di distribuzione delle merci bloccate al fine di renderlo più sollecito possibile.
La procedura è inevitabilmente complessa; essa sarà gradualmente semplificata, a man a mano che la situazione del Paese e le disponibilità di materie prime lo consentiranno.

7) - Gli uffici in indirizzo sono incaricati di portare le disposizioni che seguono a conoscenza degli enti e delle ditte inte-

2401

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

dalle Forze Armate Alleate, la seconda quelle bloccate da questo Ministero che si riserva di modificare, con successive disposizioni, l'elenco delle merci bloccate

3) - Dal 1 novembre p.v. il blocco e la distribuzione di tutte le merci elencate nell'allegato 1, comprese quindi quelle già bloccate dalle Forze Armate Alleate, saranno di competenza di questo Ministero. Pertanto gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria dalla data di ricevimento di questa circolare, dovranno raccogliere le richieste tendenti ad ottenere l'assegnazione di prodotti bloccati, secondo le norme di seguito indicate.

4) - Le modalità stabilite nella presente circolare si applicano soltanto nelle provincie restituite all'amministrazione del Governo Italiano. Nulla è innovato nelle provincie sulle quali esercita l'autorità il Governo Militare Alleato.

5) - La Commissione Alleata di Controllo, informerà i suoi uffici provinciali delle nuove norme relative sia al blocco, sia alla distribuzione delle merci elencate nell'allegato 1.

6) - Si fa appello all'operosità ed al senso di dovere di tutti i funzionari addetti al servizio di distribuzione delle merci bloccate al fine di renderlo più sollecito possibile.
La procedura è inevitabilmente complessa; essa sarà gradualmente semplificata, a man a mano che la situazione del Paese e le disponibilità di materie prime lo consentiranno.

2401

7) - Gli uffici in indirizzo sono incaricati di portare le disposizioni che seguono a conoscenza degli enti e delle ditte interessate, sia direttamente, sia mediante comunicati sulla stampa locale.

./.

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

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

BLOCCO DELLE MATERIE PRIME E DEI PRODOTTI FINITI

8) -Entro il giorno 4 di ogni mese le aziende produttrici e commerciali (grossisti) dovranno far pervenire agli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria la denuncia delle disponibilità, e dei movimenti verificatesi nel corso del mese precedente.

9) -Le denuncie delle aziende produttrici - compilate sui moduli A - dovranno indicare:

a) - le giacenze alla fine del mese precedente;

b) - la produzione del mese;

c) - le consegne effettuate nel mese;

d) - le giacenze alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia;

Nel modulo dovrà inoltre essere indicata la produzione che si prevede di poter effettuare nel corso del mese seguente.

10) -Nella prima denuncia, con modulo a parte, le aziende produttrici dovranno indicare il fabbisogno di materie prime e di prodotti per il semestre prossimo.

11) -Le denuncie delle aziende commerciali (grossisti) -compilate sui moduli B - dovranno indicare:

a) - le giacenze alla fine del mese precedente, nei propri magazzini o depositi o in custodia presso terzi, specificando se si tratta di merce già bloccata o meno;

b) - le introduzioni di merci a magazzini durante il mese, distintamente per singoli ordinativi:

c) - le consegne effettuate nel mese;

d) - le giacenze alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia con le specificazioni di cui alla lettera a) del presente

ogni mese le aziende produttrici e commerciali (grossisti) dovranno far pervenire agli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria la denuncia delle disponibilità, e dei movimenti verificatesi nel corso del mese precedente.

9) -Le denuncie delle aziende produttrici - compilate sui moduli A - dovranno indicare:

a) - le giacenze alla fine del mese precedente;

b) - la produzione del mese;

c) - le consegne effettuate nel mese;

d) - le giacenze alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia;

Nel modulo dovrà inoltre essere indicata la produzione che si prevede di poter effettuare nel corso del mese seguente.

10) -Nella prima denuncia, con modulo a parte, le aziende produttrici dovranno indicare il fabbisogno di materie prime e di prodotti per il semestre prossimo.

11) -Le denuncie delle aziende commerciali (grossisti) -compilate sui moduli B - dovranno indicare:

a) - le giacenze alla fine del mese precedente, nei propri magazzini o depositi o in custodia presso terzi, specificando se si tratta di merce già bloccata o meno;

b) - le introduzioni di merci a magazzini durante il mese, distintamente per singoli ordinativi;

2400

c) - le consegne effettuate nel mese;

d) - le giacenze alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia con le specificazioni di cui alla lettera a) del presente paragrafo.

12) -Nella prima denuncia le aziende produttrici e commerciali (grossisti) che abbiano avuto assegnazioni dal cessato Ministero

./.

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

4C

della produzione bellica e che siano depositarie di materiali raccolti per conto di detto Ministero o di organi dallo stesso delegati, dovranno denunciarli separatamente avvalendosi del modulo C.

13) - Ai moduli A e B dovrà essere allegato un elenco delle consegne effettuate nel mese, con l'indicazione del numero degli ordinativi di consegna, del tipo della materia prima o del prodotto fornito, con le specificazioni necessarie a classificarlo, dei quantitativi consegnati, del nome e dell'indirizzo del compratore, della data della consegna o del prezzo unitario.

14) - I prodotti denunciati in conformità delle predette disposizioni, si intendono bloccati presso le ditte denuncianti e saranno perciò venduti o consegnati esclusivamente in base alle autorizzazioni di svincolo rilasciate da questo Ministero o dagli organi da esso delegati.

15) - Entro il giorno 3 di ogni mese, gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria dovranno trasmettere a questo Ministero, in duplice copia, i moduli A (con l'aggiunta del fabbisogno di materie prime e di proditti di cui al paragrafo 10), e B sopra indicati. Gli allegati ai moduli stessi, di cui al paragrafo 13), resteranno invece presso gli Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria per eventuali controlli.

16) - La corrispondenza relativa ai prodotti contrassegnati con (°) nell'allegato 1 della presente circolare, dovrà essere 2399 indirizzata alla Direzione Generale del Commercio, mentre quella relativa a tutti gli altri prodotti dovrà essere indirizzata alla Direzione Generale dell'Industria e della Miniere.

ASSEGNAZIONE DELLE MATERIE PRIME E DEI PRODOTTI FINITI

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

13) - Ai moduli A e B dovrà essere allegato un elenco delle consegne effettuate nel mese, con l'indicazione del numero degli ordinativi di consegna, del tipo della materia prima o del prodotto fornito, con le specificazioni necessarie a classificarlo, dei quantitativi consegnati, del nome e dell'indirizzo del compratore, della data della consegna e del prezzo unitario.

14) - I prodotti denunciati in conformità delle predette disposizioni, si intendono bloccati presso le ditte denuncianti e saranno perciò venduti o consegnati esclusivamente in base alle autorizzazioni di svincolo rilasciate da questo Ministero o dagli organi da esso delegati.

15) - Entro il giorno 8 di ogni mese, gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria dovranno trasmettere a questo Ministero, in duplice copia, i moduli A (con l'aggiunta del fabbisogno di materie prime e di prodotti di cui al paragrafo 10), e B sopra indicati. Gli allegati ai moduli stessi, di cui al paragrafo 13), resteranno invece presso gli Uffici del Commercio e dell'Industria per eventuali controlli.

16) - La corrispondenza relativa ai prodotti contrassegnati con (°) nell'allegato 1 della presente circolare, dovrà essere 2399 indirizzata alla Direzione Generale del Commercio, mentre quella relativa a tutti gli altri prodotti dovrà essere indirizzata alla Direzione Generale dell'Industria e delle Miniere.

ASSEGNAZIONE DELLE MATERIE PRIME E DEI PRODOTTI FINITI

17) - Le richieste, opportunamente documentate, dei fabbisogni dei

./.

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

prodotti bloccati da parte di Uffici dello Stato, di enti, di ditte e di privati, dovranno essere presentate agli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, utilizzando il modulo D allegato alla presente circolare.

18) - Gli Uffici vaglieranno le singole domande ed esprimeranno un motivato parere, per quanto concerne non soltanto la giustificazione e la entità della richiesta, ma anche la serietà dei richiedenti, allo scopo di garantire che i materiali eventualmente assegnati, saranno impiegati per gli scopi indicati nelle domande.
Gli Uffici predisporranno quindi elenchi riepilogativi per categorie di consumatori (Modulo E) che trasmetteranno, in duplice copia, a questo Ministero, non oltre il giorno 5 di ogni mese con l'indicazione dell'assegnazione proposta.

19) - Questo Ministero, su conforme parere di una apposita Commissione, composta di rappresentanti dei Ministeri e degli enti interessati provvederà ad effettuare le assegnazioni che annoterà nei moduli E. Una copia di tale modulo, con l'indicazione della ditta fornitrice, sarà quindi restituita all'Ufficio Provinciale del Commercio e dell'Industria.

20) - In base alle assegnazioni fatte dal Ministero, l'Ufficio emetterà gli ordinativi di consegna in originale e due copie a ricalco (Modulo F). L'originale sarà inviato al richiedente, una copia sarà inviata al fornitore (azienda produttrice o commerciale) e l'altra resterà all'Ufficio Provinciale.

21) - I richiedenti dovranno consegnare l'ordinativo all'azienda fornitrice, che deve conservarlo per provare, in caso di controlli, la regolarità delle sue vendite.

2398

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

richieste avanzate da parte di Uffici dello Stato, di enti, di ditte e di privati, dovranno essere presentate agli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, utilizzando il modulo D allegato alla presente circolare.

18) - Gli Uffici vaglieranno le singole domande ed esprimeranno un motivato parere, per quanto concerne non soltanto la giustificazione e la entità della richiesta, ma anche la serietà dei richiedenti, allo scopo di garantire che i materiali eventualmente assegnati, saranno impiegati per gli scopi indicati nelle domande.
Gli Uffici predisporranno quindi elenchi riepilogativi per categorie di consumatori (Modulo E) che trasmetteranno, in duplice copia, a questo Ministero, non oltre il giorno 5 di ogni mese con l'indicazione dell'assegnazione proposta.

19) - Questo Ministero, su conforme parere di una apposita Commissione, composta di rappresentanti dei Ministeri e degli enti interessati provvederà ad effettuare le assegnazioni che annoterà nei moduli E. Una copia di tale modulo, con l'indicazione della ditta fornitrice, sarà quindi restituita all'Ufficio Provinciale del Commercio e dell'Industria.

20) - In base alle assegnazioni fatte dal Ministero, l'Ufficio emetterà gli ordinativi di consegna in originale e due copie a ricalco (Modulo F). L'originale sarà inviato al richiedente, una copia sarà inviata al fornitore (azienda produttrice o commerciale) e l'altra resterà all'Ufficio Provinciale.

2398

21) - I richiedenti dovranno consegnare l'ordinativo all'azienda fornitrice, che deve conservarlo per provare, in caso di controlli, la regolarità delle sue vendite.

22) - Se le disponibilità lo consentiranno, questo Ministero si riserva di affidare l'assegnazione di qualche prodotto direttamente agli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Indu-

./.

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

stria, i quali procederanno poi ad effettuare la distribuzione alle ditte interessate delle rispettive Provincie.

23) - Le Forze Armate Alleate per ritirare i prodotti della 1ª classe dell'allegato 1 presenteranno a questo Ministero, tramite l a A.C.C. i buoni di requisizione per il necessario visto.

Per quanto riguarda invece i prodotti della II) classe, gli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria devono fin d'ora informare le ditte detentrici che gli agenti debitamente autorizzati delle Forze Armate Alleate hanno il diritto di acquistare i quantitativi loro necessari, previo visto sulla autorizzazione dei competenti Comandi, da parte degli Uffici Provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, i quali provvederanno ad avvertire immediatamente del prelievo questo Ministero.

Attendo un cenno di ricevimento ed assicurazione.

IL MINISTRO

G. GRONCHI

2397

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

4F

ALLEGATO 1

ELENCO DEI PRODOTTI SOTTOPOSTI AL VINCOLO DELLA DENUNCIA MENSILE E DEL BLOCCO

1^ CLASSE

1 - METALLI FERROSI: profilati e lingotti, fili e funi, vergella, lamiere e latta, acciai di ogni genere.

2 - METALLI NON FERROSI: alluminio, antimonio, ottone, rame, cromo, piombo, mercurio, molibdeno, lega monel, nichelio, stagno, metallo bianco per cuscinetti e leghe per saldatura.

3 - LEGNAME: tronchi di legno oltre 15 x 15 cm. Legname da costruzione di dimensione minima da 8 x 8 cm. fino a 15 x 15 cm. Materiale strutturale fino a 8 cm. Coppi. Legno compensato. Traversine ferroviarie.

4 - CEMENTO

5 - COLORI: vernici, pigmenti per colori, olio di seme di lino.

6 - MATERIALE ELETTRICO: accumulatori, batterie, acido solforico, conduttori di rame e di alluminio, lampadine, materiale isolante, minuterie elettriche, isolatori, resine, motori, generatori portatili, interruttori, trasformatori, olio per trasformatori, fili e cavi.

7 - GAS INDUSTRIALI: acetilene, ossigeno, ammoniaca e recipienti relativi

8 - CARBURO

9 - SODA CAUSTICA

10 - CARTA da giornale e stampa (°)

11 - PELLI conciate e tutti gli articoli di cuoio (°)

12 - CANAPA e suoi manufatti (1)

2396

2^ CLASSE

13 - GRASSI per usi industriali

14 - SOLVENTI

15 - SAPONE (°)

16 - ROTTAMI METALLICI

17 - VETRI (lastre)

18 - COMBUSTIBILI FOSSILI

19 - FIBRE TESSILI ARTIFICIALI

20 - FILATI, tessuti ed altri prodotti tessili (°)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

1^ CLASSE

1 - METALLI FERROSI: profilati e lingotti, fili e funi, vergella, lamiere e latta, acciai di ogni genere.

2 - METALLI NON FERROSI: alluminio, antimonio, ottone, rame, cromo, piombo, mercurio, molibdeno, lega monel, nichelio, stagno, metallo bianco per cuscinetti e leghe per saldatura.

3 - LEGNAME: tronchi di legno oltre 15 x 15 cm. Legname da costruzione di dimensione minima da 8 x 8 cm. fino a 15 x 15 cm. Materiale strutturale fino a 8 cm. Ceppi. Legno compensato. Traversine ferroviarie.

4 - CEMENTO

5 - COLORI: vernici, pigmenti per colori, olio di seme di lino.

6 - MATERIALE ELETTRICO: accumulatori, batterie, acido solforico, conduttori di rame e di alluminio, lampadine, materiale isolante, minuterie elettriche, isolatori, resine, motori, generatori portatili, interruttori, trasformatori, olio per trasformatori, fili e cavi.

7 - GAS INDUSTRIALI: acetilene, ossigeno, ammoniaca e recipienti relativi

8 - CARBURO

9 - SODA CAUSTICA

10 - CARTA da giornale e stampa (o)

11 - PELLI conciate e tutti gli articoli di cuoio (o)

12 - CANAPA e suoi manufatti (1)

2396

2^ CLASSE

13 - GRASSI per usi industriali

14 - SOLVENTI

15 - SAPONE (o)

16 - ROTTAMI METALLICI

17 - VETRI (lastre)

18 - COMBUSTIBILI FOSSILI

19 - FIBRE TESSILI ARTIFICIALI

20 - FILATI, tessuti ed altri prodotti tessili (o)

---

(1) La canapa, le pelli ed i loro manufatti sono soggetti ad un controllo particolare; gli Uffici in indirizzo riceveranno prossimamente istruzioni al riguardo. In attesa nulla è mutato nella disciplina in atto.

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

46

MODULO A

All'UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E
DELL'INDUSTRIA di.....

(per l'inoltro al Ministero dell'Industria Commmercio e Lavoro)

---

1) - Denuncia della Ditta produttrice. . . . . .

. . . . . .
(indicare la denominazione e l'ubicazione precisa della ditta)

2) - Prodotto. . . . . .
(usare un modulo per ciascun prodotto ed indicare l'unità di misura, se cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi, ecc.)

3) - Mese cui si riferisce la denuncia. . . . . .

---

4) - Giacenza alla fine del mese precedente . . . . . .

5) - Produzione del mese . . . . . .

6) - T o t a l e _____

. . . . . .

7) - Consegne effettuate nel mese . . . . . .

8) - Quantità che rimane disponibile alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia . . . . . .

9) - Quantità che si prevede di poter produrre nel corso del mese seguente . . . . . .

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

DATA. . . . . .

FIRMA DEL LEGALE RAPPRESENTANTE DELLA
DITTA
.....

2395

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

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

64

MODULO B

All'UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA

di

. . . . . .

(per l'inoltro al Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro)

---

1) - Denuncia della Ditta grossista . . . . . .
(indicare la denominazione e l'ubicazione della ditta)

2) - Prodotto. . . . . in. . . . . .
(usare un modulo per ciascun prodotto ed indicare l'unità di misura e cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi , ecc.)

3) - Mese cui si riferisce la denuncia. . . . . .

---

4) - Giacenza alla fine del mese precedente .....

5) - Quantità di merce introdotta nei magazzini durante il mese in base all'ordinativo N° N°.... .....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

6) - Totale generale .....

7) - Consegna effettuate nel mese .....

8) - Quantità che rimane disponibile alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia 2394 .....

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

DATA.....

di

. . . . . .

(per l'inoltro al Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro)

---

1) - Denuncia della Ditta grossista . . . . . .
(indicare la denominazione e l'ubicazione della ditta)

2) - Prodotto. . . . . in. . . . . .
(usare un modulo per ciascun prodotto ed indicare l'unità di misura e cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi , ecc.)

3) - Mese cui si riferisce la denuncia. . . . . .

---

4) - Rimanenza alla fine del mese precedente .....

5) - Quantità di merce introdotta nei magazzini durante il mese in base all'ordinativo N° N°.... .....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

" " " " " ....

6) - Totale generale .....

7) - Consegna effettuata nel mese .....

8) - Quantità che rimane disponibile alla fine del mese cui si riferisce la denuncia 2394 .....

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

DATA.....

FIRMA DEL LOCALE RAPPRESENTANTE DELLA DITTA

.....

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

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

4 I

MODULO C

All'UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA

di

. . . . . .

1) - Denuncia della Ditta. . . . . .
. . . . . .

(Indicare la denominazione e l'ubicazione della Ditta produttrice e grossista)

2) - Prodotto. . . . . .

(usare un modulo per ciascun prodotto)

3) - Scopo dell'assegnazione avuta dal cessato Ministero della Produzione Bellica. . . . . .
. . . . . .

4) - Data dell'assegnazione. . . . . .

5) - Quantitativo del materiale assegnato. . . . . .
(indicare l'unità di misura, se cioè quintali, ettolitri, metri, pezzi, ecc.)

6) - Quantitativo trasformato . . . . . .
per ottenere. . . . . .

7) - Quantitativo rimasto. . . . . .

8) - Località ove quest'ultimo si trova. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Si dichiara che quanto sopra denunciato è esatto.

DATA. . . . . .

2393

FIRMA DEL LEGALE RAPPRESENTANTE DELLA DITTA

. . . . . .

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

4T

MODULO D

All'UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA di

.....

(per l'inoltro al Ministero dell'Industria, Commercio e Lavoro)

Da riempirsi dal richiedente (un solo prodotto per ogni modulo)

Data.....

1) - Prodotto richiesto.....

2) - Ditta richiedente ed indirizzo.....
.....

3) - a - Domanda singola.....
(in tonnellate, quintali o altra misura adatta)

- b - Domanda frazionata in consegne mensili:

primo mese.....

secondo mese.....

terzo mese.....

quarto mese.....

quinto mese.....

sesto mese.....

Quantità richiesta in totale.....

4) - Giustificazione della richiesta.....
(dare descrizione dettagliata a tergo)

5) - Indicare, se conosciuta, la località più vicina ove trovasi il prodotto richiesto e la ditta produttrice o detentrice..2392.
.....

6) - Il richiedente dichiara che quanto sopra descritto è esatto, e che il prodotto richiesto non avrà altro impiego che quello indicato nel paragrafo n.4

F I R M A
del legale rappresentante della ditta

1327

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

MODULO E

UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA di .....

Elenco delle richieste presentate dal .....

per l'assegnazione di ..... nel mese di .....

	Ditta richiedente		Scopo della richiesta	Quantità richiesta	Assegnazione proposta dall'Ufficio Prov.del Commercio e dell'Industria	Quantità assegnata dal Ministero Industria Commercio e Lavoro -	Ditta fornitrice	
	Nome	Attività					Nome	Località
1	2	3	4	5	6			

2391

1328

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

MODULO E

UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA di .....

Richieste presentate dal ..... al .....

zione di ..... nel mese di .....

ente ità	Scopo della richiesta	Quantità richiesta	Assegnazione proposta dall'Ufficio Prov.del Commercio e dell'Industria	Quantità assegnata dal Ministero Industria Commercio e Lavoro -	Ditta fornitrice		Tempo di consegna
					Nome	Località	
	4	5	6				

2391

MODULO F

UFFICIO PROVINCIALE DEL COMMERCIO E DELL'INDUSTRIA

di .....

ORDINATIVO DI CONSEGNA

Data..... N°.....

Ditta richiedente.....

.....

Sede.....

Attività.....

Prodotto richiesto.....

Scopo della richiesta.....

Quantitativo assegnato.....

Decisione ministeriale N° ..... Data.....

Ditta fornitrice.....

Località ove trovasi la merce.....

Tempo di consegna.....

IL CAPO UFFICIO

2390

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

TRANSLATION

WES/edg

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE & LABOUR

GENERAL DIRECTION OF COMMERCE

Ref. N. 025935

Rome, 5 October 1944

Appx. 1

TO: THE PREFECTS
and, for information, to:
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS
MINISTRY OF GRACE AND JUSTICE
MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
ROME

SUBJECT: Chambers of Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture and Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce.

CIRCULAR NO: 2

By the operation of a legislative decree which is in the course of publication and of which a copy is attached, the Councils and Provincial Offices of Economy are abolished. They are re-established, on the one hand, in the form of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, and, on the other hand, there have been created Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry, as local organs of this Ministry.

By this resolution the Government intends to bring about the immediate organisation of economic organs in the provinces, so as to overcome a situation which was existing in various parts of liberated Italy arising out of the survival of organisms created by the suppressed Regime.

Furthermore, the Government has been willing of now establishing the principle of constituting free economic institutions, having a legal personality, and large autonomy, separate from State Offices directly dependent upon the Ministry.

By means of a subsequent project of law, of which mention is made in the legislative decree in question and which is now under discussion, the Government proposes to give definite and complete organisation to the institutions and offices in question, setting forth their exact duties, attributes, and method of functioning. But the issuance of such regulations will require time, inasmuch as the Ministry has decided, as soon as the scheme is ready, to submit it to the scrutiny of those who are interested in the carrying on of trade, so that the law may satisfy to the fullest possible extent the needs and requirements of the country.

In the belief that clarification is needful in order that Your Excellencies may have the necessary basis on which to give the required orders for the application of the Decree, there are furnished below a few illustrative explanations:

1. The Committee of the Chamber.

The legislative provision referred to above establishes that the Chambers are to be administered by an elective Council, the composition of which shall be regulated by a subsequent legislative decree, and that, until such time as the Council shall have been elected, the Administration of each Chamber will remain entrusted to a Committee composed of the President appoin-

2389

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

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ROME

SUBJECT: Chambers of Industry, Commerce, and Agriculture and Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce.

CIRCULAR NO: 2

By the operation of a legislative decree which is in the course of publication and of which a copy is attached, the Councils and Provincial Offices of Economy are abolished. They are re-established, on the one hand, in the form of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, and, on the other hand, there have been created Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry, as local organs of this Ministry.

By this resolution the Government intends to bring about the immediate organisation of economic organs in the provinces, so as to overcome a situation which was existing in various parts of liberated Italy arising out of the survival of organisms created by the suppressed Regime.

Furthermore, the Government has been willing of now establishing the principle of constituting free economic institutions, having a legal personality, and large autonomy, separate from State Offices directly dependent upon the Ministry.

By means of a subsequent project of law, of which mention is made in the legislative decree in question and which is now under discussion, the Government proposes to give definite and complete organisation to the institutions and offices in question, setting forth their exact duties, attributes, and method of functioning. But the issuance of such regulations will require time, inasmuch as the Ministry has decided, as soon as the scheme is ready, to submit it to the scrutiny of those who are interested in the carrying on of trade, so that the law may satisfy to the fullest possible extent the needs and requirements of the country.

In the belief that clarification is needful in order that Your Excellencies may have the necessary basis on which to give the required orders for the application of the Decree, there are furnished below a few illustrative explanations:

2389

1. The Committee of the Chamber.

The legislative provision referred to above establishes that the Chambers are to be administered by an elective Council, the composition of which shall be regulated by a subsequent legislative decree, and that, until such time as the Council shall have been elected, the Administration of each Chamber will remain entrusted to a Committee composed of the President appointed by this Ministry in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture and of 4 members appointed by the Prefect of the Province with the approval of this Ministry, to be chosen, respectively, 1 from among the merchants, 1 from among the industrialists, 1 from among the agriculturists, and 1 from among the workers.

It may be well to make clear that the inclusion of a representative of the workers in the Committee of the Chamber, is not only not to be considered as having been inspired by any principle carried over from the abandoned corporative theories, but also does not signify that the Chambers should undertake to deal with matters which concern labour and which are within the

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

competence of the appropriate provincial and regional offices. The presence of a worker is justified, not only by way of recognition of the maturity now acquired by the workers, which entitles them to participation in the administration of public affairs, but likewise by the necessity that, as in individual business enterprises the worker, through internal commissions, is called upon to make his contribution to the betterment of production, so likewise in institutions which represent all the producers he can intervene to give the benefit of his experienced opinion in the solution of general economic problems.

With the object of providing as soon as possible for the appointment of the Committee of the Chamber, Your Excellency is requested to designate to this Ministry the names of persons which are considered the most suitable to fill the positions mentioned above, who are to be chosen from among the interested economic groups and who may be relied upon for their honesty, rectitude, and competence.

As needed, Your Excellency may proceed to make direct appointments or, wherever it is deemed preferable, and this might be the more feasible procedure, to request suggestions from free associations of producers and workers.

In order not to interrupt continuity of administration, it is desirable that, until such time as the President and the Committee of the Chamber have been appointed in accordance with the formula contained in the legislative decree above cited, the present special administrators of Chambers of Commerce or Provincial Councils of Economy should remain in charge.

2. Functions.

Article 2 of the Decree establishes that the Chambers should exercise, among others, the functions and powers attributed to them by law which heretofore were attributed to the abolished Councils of Economy.

Therefore the Chambers will continue to exercise, insofar as may be applicable in the present political situation of the country, those duties already envisaged by Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of the unified text of the Laws governing Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy approved by the Royal Decree-Law of 20 September 1934, No. 2011, with the modifications provided for by the Royal Decree of 28 April 1937, No. 524, converted into the Law of 7 June 1937, No. 1337, exception being made for all matters which refer to collective contracts and to the regulation of labour relations which lie within the jurisdiction, as already mentioned, of the Labour Offices.

The functions of the Provincial Offices are, on the contrary, regulated by Article 3 of the above-mentioned Decree, which, among other things, provides that the Office should fulfil other functions which are attributed to it by Law.

Now, among the functions already attributed to the abolished Provincial Offices of Economy by Article 26 of the unified text cited above, it is well to recall that those relating to prices have already been removed from the jurisdiction of the Offices by Royal Decree of 28 April 1937, No. 524, and by a legislative decree now in course of publication, concerning the creation of a Interministerial Committee and of Provincial Committees for the coordination and control of prices. Also the secretarial functions of the Chambers cease, insofar as it is provided for in Art. 3 following.

Nevertheless, the functions relative to the Commercial Register and those concerning trade designs and models, marks, and distinctive signs remain within the jurisdiction of the Offices.

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

the names of persons which are considered the most suitable to fill the positions mentioned above, who are to be chosen from among the interested economic groups and who may be relied upon for their honesty, rectitude, and competence.

As needed, Your Excellency may proceed to make direct appointments or, wherever it is deemed preferable, and this might be the more feasible procedure, to request suggestions from free associations of producers and workers.

In order not to interrupt continuity of administration, it is desirable that, until such time as the President and the Committee of the Chamber have been appointed in accordance with the formula contained in the legislative decree above cited, the present special administrators of Chambers of Commerce or Provincial Councils of Economy should remain in charge.

2. Functions.

Article 2 of the Decree establishes that the Chambers should exercise, among others, the functions and powers attributed to them by law which heretofore were attributed to the abolished Councils of Economy.

Therefore the Chambers will continue to exercise, insofar as may be applicable in the present political situation of the country, those duties already envisaged by Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of the unified text of the Laws governing Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy approved by the Royal Decree-Law of 20 September 1934, No. 2011, with the modifications provided for by the Royal Decree of 28 April 1937, No. 524, converted into the Law of 7 June 1937, No. 1387, exception being made for all matters which refer to collective contracts and to the regulation of labour relations which lie within the jurisdiction, as already mentioned, of the Labour Offices.

The functions of the Provincial Offices are, on the contrary, regulated by Article 3 of the above-mentioned Decree, which, among other things, provides that the Office should fulfil other functions which are attributed to it by Law.

Now, among the functions already attributed to the abolished Provincial Offices of Economy by Article 25 of the unified text cited above, it is well to recall that those relating to prices have already been removed from the jurisdiction of the Offices by Royal Decree of 28 April 1937, No. 524, and by a legislative decree now in course of publication, concerning the creation of a Interministerial Committee and of Provincial Committees for the coordination and control of prices. Also the secretarial functions of the Chambers cease, insofar as it is provided for in Art. 8 following.

Nevertheless, the functions relative to the Commercial Register and those concerning trade designs and models, marks, and distinctive signs remain within the jurisdiction of the Offices.

At the same time, the Ministry, taking into account the fact that the specified structure and functioning of the Chambers does not permit that access to the Commercial Register be denied them, has instructed that the Provincial Offices forward to the Chambers each day a copy of all entries in the Register (formation, change, or liquidation of commercial enterprises) properly classified for statistical purposes, in such manner that the Chamber may make the appropriate use thereof in the various duties entrusted to it (formation of electoral lists and tax rolls of the Chamber, commercial informa-

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

3A

It will be, however, the duty of the Committee of the Chamber to undertake the necessary studies for the formation of the plan of organisation and for the regulation of personnel in conformity with the requirements of each Chamber and to prepare appropriate proposals to the Ministry, which will issue broad directives, leaving to the Chambers the application thereof in conformity with local exigencies. This Ministry is of the opinion that in the formulation of projects for the settlement of the personnel, the Chambers have not to follow the provisions of the Contract for employees of private enterprises, recognising the economic and legal position of the personnel already working for them.

5. Ministerial Surveillance.

As the Chambers are organs having large autonomy, this Ministry intends to free them from any interference or any kind of control exercised by governmental organs, which may make difficult their working.

Since the Chambers obtain means for their operation out of taxation imposed on certain categories of citizens, it is obvious that the Ministry, in accordance with the traditional Italian financial practice of control on the part of the State of the administration of public funds, will continue to exercise surveillance over the Chambers insofar as concerns only the formulation of the budget estimate and tax quota, final accounting, and the assumption of financial engagements running for a period of years, as well as transfers of funds from one section to another of the budget.

6. Office Expenses.

For the purposes of Article 12 of the Decree, expenses for running the Offices are charged to the Chambers, including those for personnel which the Chambers may detach to the Offices themselves.

For this purpose, it is necessary that in the budget of the Chambers such expense shall be kept separate from those which the Chambers are obliged to pay for their own operation, in such manner that this Ministry may at any moment have before it the necessary information which it may need for settlement of its own accounts.

For the purpose of providing for the requirements of the Chambers with regard to expenses which they must make for the maintenance of the Offices at the present moment when duties of a contingent character are being assigned to them, this Ministry undertakes to examine with the competent Ministry of the Treasury the question as to whether the Chambers should have the benefit of a part of the fees which may be collected for the regulation of such distribution of industrial products as may be entrusted to such Offices.

This Ministry remains confident in the cooperation of Your Excellencies for the rapid and intelligent enforcement of the provisions of the Decree and are sure that business groups will be in a position, even in this particularly difficult period of inception, to avail themselves of the Chambers as a useful instrument for the representation, control, and coordination of the economic interests of the Provinces.

2388

For its part this Ministry, aware of the possible difficulties which may be encountered in the application of the Law, will not fail to give instruction and clarification in such a way that the passage from the old to the new institutions may take place without disrupting the economic life of the province and will undertake to issue precise instructions to the directors of the

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

5. Ministerial Surveillance.

As the Chambers are organs having large autonomy, this Ministry intends to free them from any interference or any kind of control exercised by governmental organs, which may make difficult their working.

Since the Chambers obtain means for their operation out of taxation imposed on certain categories of citizens, it is obvious that the Ministry, in accordance with the traditional Italian financial practice of control on the part of the State of the administration of public funds, will continue to exercise surveillance over the Chambers insofar as concerns only the formulation of the budget estimate and tax quota, final accounting, and the assumption of financial engagements running for a period of years, as well as transfers of funds from one section to another of the budget.

6. Office Expenses.

For the purposes of Article 12 of the Decree, expenses for running the Offices are charged to the Chambers, including those for personnel which the Chambers may detach to the Offices themselves.

For this purpose, it is necessary that in the budget of the Chambers such expense shall be kept separate from those which the Chambers are obliged to pay for their own operation, in such manner that this Ministry may at any moment have before it the necessary information which it may need for settlement of its own accounts.

For the purpose of providing for the requirements of the Chambers with regard to expenses which they must make for the maintenance of the Offices at the present moment when duties of a contingent character are being assigned to them, this Ministry undertakes to examine with the competent Ministry of the Treasury the question as to whether the Chambers should have the benefit of a part of the fees which may be collected for the regulation of such distribution of industrial products as may be entrusted to such Offices.

This Ministry remains confident in the cooperation of Your Excellencies for the rapid and intelligent enforcement of the provisions of the Decree and are sure that business groups will be in a position, even in this particularly difficult period of inception, to avail themselves of the Chambers as a useful instrument for the representation, control, and coordination of the economic interests of the Provinces.

2388

For its part this Ministry, aware of the possible difficulties which may be encountered in the application of the Law, will not fail to give instruction and clarification in such a way that the passage from the old to the new institutions may take place without disrupting the economic life of the province and will undertake to issue precise instructions to the directors of the Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce to the effect that, in the carrying out of their activities, they should collaborate with the Chambers of Commerce in the most intense and efficacious manner.

THE MINISTER

/S/ GRONCHI

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

tion, etc.).

So the Chambers should put at disposal of the Office, according to the special local exigencies, the personnel necessary for the indispensable cooperation in this matter between the two administrations.

As regards the registry of firms already inscribed, since by reason of destruction caused by Acts of War the official Register will no longer correspond to the actual economic situation of the country, this Ministry intends to issue provisions whereby, similarly as was provided in 1924, concerns carrying on industrial, commercial, or agricultural activity (limited in the latter case to those which are under obligation inasmuch as they are inscribed on the income tax rolls in category B), shall be required to present statements as to their inscription in the Register of commercial concerns.

3. Property.

Article 7 of the above mentioned legislation established that the property of the abolished Provincial Councils of Economy passes to the Chambers of Commerce of the respective provinces.

This is understood to mean both assets and liabilities, including in the latter undertakings which the Councils had assumed in the way of continuous subsidies in favour of various organisations or institutions, except when the latter may have been abolished.

Such succession is extended beyond actual property of the Council itself, to include likewise assets and liabilities of administrations, managements, and special services entrusted to the Councils or those which in any manner whatsoever were administered by the Council, the same procedures which have been followed up to the present time to be applied, except for such changes as might be found necessary.

It should now be understood, furthermore, that the Chambers will continue to administer the above-mentioned administration, managements, and special services, including funds for retirement and pay of personnel both of the Councils and of the Provincial Offices of Economy, for which funds subsequent regulations will be issued.

4. Personnel.

Article 8 of the above-mentioned Decree Law establishes likewise that, up to the time when the instructions which are to be issued by a subsequent Decree Law for the setting up for personnel and for the functioning of the Chambers of Commerce and Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce come into effect, the Offices themselves shall have the power to carry on the secretarial functions of the Chambers upon request of the President of the Committee and with the authorisation of this Ministry.

Since it is well established that the Chambers are subject to the surveillance of the Ministry only insofar as may be hereafter specified, this provision is made with the sole idea in view that in certain provinces, by reason of lack of qualified personnel, the President of the Committee may encounter difficulty in organising his secretarial services.

Article 10 of Legislative Decree provides that the Chambers may make

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

caused by Acts of War the official Register will no longer correspond to the actual economic situation of the country, this Ministry intends to issue provisions whereby, similarly as was provided in 1924, concerns carrying on industrial, commercial, or agricultural activity (limited in the latter case to those which are under obligation inasmuch as they are inscribed on the income tax rolls in category B), shall be required to present statements as to their inscription in the Register of commercial concerns.

3. Property.

Article 7 of the above mentioned legislation established that the property of the abolished Provincial Councils of Economy passes to the Chambers of Commerce of the respective provinces.

This is understood to mean both assets and liabilities, including in the latter undertakings which the Councils had assumed in the way of continuous subsidies in favour of various organisations or institutions, except when the latter may have been abolished.

Such succession is extended beyond actual property of the Council itself, to include likewise assets and liabilities of administrations, managements, and special services entrusted to the Councils or those which in any manner whatsoever were administered by the Council, the same procedures which have been followed up to the present time to be applied, except for such changes as might be found necessary.

It should now be understood, furthermore, that the Chambers will continue to administer the above-mentioned administration, managements, and special services, including funds for retirement and pay of personnel both of the Councils and of the Provincial Offices of Economy, for which funds subsequent regulations will be issued.

4. Personnel.

Article 8 of the above-mentioned Decree Law establishes likewise that, up to the time when the instructions which are to be issued by a subsequent Decree Law for the setting up for personnel and for the functioning of the Chambers of Commerce and Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce come into effect, the Offices themselves shall have the power to carry on the secretarial functions of the Chambers upon request of the President of the Committee and with the authorisation of this Ministry.

Since it is well established that the Chambers are subject to the surveillance of the Ministry only insofar as may be hereafter specified, this provision is made with the sole idea in view that in certain provinces, by reason of lack of qualified personnel, the President of the Committee may encounter difficulty in organising his secretarial services.

Article 10 of Legislative Decree provides that the Chambers may make use of personnel already in service in the abolished Councils, it being understood that due regard will be given to all vested rights.

Nevertheless it is advisable in any case, both for practical reasons and in order to satisfy the legitimate claims of said personnel, who, for the most part, the suppressed Regime had not succeeded in incorporating into the civil service in spite of the passage of many years, that the Chambers continue to make use of the services of such personnel, exception made for cases of unsuitability provided for by law.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

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

MINISTERO DELL'INDUSTRIA, COMMERCIO E LAVORO

DIREZIONE GENERALE DEL COMMERCIO

Prot.N. 025935
All.1

ROMA, lì 5 Ottobre 1944

ALLE LL.EE. I PREFETTI

e per conoscenza:

AL MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA E FORESTE
AL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA
AL MINISTERO DEL TESORO
AL MINISTERO DELLE FINANZE

= ROMA =

OGGETTO = Camere di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura e Uffici Provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio.

C I R C O L A R E N. 2

Con decreto legislativo in corso di pubblicazione, e di cui si unisce copia, vengono soppressi i Consigli e gli Uffici provinciali dell'economia e da una parte vengono ricostituite le Camere di Commercio, industria e agricoltura e dall'altra vengono creati gli Uffici provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, organi periferici di questo Ministero.

Con questo provvedimento il Governo ha inteso di dare immediata sistemazione agli organi economici nelle provincie, per superare la situazione che si era venuta determinando nelle varie parti dell'Italia liberata, per la sopravvivenza degli organismi creati dal soppresso regime.

Inoltre si è voluto stabilire, fin da ora, il principio della costituzione di Enti economici a base elettiva, provvisti di personalità giuridica, con larga autonomia, distinti dagli Uffici di Stato, i quali sono invece alle dirette dipendenze del Ministero.

2387

Con successivo progetto di legge di cui è parola nel decreto legislativo in oggetto e che è ora allo studio il Go-

AL MINISTERO DELL'AGRICOLTURA E FORESTI
AL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA
AL MINISTERO DEL TESORO
AL MINISTERO DELLE FINANZE
= ROMA =

OGGETTO = Camere di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura e Uffici Provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio.

C I R C O L A R E N. 2

Con decreto legislativo in corso di pubblicazione, e di cui si unisce copia, vengono soppressi i Consigli e gli Uffici provinciali dell'economia e da una parte vengono ricostituite le Camere di Commercio, industria e agricoltura e dall'altra vengono creati gli Uffici provinciali del Commercio e dell'Industria, organi periferici di questo Ministero.

Con questo provvedimento il Governo ha inteso di dare immediata sistemazione agli organi economici nelle provincie, per superare la situazione che si era venuta determinando nelle varie parti dell'Italia liberata, per la sopravvivenza degli organismi creati dal soppresso regime.

Inoltre si è voluto stabilire, fin da ora, il principio della costituzione di Enti economici a base elettiva,, provvisti di personalità giuridica, con larga autonomia, distinti dagli Uffici di Stato, i quali sono invece alle dirette dipendenze del Ministero.

2387

Con successivo progetto di legge di cui è parola nel decreto legislativo in oggetto e che è ora allo studio il Governo si propone di dare definitiva e completa sistemazione agli Enti ed agli Uffici in questione, precisandone i compiti, le attribuzioni e il modo di funzionamento. Ma l'emanazione di tali norme richiederà del tempo anche perchè il Ministero si riserva, appena lo schema sarà pronto, di sottoporre al vaglio

./.

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

di quanti sono interessati alla vita dei traffici, in modo che la legge aderisca, quanto maggiormente è possibile, alle esigenze e ai bisogni del Paese.

Premessi questi chiarimenti necessari affinchè V.E. possa averne norma nel dare le opportune disposizioni per l'applicazione del decreto, si forniscono quì appresso alcuni cenni illustrativi in merito.

1.-Giunta camerale.-

Il provvedimento di cui sopra stabilisce che le Camere sono amministrate da un Consiglio elettivo, la cui composizione dovrà essere regolata da un successivo decreto legislativo; e che, fino a quando non sarà eletto il Consiglio, l'Amministrazione di ciascuna Camera rimarrà affidata ad una Giunta composta da un presidente- npminato da questo Ministero di concerto con quello dell'Agricoltura - e da quattro membri nominati dal Prefetto della provincia- previa approvazione di questo Ministero - da scegliersi rispettivamente uno fra i commercianti, uno fra gli industriali, uno fra gli agricoltori e uno fra i lavoratori.

E' bene precisare che la inclusione di un rappresentante dei lavoratori nella Giunta camerale, mentre non si ispira ad alcun criterio derivato dalle tramontate teorie corporative, non significa che le Camere debbano trattare argomenti che interessino il lavoro e che sono di competenza degli appositi Uffici provinciali e regionali.

La presenza del lavoratore è giustificata non solo dal riconoscimento della maturità acquisita dai lavoratori per la partecipazione all'amministrazione dei pubblici affari, ma anche dalla necessità che, come nelle singole aziende, il lavoratore, attraverso le commissioni interne, è chiamato a dare il suo contributo per il miglioramento della produzione, così negli Enti che rappresentano tutti i produttori, egli possa intervenire con la sua esperienza a dare il suo parere per la soluzione

2386

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

illustrativi in merito.

1.-Giunta camerale.-

Il provvedimento di cui sopra stabilisce che le Camere sono amministrate da un Consiglio elettivo, la cui composizione dovrà essere regolata da un successivo decreto legislativo; e che, fino a quando non sarà eletto il Consiglio, l'Amministrazione di ciascuna Camera rimarrà affidata ad una Giunta composta da un presidente- nominato da questo Ministero di concerto con quello dell'Agricoltura - e da quattro membri nominati dal Prefetto della provincia- previa approvazione di questo Ministero - da scegliersi rispettivamente uno fra i commercianti, uno fra gli industriali, uno fra gli agricoltori e uno fra i lavoratori.

E' bene precisare che la inclusione di un rappresentante dei lavoratori nella Giunta camerale, mentre non si ispira ad alcun criterio derivato dalle tramontate teorie corporative, non significa che le Camere debbano trattare argomenti che interessino il lavoro e che sono di competenza degli appositi Uffici provinciali e regionali.

La presenza del lavoratore è giustificata non solo dal riconoscimento della maturità acquisita dai lavoratori per la partecipazione all'amministrazione dei pubblici affari, ma anche dalla necessità che, come nelle singole aziende, il lavoratore, attraverso le commissioni interne, è chiamato a dare il suo contributo per il miglioramento della produzione, così negli Enti che rappresentano tutti i produttori, egli possa intervenire con la sua esperienza a dare il suo parere per la soluzione dei problemi economici generali.

2386

Allo scopo di provvedere al più presto possibile alla nomina della Giunta camerale, si prega l'E.V. di voler designare a questo Ministero i nominativi delle persone ritenute più idonee

./.

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

2B

a coprire le cariche di cui sopra, da scegliersi fra le categorie economiche interessate e che diano sicuro affidamento per onestà, rettitudine e competenza.

All'uopo l'E.V. potrà procedere a dirette designazioni oppure ove lo creda, (e sarà forse procedimento più utile)chiedere indicazioni alle Associazioni di produttori e lavoratori liberamente ricostituite. Al fine di non turbare la continuità della Amministrazione è opportuno che, fino a quando non sarà provveduto alla nomina del Presidente e della Giunta camerale secondo le norme contenute nel citato Decreto legislativo, restino in carica le attuali amministrazioni straordinarie della Camere di Commercio e dei Consigli provinciali dell'Economia.

2.- Attribuzioni.

L'art. 2 del decreto stabilisce che le Camere esercitano fra l'altro le funzioni e i poteri ad esse demandate dalla legge e sinora attribuiti ai soppressi Consigli dell'Economia.

Pertanto le Camere continueranno ad esercitare,per quanto applicabili nell'attuale situazione politica del paese,i compiti già previsti dal cap.II e dal Capo III del Testo Unico delle leggi sui Consigli e sugli Uffici Provinciali dell'Economia, approvato con R.D.20 settembre 1934,Nº 2011, con le modificazioni di cui al R.D.28 Aprile 1937,Nº 524, convertito nella legge 7 Giugno 1937,Nº 1387, fatta eccezione per le funzioni e i poteri relativi alla materia del lavoro che invece rimangono attribuiti agli uffici regionali e provinciali del lavoro.

Le funzioni degli Uffici provinciali sono invece regolate dall'art. 3 del citato decreto.

Tra le funzioni già attribuite ai soppressi uffici provinciali dell'economia dall'art.46 del citato Testo Unico è opportuno ricordare che quelle relative ai prezzi sono già state sottratte alla competenza degli uffici dal R.D.28 Aprile 1937, Nº 524 e dal ~~xxx~~ decreto legislativo in corso di pubblicazione relativo alla istituzione del Comitato interministeriale e dei Comitati provinciali per il coordinamento e la disciplina dei

2385

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

Amministrazione è opportuno che, fino a quando non sarà provveduto alla nomina del Presidente e della Giunta camerale secondo le norme contenute nel citato Decreto legislativo, restino in carica le attuali amministrazioni straordinarie della Camere di Commercio e dei Consigli provinciali dell'Economia.

2.- Attribuzioni.

L'art. 2 del decreto stabilisce che le Camere esercitano fra l'altro le funzioni e i poteri ad esse demandate dalla legge e sinora attribuiti ai soppressi Consigli dell'Economia.

Pertanto le Camere continueranno ad esercitare, per quanto applicabili nell'attuale situazione politica del paese, i compiti già previsti dal cap.II e dal Capo III del Testo Unico delle leggi sui Consigli e sugli Uffici Provinciali dell'Economia, approvato con R.D.20 settembre 1934, Nº 2011, con le modificazioni di cui al R.D.28 Aprile 1937, Nº 524, convertito nella legge 7 Giugno 1937, Nº 1387, fatta eccezione per le funzioni e i poteri relativi alla materia del lavoro che invece rimangono attribuiti agli uffici regionali e provinciali del lavoro.

Le funzioni degli Uffici provinciali sono invece regolate dall'art. 3 del citato decreto.

Tra le funzioni già attribuite ai soppressi uffici provinciali dell'economia dall'art.46 del citato Testo Unico è opportuno ricordare che quelle relative ai prezzi sono già state sottratte alla competenza degli uffici dal R.D.28 Aprile 1937, Nº 524 e dal ~~xxx~~ decreto legislativo in corso di pubblicazione relativo alla istituzione del Comitato interministeriale e dei Comitati provinciali per il coordinamento e la disciplina dei prezzi.

2385

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

Cessano anche le funzioni di segreteria delle Camere, salvo quanto detto al successivo art.8.

Restano invece di competenza degli Uffici le attribuzioni relative all'anagrafe commerciale e quelle concernenti i disegni e modelli di fabbrica, marchi e segni distintivi di fabbrica.

Tuttavia il Ministero rendendosi conto che la specifica struttura e funzione delle Camere non permette che sia sottratta ad esse la conoscenza dell'anagrafe commerciale, dispone che gli Uffici provinciali comunichino alle Camere giornalmente copia di tutto il movimento anagrafico (costituzione, modificazione e cessazione delle ditte opportunamente classificate anche statisticamente) in modo che la Camera se ne possa avvalere per tutti i servizi ad esse affidati(formazione delle liste elettorali e dei ruoli di imposta camerale, informazioni commerciali, etc.)

A tal fine è opportuno che dalla Camera sia messo a disposizione dell'Ufficio - a seconda delle particolari esigenze locali -il personale necessario per il collegamento e la indispensabile collaborazione in questa materia fra le due amministrazioni.

Per quanto riguarda il registro delle ditte finora iscritte,poichè a causa delle distruzioni derivanti dagli eventi bellici le registrazioni anagrafiche non corrispondono più alla reale situazione dell'attrezzatura economica del Paese, questo Ministero si riserva di emanare un provvedimento di legge col quale,analogamente a quanto venne stabilito nel 1924,le ditte esercenti attività industriale,commerciale o agricola(limitatamente,per queste ultime, a quelle che vi sono obbligate in quanto iscritte nei ruoli della imposta di R.M. in categoria B) saranno tenute a presentare denunzia di iscrizione nel registro delle ditte.

2384

3.- Patrimonio.-

L'art.7 del provvedimento succitato stabilisce che il patrimonio dei disciolti Consigli provinciali dell'Economia è da-

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

di fabbrica, marchi e segni distintivi di fabbrica.

Tuttavia il Ministero rendendosi conto che la specifica struttura e funzione delle Camere non permette che sia sottratta ad esse la conoscenza dell'anagrafe commerciale, dispone che gli Uffici provinciali comunichino alle Camere giornalmente copia di tutto il movimento anagrafico (costituzione, modificazione e cessazione delle ditte opportunamente classificate anche statisticamente) in modo che la Camera se ne possa avvalere per tutti i servizi ad esse affidati(formazione delle liste elettorali e dei ruoli di imposta camerale, informazioni commerciali,etc.)

A tal fine è opportuno che dalla Camera sia messo a disposizione dell'Ufficio - a seconda delle particolari esigenze locali -il personale necessario per il collegamento e la indispensabile collaborazione in questa materia fra le due amministrazioni.

Per quanto riguarda il registro delle ditte finora iscritte,poichè a causa delle distruzioni derivanti dagli eventi bellici le registrazioni anagrafiche non corrispondono più alla reale situazione dell'attrezzatura economica del Paese, questo Ministero si riserva di emanare un provvedimento di legge col quale,analogamente a quanto venne stabilito nel 1924,le ditte esercenti attività industriale,commerciale o agricola(limitatamente,per queste ultime, a quelle che vi sono obbligate in quanto iscritte nei ruoli della imposta di R.M. in categoria B) saranno tenute a presentare denunzia di iscrizione nel registro delle ditte.

2384

3.- Patrimonio.-

L'art.7 del provvedimento suscitato stabilisce che il patrimonio dei disciolti Consigli provinciali dell'Economia è devoluto alle Camere di commercio delle rispettive provincie.

Ciò va inteso tanto per le attività quanto per le passività ritenendo compresi in queste ultime anche gli oneri che i Consigli avevano assunti per sovvenzioni di carattere continua-

./.

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

tivo a favore di enti o istituzioni varie, salvo che non sia stata disposta la soppressione.

La devoluzione va estesa altresì al patrimonio vero e proprio dei Consigli, anche alle attività e passività di gestioni, aziende e servizi speciali affidati ai Consigli e che comunque erano amministrati dai Consigli stessi, fino a quando non saranno emanate le disposizioni che si rendessero necessarie.

Resta pertanto inteso fin d'ora, che le Camere continueranno ad amministrare le dette gestioni, aziende e servizi speciali, usando i fondi per il trattamento di quiescenza del personale di detti Consigli sui propri uffici provinciali dell'Economia, per i quali fondi verranno impartite successive disposizioni.

4.- Personale.

L'art.8 del citato decreto legge stabilisce, inoltre, che fino all'entrata in vigore della legge che dovranno essere emanate con successivo decreto legislativo per la costituzione, per il personale e per il funzionamento delle Camere di commercio e per i Uffici provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio, gli uffici stessi potranno svolgere le funzioni di segreteria delle Camere su richiesta del Presidente della Giunta e con l'autorizzazione di questo Ministero.

Questa disposizione è stata dettata unicamente dalla considerazione che in alcune provincie, per deficienza di personale adatto, il Presidente della Giunta possa incontrare difficoltà nell'organizzare il servizio di segreteria.

L'art.10 del Decreto in parola dispone, inoltre, di dare 2383 in via di tutto transitoria circa il personale già in servizio presso i soppressi Consigli, stabilendo che le Camere potranno convenire di avvalersi dell'opera di detto personale.

Con tale norma si è voluto soltanto almeno legittimare la utilizzazione da parte delle Camere del personale stesso, ...

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

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

1-347

...ziende e servizi speciali istituiti dai Consigli e che comunque erano amministrati dai Consigli stessi, modalità fino a stabilire, ove quelle disposizioni che si rendessero necessarie.

Resta perciò inteso fin d'ora, che le Camere continueranno ad amministrare le gestioni, aziende e servizi speciali, comprese i fondi per il trattamento di quiescenza del personale di dei Consigli e degli Uffici provinciali dell'Economia, per i quali fatti verranno emanate successive disposizioni.

4.- Personale.-

L'art.8 del citato decreto legge stabilisce, inoltre, che fino all'entrata in vigore delle norme che dovranno essere emanate con successivo decreto legislativo per la costituzione, per il personale e per il funzionamento delle camere di commercio e dei Uffici provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio, gli uffici stessi potranno svolgere le funzioni di segreteria delle Camere su richiesta del Presidente della Giunta con l'autorizzazione di questo Ministero.

Questa disposizione è stata dettata unicamente dalla considerazione che in alcune provincie, per deficienza di personale adatto, il Presidente della Giunta possa incontrare difficoltà nell'organizzare il servizio di segreteria.

L'art.10 del Decreto in parola dispone, inoltre, che 2383 in via del tutto transitoria il personale già in servizio presso i soppressi Consigli, qualora le Camere ne siano convinte, possa avvalersi dell'opera di detto personale.

Con tale norma si è voluto evidentemente legittimare la utilizzazione, da parte delle Camere, del personale attualmente dei soppressi Consigli Provinciali dell'Economia, salvi naturalmente i provvedimenti sulla definizione posizione di ciascuno, che seguiranno sul piano di equilibrio delle giunte camerali, fino che, nel trapasso dai vecchi ai nuovi ordinamenti, non vengano turbati i diritti acquisiti e la legittima aspettativa di

.../.

785016

detto personale .-

Sarà, poi, compito della giunta camerale di predisporre lo studio per la pianta organica e per il regolamento del personale in relazione ai bisogni di ciascuna Camera e di formulare le opportune proposte al Ministero, che si riserva di emanare direttive di massima lasciando alle Camere di applicarle compatibilmente con le esigenze locali.-

A tale riguardo, questo Ministero è d'avviso che le Camere, nel formulare i progetti di pianta organica o di regolamento del personale, si ispirino alle disposizioni del contratto d'impiego privato, ferma rimanendo la posizione economica e giuridica del personale già in servizio, inquadrato o che abbia acquisito diritto all'inquadramento.-

5.- Vigilanza del Ministero.-

Poiché le Camere sono organi con larga autonomia di funzionamento e di iniziativa, è preciso intendimento di questo Ministero che esse siano liberate da ogni invadente ingerenza o da ogni forma di eccessivo controllo da parte del potere centrale che ne inceppi e ne ostacoli l'attività.-

Tuttavia dato che esse traggono i mezzi per il loro funzionamento da tributi imposti a determinate categorie di cittadini, è ovvio che il Ministero, seguendo una prassi tradizionale della Finanza italiana per il controllo da parte dello Stato dell'amministrazione del pubblico danaro, continuerà ad esercitare la sua vigilanza sulle Camere per quanto riguarda la formazione del bilancio preventivo, gli storni di fondi da capitolo a capitolo del bilancio, l'assunzione di impegni poliennali, la determinazione dell'aliquota d'imposta e il conto consuntivo.

6.- Spese per il mantenimento degli Uffici.-

Infine per l'art.12 del decreto le spese per il funzionamento degli Uffici sono a carico delle Camere, comprese quelle relative al personale che le Camere distaccheranno presso gli Uffici stessi.

A tale uopo è opportuno che nei bilanci camerali dette spe_

2E

2382

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

A tale riguardo, questo Ministero è d'avviso che le Camere, nel formulare i progetti di pianta organica o di regolamento del personale, si ispirino alle disposizioni del contratto d'impiego privato, ferma rimanendo la posizione economica e giuridica del personale già in servizio, inquadrato o che abbia acquisito diritto all'inquadramento.-

5.- Vigilanza del Ministero.-

Poiché le Camere sono organi con larga autonomia di funzionamento e di iniziativa, è preciso intendimento di questo Ministero che esse siano liberate da ogni invadente ingerenza o da ogni forma di eccessivo controllo da parte del potere centrale che ne inceppi e ne ostacoli l'attività.-

Tuttavia dato che esse traggono i mezzi per il loro funzionamento da tributi imposti a determinate categorie di cittadini, è ovvio che il Ministero, seguendo una prassi tradizionale della Finanza italiana per il controllo da parte dello Stato dell'amministrazione del pubblico denaro, continuerà ad esercitare la sua vigilanza sulle Camere per quanto riguarda la formazione del bilancio preventivo, gli storni di fondi da capitolo a capitolo del bilancio, l'assunzione di impegni poliennali, la determinazione dell'aliquota diimposta e il conto consuntivo.

6.- Spese per il mantenimento degli Uffici.-

Infine per l'art.12 del decreto le spese per il funzionamento degli Uffici sono a carico delle Camere, comprese quelle relative al personale che le Camere distaccheranno presso gli Uffici stessi. 2382

A tale uopo è opportuno che nei bilanci camerali dette spe-

./.

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

se siano tenute distinte da quelle che le Camere andranno a sostenere per il proprio funzionamento in modo che questo Ministero possa avere in qualunque momento gli elementi di valutazione di cui può aver bisogno per le sue finalità.

Al fine, poi, di venire incontro alle necessità delle Camere in relazione alle spese che esse devono sostenere per il mantenimento degli Uffici nell'attuale momento in cui a questi ultimi vengono affidati compiti di carattere contingente, questo Ministero si riserva di proporre al competente Ministero del Tesoro, l'opportunità che le Camere beneficino di una parte dei diritti che potranno essere riscossi per la disciplina della distribuzione dei prodotti industriali che sarà affidata agli Uffici.

Questo Ministero confida nella collaborazione di V.E. per la rapida ed intelligente attuazione delle norme del decreto ed è sicuro che le categorie economiche sapranno fare delle Camere, anche in questo periodo particolarmente difficile di assestamento, un valido strumento per la rappresentanza, la tutela e soprattutto il coordinamento degli interessi economici della provincia.

Da parte sua questo Ministero, rendendosi conto delle possibili difficoltà che si potranno incontrare nell'applicazione della legge, non mancherà di dare istruzioni e chiarimenti in modo che il passaggio dai preesistenti ai nuovi istituti avvenga senza turbare l'attività economica della Provincia, riservandosi di impartire precise disposizioni ai Direttori degli Uffici provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio perchè, nella applicazione della loro attività, collaborino con le Camere di Commercio nel modo più intenso ed efficace.

IL MINISTRO
GRONCHI

2381

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

Al fine, poi, di venire incontro alle necessità delle Camere in relazione alle spese che esse devono sostenere per il mantenimento degli Uffici nell'attuale momento in cui a questi ultimi vengono affidati compiti di carattere contingente, questo Ministero si riserva di prospettare al competente Ministero del Tesoro, l'opportunità che le Camere beneficino di una parte dei diritti che potranno essere riscossi per la disciplina della distribuzione dei prodotti industriali che sarà affidata agli Uffici.

Questo Ministero confida nella collaborazione di V.E. per la rapida ed intelligente attuazione delle norme del decreto ed è sicuro che le categorie economiche sapranno fare delle Camere, anche in questo periodo particolarmente difficile di assestamento, un valido strumento per la rappresentanza, la tutela e soprattutto il coordinamento degli interessi economici della provincia.

Da parte sua questo Ministero, rendendosi conto delle possibili difficoltà che si potranno incontrare nell'applicazione della legge, non mancherà di dare istruzioni e chiarimenti in modo che il passaggio dai preesistenti ai nuovi istituti avvenga senza turbare l'attività economica della Provincia, riservandosi di impartire precise disposizioni ai Direttori degli Uffici provinciali dell'Industria e del Commercio perchè, nella applicazione della loro attività, collaborino con le Camere di Commercio nel modo più intenso ed efficace.

2381

IL MINISTRO
GRONCHI

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

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA, PRINCIPE DI PIEMONTE
LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE DEL REGNO

In virtù dell'autorità a Noi delegata;

Visto il R.Decreto 20 Settembre 1934,N° 2011, che approva il testo unico delle leggi sui consigli e sugli uffici provinciali dell'economia, modificato con R.Decreto Legge 3 Settembre 1936,N° 2900, convertito nella legge 3 giugno 1937, N° 1070, e con R.Decreto Legge 28 aprile 1937. N° 524, convertito nella legge 7 Giugno 1937,N° 1387;

Visto il R.Decreto Legge 30 Ottobre 1943, N° 2 Bq che sospende le norme relative alla emanazione, promulgazione, registrazione e pubblicazione dei regi decreti e di altri provvedimenti;

Visto il R.Decreto legge 27 Gennaio 1944,N° 23, contenente disposizioni per la straordinaria amministrazione dei consigli provinciali dell'economia;

Visto il decreto legge luogotenenziale 25 Giugno 1944, N° 151, relativo all'assemblea per la nuova costituzione dello Stato, al giuramento dei membri del Governo e alla facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro dell'Industria,del Commercio e del Lavoro, di concerto con i Ministri della Giustizia, delle Finanze, del Tesoro e con quello dell'Agricoltura e Foreste;

2380

ABBIAMO SANZIONATO E PROMULGHIAMO QUANTO SEGUE:

- ART. 1 -

I Consigli e gli uffici provinciali dell'economia

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

Visto il R.Decreto 20 Settembre 1934,N° 2011, che approva il testo unico delle leggi sui consigli e sugli uffici provinciali dell'economia, modificato con R.Decreto Legge 3 Settembre 1936,N° 2900, convertito nella legge 3 Giugno 1937, N° 1000, e con R.Decreto Legge 28 aprile 1937. N° 524, convertito nella legge 7 Giugno 1937,N° 1387;

Visto il R.Decreto Legge 30 Ottobre 1943, N° 2 Bo che sospende le norme relative alla emanazione, promulgazione, registrazione e pubblicazione dei regi decreti e di altri provvedimenti;

Visto il R.Decreto legge 27 Gennaio 1944,N° 23, contenente disposizioni per la straordinaria amministrazione dei consigli provinciali dell'economia;

Visto il decreto legge luogotenenziale 25 Giugno 1944, N° 151, relativo all'assemblea per la nuova costituzione dello Stato, al giuramento dei membri del Governo e alla facoltà del Governo di emanare norme giuridiche;

Vista la deliberazione del Consiglio dei Ministri;

Sulla proposta del Ministro dell'Industria,del Commercio e del Lavoro, di concerto con i Ministri della Giustizia, delle Finanze, del Tesoro e con quello dell'Agricoltura e Foreste; 2380

ABBIAMO SANZIONATO E PROMULGHIAMO QUANTO SEGUE:

- ART. 1 -

I Consigli e gli uffici provinciali dell'economia sono soppressi.

- ART. 2 -

E' ricostituita in ogni capoluogo di provincia, una camera di commercio, industria ed agricoltura, che coordina e rappresenta gli interessi commerciali, industriali ed agri-

./.

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

24

egli della provincia, ed esercita le funzioni e i poteri demandatigli dalla legge, finora attribuiti ai soppressi consigli dell'economia.

La Camera è ente di diritto pubblico.

- ART. 3 -

In ogni capoluogo di provincia è ricostituito, alla diretta dipendenza del Ministero dell'industria, commercio e lavoro, un ufficio provinciale del commercio e dell'industria, il quale cura l'esecuzione degli atti e provvedimenti del Ministero, rileva e segnala il movimento economico della provincia e compie le altre funzioni che gli sono demandate dalle leggi;

Il direttore dell'ufficio è nominato dal Ministro dell'industria del commercio e del lavoro fra il personale dell'apposito ruolo.

- ART. 4 -

Le camere sono amministrate da un consiglio elettivo, la cui composizione ed elezione sarà regolata dal decreto di cui all'art. 8.

Il consiglio eleggerà nel proprio seno il presidente ed i vice-presidenti.

- ART. 5 -

La rappresentanza legale della camera spetta al presidente.

- ART. 6 -

Le camere di commercio, industria e agricoltura torneranno a percepire con le stesse forme e privilegi i diritti 2379
e i tributi già attribuiti ai soppressi consigli dell'economia.

- ART. 7 -

Alle ricostituite camere di commercio, industria e

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

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

- ART. 3 -

In ogni capoluogo di provincia è ricostituito, alla diretta dipendenza del Ministero dell'industria, commercio e lavoro, un ufficio provinciale del commercio e dell'industria, il quale cura l'esecuzione degli atti e provvedimenti dell Ministero, rileva e segnala il movimento economico della provincia e compie le altre funzioni che gli sono demandate dalle leggi;

Il direttore dell'ufficio è nominato dal Ministro dell'industria del commercio e del lavoro fra il personale dell'apposito ruolo.

- ART. 4 -

Le camere sono amministrate da un consiglio elettivo, la cui composizione ed elezione sarà regolata dal decreto di cui all'art. 8.

Il consiglio eleggerà nel proprio seno il presidente ed i vice-presidenti.

- ART. 5 -

La rappresentanza legale della camera spetta al presidente.

- ART. 6 -

Le camere di commercio, industria e agricoltura torneranno a percepire con le stesse forme e privilegi i diritti e i tributi già attribuiti ai soppressi consigli dell'economia.

2379

- ART. 7 -

Alle ricostituite camere di commercio, industria e agricoltura è devoluto il patrimonio dei disciolti consigli provinciali dell'economia delle rispettive provincie.

- ART. 8 -

Le norme relative alla costituzione, al personale e

./.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

21

al funzionamento delle camere di commercio, industria ed agricoltura e degli uffici provinciali del commercio e dell'industria, saranno emanate con successivo decreto legislativo. Con la stessa forma saranno emanate disposizioni integrative di quelle contenute nel presente decreto.

Fino all'entrata in vigore delle norme di cui al comma precedente, gli uffici provinciali dell'industria e del commercio potranno svolgere le funzioni di segreteria delle camere su richiesta del presidente della giunta e con l'autorizzazione del Ministro per l'industria, il commercio e il lavoro.

- ART. 9 -

Fino alla elezione del consiglio, l'amministrazione di ciascuna camera rimarrà affidata ad una giunta composta da un presidente e da quattro membri.

Il presidente è nominato dal Ministro dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, di concerto col Ministro della Agricoltura e Foreste. I quattro membri sono nominati dal prefetto della provincia, con l'approvazione del Ministro dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, e sono scelti, uno fra i commercianti, uno fra gli industriali, uno fra gli agricoltori e uno fra i lavoratori.

In caso di impedimento del presidente ne esercita le funzioni il membro più anziano.

2378

Le deliberazioni della giunta sono valide con la presenza del presidente o di chi ne fa le veci e di due membri.

- ART. 10 -

Salva l'applicazione delle norme sulla defascistizzazione delle pubbliche amministrazioni, sino all'entrata in

quelle contenute nel presente decreto.

Fino all'entrata in vigore delle norme di cui al comma precedente, gli uffici provinciali dell'industria e del commercio potranno svolgere le funzioni di segreteria delle camere su richiesta del presidente della giunta e con l'autorizzazione del Ministro per l'industria, il commercio e il lavoro.

ART. 9 -

Fino alla elezione del consiglio, l'amministrazione di ciascuna camera rimarrà affidata ad una giunta composta da un presidente e da quattro membri.

Il presidente è nominato dal Ministro dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, di concerto col Ministro della Agricoltura e Foreste. I quattro membri sono nominati dal prefetto della provincia, con l'approvazione del Ministro dell'Industria, del commercio e del lavoro, e sono scelti, uno fra i commercianti, uno fra gli industriali, uno fra gli agricoltori e uno fra i lavoratori.

In caso di impedimento del presidente ne esercita le funzioni il membro più anziano.

2378

Le deliberazioni della giunta sono valide con la presenza del presidente o di chi ne fa le veci e di due membri.

ART. 10 -

Salva l'applicazione delle norme sulla defascistizzazione delle pubbliche amministrazioni, sino all'entrata in vigore del decreto previsto dall'art. 8, le camere di commercio, industria ed agricoltura e gli uffici provinciali del commercio e dell'industria, possono avvalersi dell'opera del personale attualmente appartenente ai soppressi consigli ed uffici provinciali dell'economia.

./.

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

2K

- ART. 11 -

Spettano rispettivamente al presidente e al Consiglio della camera di commercio, industria ed agricoltura, e durante la gestione temporanea, al presidente e alla giunta previsti nell'art. 9 la partecipazione ad organi o commissioni e il potere di nomina o di designazione già attribuiti dalle leggi vigenti ai soppressi consigli provinciali dell'economia.

- ART. 12 -

Le spese relative al funzionamento degli uffici provinciali dell'industria e del commercio sono a carico dei bilanci delle camere. Quelle per il personale statale sono anticipate dal tesoro dello Stato, salve le eccezioni che saranno determinate con il decreto previsto nell'articolo 8. Esse saranno rimborsate dalle camere entro due mesi dalla chiusura dell'esercizio al quale si riferisce la spesa.

- ART. 13 -

Il presente decreto entra in vigore dal giorno successivo a quello della sua pubblicazione.

Ordiniamo, a chiunque spetti, di osservare il presente decreto e di farlo osservare come legge dello Stato.

Dato a ROMA, addì 21 Settembre 1944

F.to UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

C.to BONOMI SIGLIENTI

GRONCHI SCELBA

CASATI GULLO

2377

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

SCHEME FOR A LIEUTENTIAL LEGISLATIVE DECREE CONCERNING THE ABOLITION OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCILS AND OFFICES OF ECONOMY AND THE CREATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND AGRICULTURE AS WELL AS PROVINCIAL OFFICES OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

HUMBERT OF SAVOY, PRINCE OF PIEMONT

LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM

We, by virtue of the authority delegated to us, having considered:

The Royal Decree of September 20, 1934, No. 2011, which approved the code and text of laws governing Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy, modified by the Royal Decree Law of 3 September 1936, No. 2900, converted into the law of 3 June 1937 No. 1000, and through the Royal Decree Law of 20 April 1937, No. 524, converted into the law of 7 June 1937, No. 1387;

The Royal Decree Law of 30 October 1943, No. 2/B, which suspends the provisions governing the issuance, promulgation, registration, and publication of Royal Decrees and other Acts;

The Royal Decree of 27 January 1944, No. 23 containing provisions for the provisional administration of the Provincial Councils of Economy;

The Lieutential Decree Law of 25 June 1944, No. 151, relative to the assembly for the new constitution of the State, the taking of an oath by the members of the Government and the rights of the Government to issue juridical regulations.

The Session of the Council of Ministers.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in concert with the Ministry of Justice, Finance, Treasury, Agriculture and Forests,

WE HAVE SANCTIONED AND DO PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING:

2376

Art. 1

The Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy are abolished.

Art. 2

There is reinstituted in each Provincial Seat a Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture which coordinates and represents commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests of the Province and exercises all the functions and powers that are attributed to it by law. The Chamber is a legal personality exercising activities of public interest (Ente di Diritto Pubblico) which, up to the present time, have been attributed to the abolished Councils of Economy.

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

HUMBERT OF SAVOY, PRINCE OF PIEMONT

LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM

We, by virtue of the authority delegated to us, having considered:

The Royal Decree of September 20, 1934, No. 2011, which approved the code and text of laws governing Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy, modified by the Royal Decree Law of 3 September 1936, No. 2900, converted into the law of 3 June 1937 No. 1000, and through the Royal Decree Law of 20 April 1937, No. 524, converted into the law of 7 June 1937, No. 1387;

The Royal Decree Law of 30 October 1943, No. 2/B, which suspends the provisions governing the issuance, promulgation, registration, and publication of Royal Decrees and other Acts;

The Royal Decree of 27 January 1944, No. 23 containing provisions for the provisional administration of the Provincial Councils of Economy;

The Lieutential Decree Law of 25 June 1944, No. 151, relative to the assembly for the new constitution of the State, the taking of an oath by the members of the Government and the rights of the Government to issue juridical regulations.

The Session of the Council of Ministers.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour in concert with the Ministry of Justice, Finance, Treasury, Agriculture and Forests,

WE HAVE SANCTIONED AND DO PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING:

2376

Art. 1

The Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy are abolished.

Art. 2

There is reinstituted in each Provincial Seat a Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture which coordinates and represents commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests of the Province and exercises all the functions and powers that are attributed to it by law. The Chamber is a legal personality exercising activities of public interest (Ente di Diritto Pubblico) which, up to the present time, have been attributed to the abolished Councils of Economy.

Art. 3

In every provincial seat there is created under the direct authority of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, a Provincial Office of Commerce and Industry, which assures the execution of the Acts and Regulations of the Ministry, collects data on and reports the economic movement of the Province and fulfills all the other functions which are attributed to it by law.

The Manager of the Office is appointed by the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour among the personnel of this special Staff.

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

Art. 4

The Chambers are administered by an elective council, the composition and election of which is to be regulated by the decree mentioned in Art. 8.

The Council elects from its own numbers the President and Vice President.

Art. 5

The legal representation of the Chamber is a function of the President.

Art. 6

The Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture will continue to collect, under the same procedures and with the same privileges, the fees and taxes formerly appertaining to the abolished Councils of Economy.

Art. 7

The property of the dissolved Provincial Councils of Economy of the various provinces passes to the reconstituted Chambers of Commerce.

Art. 8

Regulations governing organisation, personnel, and functioning of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and of the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry are to be laid down by a legislative decree to follow in due course. The same procedure will be followed for issuing provisions which will complete those contained in the present decree.

Until the entry into effect of the regulations referred to in the preceding clause the Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce may fulfill the functions of Secretariat of the Chambers on request of the President of the Committee and with the authorisation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

Art. 9

Until the election of the Council the administration of each Chamber will remain entrusted to a Committee composed of a President and 4 members.

The President is appointed by the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture and Forests. The 4 members are appointed by the Prefect of the Province with the approval of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour and are selected: one from the merchants, one from the industrialists, one from the agriculturists, and one from the workers.

In the case of the President's being prevented from serving, his functions are fulfilled by the oldest member.

In the sittings of the Committee, the presence of the President

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

Art. 5.

The legal representation of the Chamber is a function of the President.

Art. 6

The Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture will continue to collect, under the same procedures and with the same privileges, the fees and taxes formerly appertaining to the abolished Councils of Economy.

Art. 7

The property of the dissolved Provincial Councils of Economy of the various provinces passes to the reconstituted Chambers of Commerce.

Art. 8

Regulations governing organisation, personnel, and functioning of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and of the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry are to be laid down by a legislative decree to follow in due course. The same procedure will be followed for issuing provisions which will cuplete those contained in the present decree.

Until the entry into effect of the regulations referred to in the preceding clause the Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce may fulfill the functions of Secretariat of the Chambers on request of the President of the Committee and with the authorisation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour.

Art. 9

Until the election of the Council the administration of each Chamber will remain entrusted to a Committee composed of a President and 4 members.

The President is appointed by the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour in agreement with the Minister of Agriculture and Forests. The 4 members are appointed by the Prefect of the Province with the approval of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour and are selected: one from the merchants, one from the industrialists, one from the agriculturists, and one from the workers.

In the case of the President's being prevented from serving, his functions are fulfilled by the oldest member.

In the sittings of the Committee, the presence of the President or whoever replaces him and 2 members is considered to constitute a quorum.

Art. 10

Subject to the application of the regulations governing the defascistisation of public administrations until the entry into effect of the decree provided for by Art. 8, the Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture and the Provincial Offices of Commerce and Industry may make use of the services of personnel at present belonging to the abolished Provincial Councils and Offices of Economy.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 787016

1A

Art. 11

Participation in organs or commissions and the power of appointment or nomination formerly attributed by the laws governing the Provincial Councils of Economy belong respectively to the President and the Council of the Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture, and during the temporary management or administration thereof, to the President and Committee provided for in Article 9.

Art. 12

Expenses arising out of the operations of the Provincial Offices of Industry and Commerce are chargeable to the budget of the Chambers. Those required for the payment of State personnel are advanced from the State Treasury except the exceptions which will be specified by the decree forseen in Art. 8. These latter will be reimbursed by the Chambers within 2 months of the closing of the financial year in which the expenditure occurred.

Art. 13

The present decree will enter into effect on the day following that of its publication.

We order to whoever it may concern to observe the present decree and to cause it to be observed as the Law of the State.

Rome, 21 September 1944.

/S/ UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

/C.S./ BONOMI SIGLIENT I
GRONCHI SOLERI
CASATI GULLO

2375

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

1364