

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78016

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ITAL GOV'T, POINTS SUBMITTED BY ITAL GOV'T
APR., MAY 1944

Declassified E.O. 17356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78011

APR

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

W/3.2/AS.

10 May 44.

SUBJECT: Points raised by the Italian Government.

TO : Sec. Gen. HQ AGC.

- 1 I shall be obliged if this letter can be placed before the Chief Commissioner when he is dealing with Marshal Badoglio's letter enclosing particulars of a number of matters for discussion (your reference AG 000.1 of 9 May 44).
- 2 Is not some lack of perspective shown by the Italian Government in some of their complaints ? Is they really understand how hardly the war bears upon the allied people ?
- 3 I cannot speak for America, but do the Italians understand that in England every man up to 51 is either conscripted or engaged in essential work, that boys of all classes are sent to the coal mines, that all women up to 50 (except those with young children) are either in the services or engaged in essential work, that no civilian can use his car, that large areas of England are closed to all non-residents, that considerable areas have been compulsorily evacuated so that the area can be used for war purposes, that a substantial population has been compulsorily moved because it resided in the neighborhood of targets or because their houses have been destroyed or because they have been directed to work in some other part of the country and that this state has continued for several years ? That all (men and women) engaged in civil occupations including those in war industries have in addition to their work to spend long hours as Home Guards, Fire Watchers or on other civil defense work and that income tax runs from 10/- in the £ up to 19/6d ?
- 4 If we could make this plain it might not only be educational but also facilitate the reaching of agreement on the points raised.

STANDGATE,
VR Adm Sec.

2560

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73016

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

9/3.3/AE.

16 May 44.

SUBJECT : Problems Raised by the Italian Government.

TO , RC Adm Section.

- 1 With reference to the Sec Gen OOO.1 of 9 May 44. I desire to comment on certain paragraphs of the enclosure to Marshal Badoglio's letter which have been marked to RC & MG as the Section to take action.
- 2 My comments are submitted loose so that they can easily be assembled by you in such order as may best meet your convenience.

Asst. S

STANSCATE,
VP Adm Sec.

2559

PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

7 Premises for Public Offices.

It is considered that the Government has some ground for complaint. This area has been allotted to the Italian Government but so many troops are accommodated in the area that there is serious difficulty in finding sufficient accommodation for Government offices and for ACC.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73016

RELATIONS WITH ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

3 Behaviour of the Allied Forces.

- 1 The behaviour of the Allied Troops towards the Italian civilians and Police agencies is far from satisfactory. Acts of indiscipline are repeatedly brought to the notice of Public Safety officers, but the only course open to them is to refer such complaints to the appropriate Provost Marshal who are responsible for dealing with such Allied offenders.
- 2 From time to time this Section has brought this matter to notice. On 7 May 44 a report was forwarded to the Executive Commissioner asking for the publication of an order by AAI HQ bringing this to the attention of Military Commanders and asking for their full co-operation to prevent interference by Allied troops with the Italian police.
- 3 The Public Safety Sub-Commission is in contact with the Provost Marshal AAI HQ and a meeting with him on this subject has been arranged for 15 May 44, the result of which will be reported.

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

9/3.3/44.

16 May 44.

SUBJECT : Points submitted by Italian Government.

To : Sec. Gen. Hq. ACC.

Attached are the comments asked for by your SG 000.1 of 9 May 44 which I have to make upon those portions of the enclosure to Marshal Badoglio's letter which have been referred to the Adm Section.

They are submitted loose so that they can be easily assembled by you in such order as may best meet your convenience.

Jed. S

STANEGATE,
VP Adm Sec.

2556

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7306

RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIED AUTHORITIES.2 Allied Forces' Police.

- 1 So far as the extract may be construed as an allegation that persons are kept in gaol for a long time "even for months" before trial before an AMG Court I am satisfied that the allegation is without foundation. There was at one time a delay in NAPLES but this was cured by the appointment of a commission which released all persons who had been in prison awaiting trial before an AMG Court for an unreasonable time and their work has been completed.
- 2 I do not doubt that a number of Italians have been arrested by the Allied Forces and sent for trial before an Italian Court and that they have remained in prison for a long time before trial. This is a matter over which the Allied Control Commission has been complaining repeatedly to the Italian Government but I hardly think that the Marshal is referring to this class of case.
- 3 I do not doubt that a number of Italians have been thrown into gaol from time to time by the Allied Forces for security and other reasons but this is a matter which does not concern this Section. I understand that nearly all such persons have been "re-surenced" by HQ AAI and those not released have been sent to PADULA.
- 4 The only power of imprisonment of persons without trial which is exercised by ACC personnel is that provided for by Proclamation 2, Article VII (old series). There are at the moment only two such persons in prison.
- 5 Royal Decree Law of 31 January 44 No 45 confers extended powers of arrest on Italian Police in certain circumstances. I feel that it would be entirely inappropriate for us to bind the Allied Authorities to observe such regulations. It may well be necessary for Allied Military Police to make arrests in circumstances not provided for by this decree. If it be true that officers and soldiers of the Italian Army have been interned without informing the Italian Army Commanders this would seem to be wrong. HQ AAI Directive lays down that in unoccupied territory arrests, will, except in emergency, only be carried out through the Italian Police and where emergency requires an arrest by Allied Military personnel a report will immediately be made to ACC. A reminder as to this procedure may be desirable and I am prepared to issue one if desired.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7606

PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.9 School Services.

- 1 The Education Sub-Comm is in full accord with the need of assuring unity of direction in school services and is in frequent contact with the Minister of Education. All matters of policy, time tables, calendars, programmes, examinations etc., for occupied Italy are presented to him for comment and council and, up to the present, nothing has been done contrary to his advice. It is the policy of the Education Sub-Comm to advise all Regional Education Officers in occupied Italy to incorporate in their Region the policies, programmes etc., which are from time to time agreed between the Minister of Education and the Education Sub-Comm, insofar as military and local situations permit. As of the present date no disagreement or conflict of policy has appeared.
- 2 The Education Sub-Comm has organised in Naples a Youth Commission of which the present Minister of Education has been the Chairman. This Youth Commission has prepared a statute for submission to the Minister providing for a reorganised Patronato Scolastico to give aid to needy students. The Minister is, of course, fully acquainted with this work and is in hearty agreement with it. The full report will be submitted to him this week.
- 3 A committee of the Youth Commission has worked out a comprehensive plan for hot school lunches in Naples, has secured the approval and promise of assignment of desiccated soup from the Food Sub-Comm, has analysed the practical problems of distribution, etc., all in the hope of demonstrating in Naples what can be done in all large cities. This programme has, however, been halted by the Regional Commissioner of Region III who disapproves, for the present, any plan for serving school lunches.

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY.

7 Institutions of technical - professional instruction.

The Education Sub-Comm is in full agreement with the Italian Government regarding the necessity of releasing buildings and reconstructing scientific and technical institutions. Through its Regional Officers it is taking such steps as can be taken locally but the practical difficulties have in most cases temporally insuperable. The Education Sub-Comm will welcome suggestions from the Italian Government as to concrete ways in which it can be of assistance in this highly important work.

ARTISTIC PATRIMONY.

All possible measures are being taken to assure the conservation of monuments and works of art as set forth in 20900/2/MGAA of 23 April 44, copy attached. (See also ACC/040.-6/AS of 25 April 44 and the Chief Commissioner's letter to Marshal Badoglio, 541/79/4a of 30 April 44).

Close liaison has been established with the representatives of the Italian Government and with the Royal Superintendents. Several conferences have already been held with the newly appointed director of Monuments and the inspector general of Monuments in the new government to discuss plans and action in the territory administered by the Italian Government. It is proposed to have regular fortnightly meetings with those Italian officials.

All along, both in the Sub-Commission and in the various Regions, Italian officials have been consulted in the making of plans and in the execution of them.

STAFF HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

File

RECD:

W/3.11.48

11 May 48.

1. Legal Sub-Comm.
Public Safety Sub-Comm.
Interior Sub-Comm.
Education Sub-Comm.
Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives Sub-Comm.
2. The following is an extract of a letter written on the instruction of the Chief Commissioner.
3. The Chief Commissioner desires that you examine the questions raised by the Marshal which concern your Section and present your reactions in writing at the earliest possible date, in order that the Chief Commissioner may make arrangements for the meeting requested by the Marshal."
4. Attached are extracts from the enclosure to Marshal Badoglio's letter. Will you please submit your comments at the earliest possible moment.

H. H. Phillips
H. H. Phillips,
Lieut. Colonel,
for V. Admin. Section.

Copy of Marshal Badoglio's letter sent to all
addressees.

W/3.11.48

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2551

7 Premises for Public Offices.

In Salerno the Italian Government must meet an ever increasing request for office by the public administrations in connection with the increased requirements of their services.

It is submitted that the Allied Control Commission might examine the advisability of suspending the assignment of other commands offices or units of Allied troops to Salerno and instead, transferring to different localities some command or office now in Salerno in order to allow the Italian Government to have at its disposal a greater number of premises.

It is also submitted that the Commission might examine the advisability of returning to the Italian Government the Prefecture buildings, so that the Prefects and the other Governmental authorities might, with the necessary dignity, be able to carry out the public services in the main towns of the provinces.

It is also necessary to avoid possession being taken by Allied troops of premises allocated to public services and where there are machines, installations, valuable equipment such as the Railway Offices and the Post-Telegraph buildings and that such premises be used for billeting troops. In several localities (Taranto, Naples, Palermo, Foggia) such occurrences have provoked serious deficiencies in the performance of the services, damages, often beyond repair, to the plants, and the loss of valuable equipment.

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Administrative Organization.

It has happened that the allied authorities have suppressed in the territories under their control, especially in some provinces, for instance, in Sicily they have nothing to do with the administrative organisation of the provinces of the Kingdom.

In order to secure unity of directive in the administration of free Italy, it would be desirable if the Italian and the Allied Governments should consult one another before issuing ordinances that might have differing effect upon the organization of the public administrations.

APPENDIX A: Sampled Subsets of the Data

In view of the importance of the position and of their functions it would be desirable for the Allied authorities to request the opinion of the Prefects of the Interior before adopting, in the territories under Allied Control, provost-martial law in agreement with the Allied authorities, to prevent the inhabitants giving any aid

• अधिकारी विषय का ज्ञान करने के लिए यह संस्कृत शब्दों का अर्थ जानना चाहिए।

The 14th letter discusses the results of the 125th letter, which had been written to the editor of the *Illustrated London News*, and in which he had expressed his desire to have the author's name omitted from the list of contributors. The author's reply is as follows:

Dear Sir—
I beg to thank you for your kind letter, and to assure you that I have no objection whatever to the omission of my name from the list of contributors, provided it is done in the same way as it is done in the *Illustrated London News*.
Yours very truly,
John Ruskin.

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The Allied authorities should always request the International Commission to approve which institutions should be controlled by the government.

In view of the importance of the position and of other functions it would be desirable for the Allied authorities to request the opinion of the Minister of the Interior before adopting in the territories under Allied Control, proposals of the kind mentioned above concerning the transfer of personnel.

2. Appointments, promotions and dismissals of personnel.

In the territories controlled by them, the Allied authorities have authority to review all appointments and promotions in agreement with the Allied authorities.

The personnel and interests of the inhabitants of the territories under Allied Control, and changes in the classification and listing of the personnel and interests of the inhabitants of the territories under Allied Control, will be left to the interests of the inhabitants of the territories under Allied Control.

It seems desirable in this connection that:

The Allied authorities should always request the appropriate authorities which hold in their rank, should always be employed in case of necessity only temporary or special personnel, and disabilities.

In case of overstrength of personnel, bare an overstrength of personnel.

The Allied authorities should always request the appropriate authorities which hold in their rank, should always be employed in case of promotion to a grade immediately above their previous held in public administration personnel, limiting themselves to the grant, in very particular cases, of promotions to a grade immediately above their previous held in public administration personnel.

The Allied authorities should always request the appropriate authorities which hold in their rank, should always be employed in case of promotion to a grade immediately above their previous held in public administration personnel, limiting themselves to the grant, in very particular cases, of promotions to a grade immediately above their previous held in public administration personnel.

It has appeared that the personnel of the public administration have received less consideration before adopting any provision concerning personnel.

5. Declassification.

In order to obviate this inconvenience, in a letter so important, it is necessary to establish uniform directives in agreement with the Allied authorities. It has appeared that the personnel of the public administration have received less consideration before adopting any provision concerning personnel.

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76016

b. All to students: Similar agreements would be desirable in the form of hot meals, district nurseries, etc., to newly studente.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, the Board of Education in school districts, especially as regards time tables, the text books, programs and expenditures.

ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО

9 School services

- a. Unit of direction: Proper supplies are necessary to ensure unity of direction in school services, especially as regards time tables, the school calendar, text books, programs and examinations.
- b. To students: Smaller expenses would be desirable to ensure aid to students in the form of hot meals, distribution of garments, etc., to needy students.

7 Institutions of technical-professional instruction

A major part of the premises of the teaching material and of the equipment of Institutes of technical and professional instruction, so closely linked to the industrial recovery of the country, have been lost through war developments or requisitions. It is indispensable to proceed with release of buildings and reconstruction of scientific institutions.

2548

ARTISTIC PATRIMONY

Patriotically strive are the devastations which the Italian fascist regime only could induce by the Italian Government and in that still could be little joint undertaken to be done. In this respect series, Institutes of art should be put into effect at once. All possible measures to ensure conservation of works of art, monuments still exist, and the social and material and moral education of the people.

2. Allied Forces Police.

Numerous cases of arrests made by the Allied authorities of Italian citizens are detained for a long time, sometimes even for months, without a trial or hearing of any kind, are to be deplored.

In matters concerning personal liberty it would also be desirable if the Allied authorities followed the regulations of the Royal Decree Law of January 31, 1944, No. 45. It has happened that the Allied military authorities have arrested Italian officers and soldiers and have detained them, also for a long time, in concentration camps and without informing the Italian military commands at all.

Any arrest of an Italian soldier by the Allied forces should immediately be communicated to the appropriate Italian command.

3. Behaviour of the Allied Forces.

The behaviour of some elements of the Allied forces with regard to the Italian citizens, civilians and soldiers, is deplorable.

Increasingly frequent cases of pillage are reported by all centers where Allied troops are stationed. The matter is a painful one, and in view of its political repercussions it should be eliminated.

Use of fire arms. It also appears that Allied soldiers make use of fire arms for hunting reasons, much too carelessly, seriously endangering the life of the population and damaging their private property.

Between Jacobente and Pontone Tures, in the territory of Vasto del Gargano (Puglia) Italian civilians have been for instance damaged by pistol or rifle fire. This causes the conductors to fall down onto break, thus interrupting communications.

In the same locality, Allied soldiers hunt roebuck, which is forbidden by Italian law. They shoot wildly in the woods of the Government forest called "Umbra", and jeopardise the safety of those engaged in the production of charcoal for the use of the Allied forces. Allied soldiers do not even refrain from shooting domestic animals, close to houses.

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Innocents, civilians and soldiers, is deplorable.

Increasingly frequent cases of village are reported by all centers where Allied troops are stationed.

The matter is a painful one, and in view of its political ramifications it should be eliminated.

Use of fire arms: It also appears that Allied soldiers make use of fire arms for non-warlike reasons, much too carelessly, seriously endangering the life of the population and damaging their private property.

Between Jacotente and Puntone Turco, in the territory of Tiso del Cergano (Foggia) 51 electrical insulators have been found for instance damaged by pistol or rifle fire. This causes the conductors to fall down onto trees, thus interrupting communications.

In the same locality, Allied soldiers hunt roebuck, which is forbidden by Italian law. They shoot wildly in the woods of the Government forest called "Umbra", and jeopardize the safety of those engaged in the production of charcoal for the use of the Allied forces. Allied soldiers do not even refrain from shooting domestic animals, close to houses.

It is indispensable that a greater discipline be effected in the use of fire arms by isolated military personnel.

Abusive cutting of plants: It also appears that Allied troops proceed to cut wood and to requisition charcoal without previous agreement with forestry authorities, thus jeopardising, sometimes beyond repair, ~~the~~ ^{the} wood production,

It would be highly desirable that the supplies of wood and charcoal to the Allied Forces be made in agreement with the appropriate Italian Forestry Agencies.

Intraim refd

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 194

ACU/14601/16/1/75

May 14, 1944

SUBJECT : Letter from Marshal Badoglio.

To : Vice President Administrative Section.

1. The behaviour of Allied troops towards the Italian civilians and Police agencies is far from satisfactory. Acts of indiscipline are repeatedly brought to the notice of Public Safety officers, but the only course open to them is to refer such complaints to the appropriate Provost marshals who are responsible for dealing with such Allied offenders.
2. From time to time this Sub-Commission has brought this matter to notice. On 7 May 1944 a report was forwarded to the Executive Commissioner asking for the publication of an order by A.M. HQ bringing this to the attention of Military Commanders and asking for their full co-operation to prevent interference by Allied troops with the Italian police.
3. I am in contact with the Provost Marshall A.M. HQ and have a meeting with him on this subject on 15 May 1944, the result of which will be reported.

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

App. of month Count March. ab 201

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PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 76016

1. Administrative Organisation.

Interior Sub-Commission has no comment since any body which it has caused to be established is within the framework of the Italian local government system and has had full approval of the Italian Government. In particular, R.D.L. No. 111 follows the same pattern in local government prescribed in Regions I and III by Administrative Orders and Instructions. The appropriate Sub-Commissions concerned should present their own views in regard to such agencies and institutions as the Giunta Economia (Finance) and other bodies affecting Public Welfare etc.

2. Appointment and Removal of Prefects.

This is agreed as a matter of policy if and whenever circumstances permit, the Italian Government will be consulted in regard to all senior appointments.

In regard however to past appointments made by AS, if the appointee although junior in grade has proved his administrative ability to the full satisfaction of AS he should be retained in office.

3. Appointments, promotions etc. of personnel.

This is agreed in principle if and whenever circumstances permit.

4. Defascistization.

It is agreed that uniform directives jointly approved as suggested are desirable and necessary. It should, however, be emphasized that the responsibility for administration rests on different shoulders in the course of the different phases of military government. To any pattern is to be observed, it should be one basically laid down by Allied Authorities. The whole of this question is indissolubly bound up with the previous paragraphs. Once defascistization is undertaken firmly and without vacillation, the difficulties met in regard to appointments and commitment factors will almost entirely disappear.

*Kirkpatrick
and Mr. L. C. G. E. SPICER,*

In regard however to most appointments made by SC, if the appointee
is a ~~junior~~ junior in rank he has proved his administrative ability to the full
satisfaction of SC he should be retained in office.

3. Appointments, promotions etc. of personnel.

This is agreed in principle if and wherever circumstances permit.

✓ 4. Declassification.

It is agreed that uniform directives jointly approved as suggested
are desirable and necessary. It should, however, be emphasized that the
responsibility for administration rests on different shoulders in the course
of time. Different phases of military government. If any pattern is to be
observed, it should be one basically laid down by Allied Authorities.
The whole of this question is inadmissibly bound up with the previous
paragraph. Once declassification is undertaken firmly and without
vacillation, the difficulties met in regard to appointments and concurrent
factors will almost entirely disappear.

K. and A.C. also. C. of

A. G. B. SPICER,
Lt. Colonel,
Director,
Interior Sub-Commission.

W.L./P.W.

13 MAG. 1944

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394.

12 May, 1944.

REFERENCE : ACC/4145/L.

SUBJECT : Powers of Allied Forces Police over Italians.

TO : V. P. Admin Section.

Reference your memo 9/3.1/AS dated 11 May 1944, I have the following comments to make on the extract (Allied Forces Police) attached to your letter :-

1. So far as the extract may be construed as an allegation that persons are kept in gaol for a long time "even for months" before trial before an A.M.G. Court I am satisfied that the allegation is without foundation. There was at one time delay in NAPLES but this has been cured by the appointment of a commission which has released all persons who had been in prison awaiting trial before an A.M.G. Court for an unreasonable time and their work has been completed.

2. I do not doubt that a number of Italians have been arrested by the Allied Forces and sent for trial before an Italian Court and that they have remained in prison for a long time before trial. This is a matter over which the Allied Control Commission has been complaining repeatedly to the Italian Government and I hardly think that the Marshal is referring to this class of case.

3. I do not doubt that a very large number of Italians have been thrown into gaol from time to time by the Allied Forces for security and other reasons but this is a matter which does not concern this Sub-Commission. In fact I understand that nearly all such persons have been "re-screened" by H.Q., A.A.I. and sent to PAVIA if they have not been released.

4. I should add that the only power of imprisonment of persons without trial which is exercised by A.C.C. personnel is that provided for by Proclamation 2, Article VII (old series). There are at the moment only two such persons in prison.

5. With regard to the Royal Decree Law of 31 January 1944 No. 2544 have studied this Decree which confers extended powers of arrest on Italian Police in certain circumstances. I feel strongly, however, that it would be entirely inappropriate for us to bind the Allied authorities to observe such regulations. It may well be necessary for Allied Military Police to make arrests in circumstances not provided for by this Decree. On the other hand if it be true that officers and soldiers of the Italian Army have been interned without informing the Italian Army Commanders this seems quite wrong, and, of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7806

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course, the R.C., A.A.I. Directive lays down that in unoccupied territory arrests will, except in emergency, only be carried out through the Italian Police and where emergency requires an arrest by Allied Military personnel a report has to be made straight away to the A.D.C. It may be that this directive is not widely known as to my surprise I found — on Tuesday that its contents had never been disclosed to Colonel Gibson, the Senior G.S.I.B. officer at R.C., A.A.I. I suggest, therefore, that a revised directive (which after conversation with Colonel Gibson I had already started to prepare) on the question of arrests might go far to meeting the Marshal's complaints without accepting for one moment the limitations imposed by the decree which he suggested should be observed.

Gerald R. Upjohn

GERALD R. UPJOHN,
Colonel,
Chief Legal Officer.

GOU/wcw.

2540

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALIED CONTROL COMMISSION
A.C. 394
Education Subcommission

ED/CMK/tjr

ED/3-10/ADC

15 May 1944

SUBJECT: Request from Marshal Badoglio.

TO : Administrative Section.

1. Reference Letter 9/3.1/AS, dated 11 May 1944.

2. In regard to paragraph 9a - Unity of Direction:

The Education Sub-Commission is in full accord with the need of assuring unity of direction in school services and is in frequent contact with the Minister of Education. All matters of policy, time tables, calendars, programs, examinations, etc., for occupied Italy are presented to him for comment and counsel and, up to the present, nothing has been done contrary to his advice. It is the policy of the Education Sub-Commission to advise all Regional Education Officers in occupied Italy to incorporate in their Region the policies, programs, etc., which are from time to time agreed upon between the Minister of Education and the Education Sub-Commission, insofar as military and local situations permit. As of the present date no disagreement or conflict of policy has appeared.

3. In regard to paragraph 9b - Aid to Students:

The Education Sub-Commission has organized in Naples a Youth Commission of which the present Minister of Education has been the Chairman. This Youth Commission has prepared a statute for submission to the Minister providing for a reorganized Patronato Scolastico to give aid to needy students. The Minister is, of course, fully acquainted with this work and is in hearty agreement with it. The full report will be submitted to him this week.

A committee of the Youth Commission has worked out a comprehensive plan for hot school lunches in Naples, has secured the approval and promise of assignment of desiccated soup from the Food Sub-Commission, has analyzed the practical problem of distribution, etc., all in the hope of demonstrating in Naples what can be done in all large cities. This program has, however, been halted by the Regional Commissioner of Region III who disapproves, for the present, any plan for serving school lunches.

4. In regard to paragraph 7 - Institutions of Technical-Professional Instruction:

The Education Sub-Commission is in full agreement with the Italian Government regarding the necessity of releasing buildings and reconstructing scientific and technical institutions. Through its Regional Officers it is taking such steps as can be taken locally, but the practical difficulties have in most cases been temporarily insuperable. The Education Sub-Commission will welcome suggestions from the Italian Government as to concrete ways in which it can be of assistance in this highly important work.

Carleton W. Washburne
CARLETON W. WASHBURN
Major, A.U.S.
D/Director

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 70316

2034.

13 MAY 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

ETDW/bmp

20900/2/MFAA

12 May 1944.

Subject: Protection of Artistic Patrimony of Italy.

To : Vice President, Administrative Section.

1. Ref. Memo 9/3.1/AS of 11 May 44 the following is submitted.

2. All possible measures are being taken to assure the conservation of monuments and works of art as set forth in our 20900/2/MFAA of 23 April 1944, copy attached. (See also ACC/040.-6/AR of 25 Apr 44 and the Chief Commissioner's letter to Marshal Badoglio, 341/73/CA, of 30 Apr 44.)

3. The work of repair and reconstruction so far has been:-

a. Region 1. Ca. 225 projects involving between nineteen and twenty million Lire approved for expenditures.

b. Region 2. Approximately 16 projects.

c. Region 3. 32 projects, with approximately twenty million Lire made available to the Royal Superintendents to date.

d. Region 5 (8 Army). 8 repair projects instituted.

e. In addition to the specific repair projects just mentioned action of a temporary character has been taken in a large number of instances to safeguard the structure or contents of damaged monuments, particularly in forward areas, pending the establishment of conditions where work of a more permanent character will be possible.

4. Close liaison has been established with the representatives of the Italian Government and with the Royal Superintendents. Several conferences have already been held with the newly appointed director of Monuments and the inspector general of Monuments in the new government to discuss plans and action in the territory administered by the Italian government. It is proposed to have

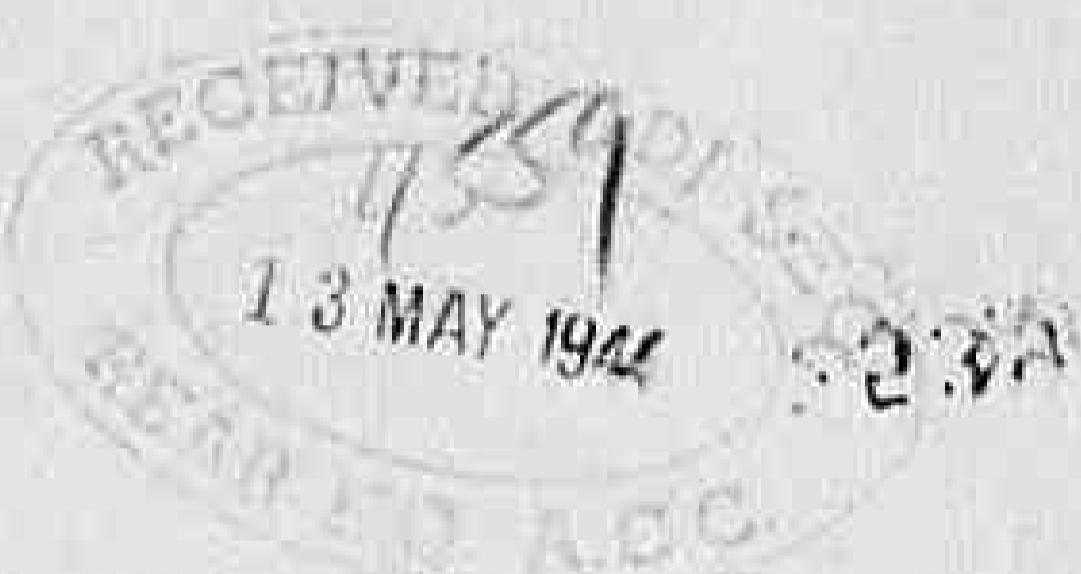
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73506

regular fortnightly meetings with these Italian officials.

5. All along, both in the Subcommission and in the various Regions, Italian officials have been consulted in the making of plans and in the execution of them.

E. T. Wald
ERNEST T. WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016



HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

ETDW/bmp

20900/2/MFAA

12 May 1944.

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c. Region 3. 32 projects, with approximately twenty million lire made available to the Royal Superintendents to date.

d. Region 5 (8 Army). 8 repair projects instituted.

e. In addition to the specific repair projects just mentioned action of a temporary character has been taken in a large number of instances to safeguard the structure or contents of damaged monuments, particularly in forward areas, pending the establishment of conditions where work of a more permanent character will be possible.

4. Close liaison has been established with the ~~representatives~~ of the Italian Government and with the Royal Superintendents. Several conferences have already been held with the newly appointed director of Monuments and the inspector general of Monuments in the new government to discuss plans and action in the territory administered by the Italian government. It is proposed to have

regular fortnightly meetings with these Italian officials.

5. All along, both in the Subcommission and in the various Regions, Italian officials have been consulted in the making of plans and in the execution of them.

E. T. DeWitt
ERNEST T. DE WITT
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

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



• 25 •

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

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary General
APO 394

RSD/dfe

SG 000.1

9 May 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Executive Commissioner, R.C. & A.G. Section
vice President, Administrative Section ←
vice President, Economic Section
Director, Communications Sub-Commission
Chief, Naval Sub-Commission
Director, Public Relations Branch
Director, Army Sub-Commission

1. Attached is a copy of a letter from Marshal Badoglio addressed to the Chief Commissioner dated 13 April 1944, together with a copy of the inclosure thereto.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires that you examine the questions raised by the Marshal which concern your section and present your reactions in writing at the earliest possible date, in order that the Chief Commissioner may make arrangements for the meeting requested by the Marshal.

3. Each paragraph in the inclosure of the Marshal's letter has been marked to indicate the section of action. It may well be, however, that certain items will also have interest to another section. In such case it is suggested that the section concerned contact direct the section of action as indicated on the document.

Robert E. Doe

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.B.
Secretary General

2531

1059

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73506

Dedication

No. 1941

Salerno, 1st April 1944

Office of the Chief of the Government

1 Enclosure.

Dear General,

On March 10 I welcomed the opportunity of explaining to you my point of view concerning the criteria which in my opinion should have inspired the actions of the Allied Control Commission. I also proposed a meeting between the Commission and members of my Government in order that they might examine together the problems requiring a more urgent solution for the industrial, agricultural and military rebirth of Italy so as to provide a still more effective contribution in the fight against the common enemy.

You suggested that I draw up a memorandum of the subjects to be discussed and I am pleased to send you a resume of the questions which could be examined at the meeting.

As you will note, there are many questions of which several are complex, but all of which require an urgent solution in the common interest for the realization of that plan of reconstruction of my country to which my Government and I are pledged.

I am certain that a frank exchange of views between the members of my Government and the Allied Control Commission would bring about a settlement of even the most difficult problems; all the more if it should be possible, as I hope, to place the relations between the Commission and Government on a different level from the present one, so that they may be carried on with greater mutual trust.

Without doubt this would expedite the action of the Government thus eliminating the detailed checks which hinder the reconstruction effort of the Italian authorities and their loyal desire to make every possible contribution to the common war effort.

If you agree, I ask you, dear General, kindly to advise me of the date when the projected meeting can be held.

With my cordial greetings.

(Signed) BRUGLIO

2536

ACTION

Cabinet

President of the Council of Ministers

Summary of the problems presented by the various departments and for discussion at the meeting to be held with the Allied Control Commission.
Relations with the Allied authorities.

R.C.A.M.C.

1. Control by affiliated allied authorities

While in general the relations with the central allied authorities are carried on with great cordiality, there are grounds for complaint as regards incomprehension and mistrust on the part of affiliated agencies. Their control, which often extends to the most detailed particulars, in addition to being too centralized, concludes by taking on a character of interference in the entire administrative activity.

In other words, the tendency of the affiliated allied agencies to continue to exercise the powers formerly belonging to ASACU in the territories occupied by the allied troops, even after the restoration of these territories to the Italian administration, and to extend the exercises of these powers even to the provinces which have always been under the full sovereignty of the Italian Government has been noted.

For instance, there are grounds for complaint in connection with matters in the provinces returned to the Italian administration, in particular in the provinces of Bari and Brindisi.

To cite another example, public order in territories administered by the Italian Government is maintained by the Italian military authorities. On the other hand on March 19 last, the Allied Control Commission in Paris gave orders that military should cooperate.

(On March 29 the Control Commission in Paris gave orders that marchandise received in connection with food rationing or less should be delivered to the supply section of the Commissariat, whereas according to the present decree law of January 20, 1941, No. 44, the authority who has power to assign such assignments to the Commissariat is the prefect. Every definite instruction by the Allied Control Commission to its affiliated party, members of the said Commission, Lt. Col. Vining and Major Lewley, when they were approached in this matter by the Italian authorities, was that the responsibility of the Commissariat is to be limited to its functions in accordance with the original decree of January 20, 1941, No. 44, the authority who has power to assign such assignments to the Commissariat is the prefect.

- 1 -

and thereby be compelled to take a pro-Russian course.

The Italian military command is all.

authorities have arrested Italian officers and soldiers and have demanded
of Germany, May 21, 1944, No. 45. It has been reported that the Allied and Military
authorities concerning personal liberty it would also be desirable if
the Allied authorities followed the regulations of the Royal Decree Law

citizens who are detained for a long time, sometimes even for months,
without a trial or hearing of any kind, are to be deported.

What course of arrests made by the Allied authorities of Germany?
In letters concerning personal liberty it would also be desirable if

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.
2. Allied Forces Police.

Offices would employ procedures in this connection.
Definite instructions by the Allied Control Commission to the Allied
have power to establish secret tribunals in respect to
to the most recent law of January 20, 1944, the authority to be
be delivered to the supply section of the Commandant, whereas commanding
marchal-like representative in connection with food rationing crimes abroad
On March 29 the Central Committee in Briti province gave orders that

on the 29th of the month concerned in Briti province gave an order that

military would cooperate.
by order in the provinces of Briti and Prussia.
particular in the provinces of Briti and Prussia.
in which they were apprehended in this manner by the Italian administration, the
influence. On the other hand on March 19 last, the British Control Comittee
members in Briti provided before apprehended in this manner by the Italian authorities
party. Members of the local Control Commission, which made the local Italian
likely, since they were apprehended in this manner by the Italian authorities
members in Briti provided before apprehended in this manner by the local Italian
military should cooperate.

under the full sovereignty of the Italian Government has been noted.
in influence in the provinces referred to by the Italian administration, the
person responsible. There are groups in the provinces of Briti and Prussia.
particular in the provinces of Briti and Prussia.

under the full sovereignty of the Italian Government has been noted.

The line officer or soldier should be employed by the Allied forces to direct the way to the front, & the Italian military command.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE COUNTRIES.

R.C. & R.G.

•
In the following pages we have endeavored to give a brief history of the
development of the art of printing.

• प्रसाद विजय कुमार प्रसाद विजय कुमार एक अद्भुत लेखक हैं। उनकी लिखित काव्यों का अवलोकन एक अद्भुत अनुभव है। उनकी लिखित काव्यों का अवलोकन एक अद्भुत अनुभव है।

It is indispensable that a strict discipline be effected in the use of fire arms by the military personnel.

home.

In the same year, 1775, a Loyalist soldier went to Quebec, where he soon
joined the British regulars. There he remained until the end of the campaign.

In our, thus, administrative division, we have been able to make a considerable improvement over the old system, which was based on the principle of the chief executive being responsible to the legislature. This has led to a more effective and efficient administration, as well as to a better protection of the rights of the people.

THE LIFE OF JESSE! It also appears that Allred sold letters written by his son to the people. The life of the popular little boy, too, completely, before it was published.

The master is a painful one, and in view of the political trap set

Practically free from all other substances.

The following classes of individuals are entitled to
the privileges of the Hospital, provided they
are not members of the medical profession. In
order to be eligible, they must be
residents of the city of Philadelphia.

3. Behavior of the Allied Forces:

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tion by Italian laws. They shoot wildly in the woods of the government forest called "Dabba", and jeopardize the safety of those engaged in the production of charcoal for the use of the Allied Forces. Allied soldiers do not even refrain from shooting domestic animals, close to houses.

It is indispensable that a stricter discipline be effected in the use of firearms by isolating military personnel.

Business cutting of plants: It also appears that Allied troops proceed to cut wood and to requisition charcoal without previous agreement with our forestry authorities, thus jeopardizing sometimes beyond repair, forests and the Italian wood production.

It would be highly desirable that the supplies of wood and charcoal to the allied forces be made in agreement with the appropriate Italian Forestry Authorities.

R.C. & M.G. 4. Employment of Italian officers and soldiers by Allied Commands:

No Italian officer or soldier should be employed by the allied forces without the approval of the Italian military commands.

ARMED SUB-
MISSION

5. Propaganda and incitement to desertion:
There exists in Italian liberated territory a Moscovite organization which carries out an active campaign among the Italian foreign soldiers
in order to induce them to desert.

These desertions, which up to now have reached the number of several dozens as regards the Air Force, 1080 in the Army, and a considerable number also for the Navy, have a bad effect on the morale of the troops and the composition of units.

The Allies should intervene energetically so that such a revolutionary activity be stopped and that soldiers who are still in great part in the Yugoslav training camps in Italian territory be returned.

6. Registration of some categories of prisoners:

ARMY SUB-
MISSION

In the work of reconstruction of the Armed Forces, the Italian military commands have great need of Generals, Chiefs of Staff, Engineers and Supply officers, officers, NCOs and soldiers of the R. Garibiniari. Registration of Italian prisoners of war belonging to these categories would be very useful in this connection.

7352M

I. Administrative Organization.

It has been noted that the allied authorities have suppressed in the territories under their control, agencies and institutions of fundamental importance to the welfare of our country. In great cities of commerce, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, there are only the old established administrative offices which have nothing to do with the industrial organization of the provinces or the public.

It is a difficult task to define the term "cultural capital".

R.C. & H.G.

Local Government Act 2010 came into effect on 1st April 2012. Local Government Act 2010 makes changes to the way local government is run in Scotland. It creates a new structure of local government, with 32 new councils. The new councils will take over from the 30 existing ones on 1st April 2012.

In view of the importance of the position and of the first functions
it would be desirable, for instance, to have the International
Court of Justice exercise its jurisdiction over the
various under-water territories under United Nations
control, provided, however, that the territories concerned
are not included in the sphere of influence of
any one of the two contending
parties already mentioned.

2203

The central theme of the book is the relationship between the individual and society, and the ways in which individuals can contribute to the betterment of society. The author argues that the individual's role in society is crucial, and that individuals must take responsibility for their actions and the impact they have on others. The book also explores the concept of social justice, and the ways in which individuals can work towards creating a more just and equitable society.

The results of the long run experiments, however, did not indicate any class of
the regularities which were observed.

7857W

ACTION

R. C. & M. O. 4. Sources of personnel:

The personnel employed in territories directly administered by the A.M.O. often receives salaries quite different from those under Italian administration.

It therefore results that the greater number of employees will claim higher salaries throughout the territory. It would be advisable that the economic treatment of the state personnel be decided upon with the Allied authorities, even when the personnel are working in territories still under R.A.M.C. administration.

R. C. & M. O. 5. Declassification:

It has been found that the personnel of the public administration has received different treatment in connection with the declassification. It has varied in territories controlled directly by the Allied authorities and in those administered by the Royal Italian Government.

In order to obviate this inconsistency, it is matter so important that, it is necessary to establish uniform directives in agreement with the Allied authorities.

R. C. & M. O. 6. Utilization of the personnel:

In the zones of operations, the Allied military commands do not allow the specialized post-legislative personnel to approach the electric lines, the setting of poles and the power installation.

In consequence the personnel is not employed, and many lines and telephone central stations such as those of Campania and Sicily, remain unusable.

It should not be difficult to make use also in the zone of operations, of this personnel with great advantage to the command, the importance of which cannot fail to be apparent to the general, result in unusable, emphasize.

R. C. & M. O. 7. Promises for public offices:

In Salerno the Italian Government must meet an ever increasing request for offices by the public administrations in connection with the increased requirements of their services.

R. C. & M. C.

6. Difficulties of the personnel:

In the zones of operations, the Allied military commands do not allow the specialized post-telegraphic personnel to approach the electric lines, the setting of poles and the power stations.

In consequence the personnel is not employed, and many lines and telephones central stations such as those of Campobasso and Poggio, remain unusable.

It should not be difficult to make use also in the zones of operations, of this personnel with great advantage to the command, the importance of which appears in superlucus to emphasize.

R. C. & M. C.

7. Premises for public offices:

In Salerno the Italian Government must meet an ever increasing request for offices by the public administrations in connection with the increased requirements of their services.

It is submitted that the Allied Control Commission might examine the advisability of suspending the assignment of other commands offices or units of allied troops to Salerno and instead, transferring to different localities some command or office now in Salerno in order to allow the Italian Government to have at its disposal a greater number of premises.

It is also submitted that the Commission might examine the advisability of returning to the Italian Government the Prefecture building, so that the prefects and the other governmental authorities might, with the necessary dignity, be able to carry out the public services in the main towns of the provinces.

It is also necessary to avoid possession being taken by allied troops of premises allocated to public services and where there are engines, installations, valuable equipment such as the military uniforms and the post-telegraph buildings and that such premises be used for billeting troops. In several localities (Fiume, Naples, Salerno, Poggio) such occurrences have provoked serious difficulties in the performance of the services, damages, often beyond repair, to the plants, etc. the loss of valuable equipment.

SECTION

Communications
Sub-Commission

6. Post, Offices:

Considerable delay in postal and telegraph service are to be noted. Such poor service is of special disadvantage to the public administration. The cause may be sought in the slowness of censorship operations, to which official liaison correspondence is still subject in some provinces, notwithstanding the agreement of December 27, 1943. It is suggested that official mail be presented, where necessary, to the censorship office in a separate bag to be examined and returned to the post office on the same day.

Administrative Section

9. School services:

a. Unity of direction: Proper agreements are necessary to ensure unity of direction in school services, especially as regards time tables, the school calendar, text books, programs and examinations.

b. Aid to students: Similar agreements should be concluded to assure aid to students in the form of hot meals, distribution of garments, etc., to needy students.

Economics
Section

10. Paper for the Public Administration:

The allied authorities have requisitioned all the paper in stock at the Puglia paper mill (about 16,000 quintals). The delivery of quantities already assigned to Government administration is urgent.

This applies to all administrations, but is especially urgent as regards the financial administration which must make provision for the preparation of forms required for collection of taxes and as regards the railroads administration which encounters difficulties even in printing railroad tickets.

The allied authorities have requisitioned all the paper in stock at the Poggie Paper Mill (about 18,000 pounds). The delivery of quantities already assigned to Government Administrations is urgent.

This applies to all Administrations, but is especially urgent as regards the Financial Administration which must make provision for the preparation of forms required for collection of taxes and as regards the Railroad Administration which encounters difficulties even in printing railroad tickets.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73016

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**OFFICE
ECONOMIC
SECTION.**

1. De-requisitioning of Industrial plants.

In effect the allied military occupation of industrial establishments hinders the resumption of work. De-requisitioning of industrial establishments would be desirable where proprietors intend to resume production, or at least partial resumption of premises.

This problem is particularly urgent as regards those factories and plants which formerly worked for the railroads. The latter urgently require restoration of lines and installations, repair of rails and restoration to operating conditions of the train material that has been largely destroyed or is rapidly deteriorating.

The same urgency is called for in regard to naval plants and docks-Yards. In every case the heads of companies should be authorized to enter offices to remove whatever documents are needed for the settlement of legal and tax matters.

2. Operation of industries which work for the Royal Navy.

**NAVY SUB-
COMMISSION**

The Royal Navy is particularly interested in prompt re-opening of some industrial plants and improvement of operating conditions in its own establishments. In the present situation it is impossible to provide for the normal maintenance needs of the fleet. As a result there is a constantly increasing number of warships which are laid up in port awaiting their turn. Consequently it is important that the Taranto Arsenal, the Royal Shipyards of the same city and the Brindisi shipyards operate with at least half of their personnel for the repair of British warships. The difficulties resulting from lack of equipment and material might be provided for through reactivation and requisitioning of industrial establishments and plants, unsecreting of stocks on land and proceeding to the recovery of missing materials and valuable machinery given by the Allies to private persons and carried away.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Royal Navy might make a contribution to the common fight even greater than the present one if only it were enabled to stop the deterioration of machinery and plants or, better still, if it were permitted to restore to operation its port installations, drydocks, storage warehouses, barracks, hospitals, etc. While in which the Allies constantly require greater effort.

For that purpose it will be necessary to reflect all such values to conclude the large transports drydock to facilitate reparation line, arsenals, and brick factories; to establish collection centers for scrap metals; to assist by supplying the necessary fuel and power the production of

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

French industrial plants and improvement of operating conditions in its own establishments. In the present situation it is impossible to provide for the normal maintenance needs of the fleet, as a result there is a constantly increasing number of warships which are laid up and constitute their turn. Consequently it is important that the Toulon arsenal, the real shipyards of the same city and the Brindisi shops operate with at least half of their personnel for the repair of Italian warships. The difficulties resulting from lack of equipment and material might be provided for through reactivation and reequipping of industrial establishments and plants, utilizing of stocks on hand and increasing to the recovery of missing materials and reusable machinery, giving to the allies to private persons and carried away.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Royal Navy might make a contribution to the concern flight even greater than the present one if only it were enabled to stop the deterioration of machinery and plants or, better still, if it were permitted to restore to operation its port installations, drydocks, storage warehouses, barracks, hospitals, etc., fields in which the Allies constantly require greater efforts.

For this purpose it will be necessary to refit all ships which are completed the large transports drydock; to restore to operational line, escortant, and battle factors; to establish collection centers for scrap metal; to work by supplying the necessary fuel and power the production of metal products, importing of necessary required machinery; to furnish necessary transportation of lumber from Galatina; to increase the production of bituminous material; and to facilitate in every way possible the transport of materials and manufactured goods from one region to another.

For instance, there are at present some thousands of sailors who can not be employed for lack of clothing, especially, shoes; and the situation is growing worse from day to day.

It is natural that this state of affairs has influenced the effectiveness of the Royal Navy and against the enemy.

To meet these compelling needs the following are indispensable:

Derequisition and place in operation at the earliest possible time the plants of the Cotoniere Meridionali of Naples which in meeting the entire needs of the Royal Navy could give work to about 3000 workers;

ACTION

Due at Trieste a shoe factory for the Royal Navy importing the small amount of machinery needed.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

3. Allocation of coal and other raw materials for industry.

Many metallurgical plants and mechanical workshops could resume operations if they could count on the necessary supplies of coal, metallic materials and lumber.

Such

renewal work is very important, especially for the railroad installations, repair of railroad lines and material, naval constructions and repairs.

With a monthly allocation of about 17,000 tons of coal, a monthly production could be assured of, for instance, 62,000 tons of cement, 23,000 tons of lime and 120,000 square meters of window glass.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

4. Destruction of works, equipment and installations:

Such destruction should be effected only in case of absolute necessity, and, in every case, in agreement with the Italian authorities.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

5. Requisition of machinery, raw materials, finished and semi-finished materials:

Requisition of machinery or its removal from plants should be avoided so as to permit industries to resume operation. Obviously this would reduce imports and consequently maritime transportation from America and England.

73016

The raw materials and finished and semi-finished products requisitioned in plants are often used in an uneconomical fashion. They are thus deteriorating and often going to waste without being used. Whereas the few industries of Trieste had really need everything.

For instance, it is vital to place at disposal of the Ministry of War the raw materials, the materials and machinery lying at present unused in various artillery establishments assigned to allied troops in billets.

As regards requisitions, the allied authorities have often refused to issue written statements attesting to the requisitions effected and sometimes have even shown transmittal when faced with the refusal of the parties concerned.

acquisition of machinery or its removal from plants should be avoided so as to permit industries to resume operations. Obviously this would reduce exports and consequently maritime transportation from America and England.

The raw materials and finished and semi-finished products manufactured in plants are often used in an uneconomical fashion. They are thus deteriorating and often going to waste without being used, whereas the few industries of liberated Italy need everything.

For instance, it is vital to place at disposal of the Ministry of War the raw materials, the materials and machinery lying at present unused in various artillery establishments assigned to Allied troops as billets.

In regard regulations, the Allied authorities have often refused to issue written statements attesting to the requisitions effected and sometimes have even shown resentment when faced with the requests of citizens.

Such certificates are, however, necessary in order that Italian citizens may make claim for any possible compensation to the State.

The Allied authorities should issue such certificates without raising difficulties.

6. Freezing of stocks and prices:

R.C. & M.G.

The freezing by Allied authorities of almost all available goods makes impossible exchange and consumption which are considered indispensable for an economic recovery and for the better utilization of existing resources with consequent reduction in imports from abroad, etc.

The freezing of goods also prevents the adjustment of prices to the changed monetary situation.

A major freedom of action would be desirable for the Italian Government major freedom of action would be desirable for the Italian Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

A major part of the premises of the teaching material and equipment of Institutes of technical and professional instruction, so closely linked to the industrial recovery of the country, have been lost through

SECTION

for development of requisitions. It is impossible to proceed with release of buildings and reconstruction of scientific institutions.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

ECONOMIC SECTION.

1. Transportation by railroads and ordinary traffic:

Throughout peninsular and insular Italy, the transport situation is most serious. The means of communication both by railroads and roads are completely inadequate for the needs of the people. Such deficiency stands in the way of any economic recovery. The prevailing system of controls and authorizations under the Allied Committee of Supplies has proven itself in practice no long and solubrious than it has resulted in the paralysis of every kind of traffic. This is also due to the deplorable shortcomings in postal telegraphic and telephone services.

The following measures are considered urgent and indispensable to restore to the Italian railroad administration the operation of the entire network of liberated Italy south of the line including Reggio, Benevento, Caserta, Naples,

to entrust to the Italian administration the task and responsibility of reactivating the Committee of the Allied military authorities to
to ensure two passenger trains each way and one freight train each ~~way~~
on the principal lines;

to assure one passenger train each way and one freight train each ~~way~~
on the secondary lines;

to ensure continuity of service.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

The relations between the peninsula and mainland do not permit further delay in the establishment of a regular service of sea and air transportation between the Island and the Continent. For the present a daily air service and a bi-monthly sea service might be sufficient. A similar need exists as regards communication with Sicily. It would be necessary to have at least four ships of medium tonnage which might call at the minor ports of the two Islands and the Continent, without disturbing the traffic of the Allies in the large ports.

Relevant, Obscure, Doubtful.

4. ~~to~~ ~~instruct~~ to the Italian administration the task and responsibility of fulfilling the demands of the allied military authorities;
5. to assure two passenger trains each way and one freight train each day on the principal lines;

to assure one passenger train each way and one freight train each way on the secondary lines;

to assure continuity of service.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

The relations between the Peninsula and Sardinia do not permit further delay in the establishment of a regular service of sea and air transportation between the Island and the Continent. For the present a daily air service and a bi-weekly sea service might be sufficient. Similar need exists as regards communication with Sicily. It would be necessary to have at least four ships of medium tonnage which might call at the minor ports of the two Islands and the Continent, without disturbing the traffic of the Allies in the large ports.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

1. Railroad cars for the transportation of salt and other monopoly goods:

The scarcity of salt on the market causes great discontent among the people. In some localities popular demonstrations have even taken place. At Margherita di Savoia, near Barletta, 150,000 tons of salt are available. largely sufficient for the needs of the Southern population. ~~5000~~ Means of transportation are lacking. To arrange for distribution of this most important foodstuff and other monopoly goods, it would be necessary to assign to the Ministry of Finance the railroad cars which are used for every ten days or at least a couple of freighters of 2000 tonnage, with a useful loading capacity of no more than a thousand tons.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

2. Military cars and motor vehicles for the services of the Military Commissariat:

For the operation of the vital services of the Military Commissariat, a greater supply of railroad cars and motor vehicles is required.

SECRET

R.C. & M.G.

5. Motor vehicles for supplying the civilian population:

The most important service of supply is greatly hampered in all provinces by the great scarcity of motor vehicles.

Therefore, the allocation of a suitable number of motor vehicles is necessary to provide for the food requirements of the population.

R.C. & M.G.

6. Motor vehicles for collection of taxes:

For the most important service of inspection in the provincial tax offices at least two cars for every province would be needed.

Requisitions now being practically impossible, the Allies would have to supply at least the tires and wheels to permit requisition of cars which are now put up for lack of such spare parts.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

7. Auto spare parts:

Such lack of spare parts is very marked especially for military transport, which, in the absence of suitable measures, may within a short time, be completely paralyzed.

Therefore, it would be necessary that the Allies arrange for supply of rubber tires and spare parts for the repair and operation of motor vehicles, the production factories of which are all, as is known, in enemy-occupied Italy.

Also collection centers for non-operational motor vehicles could be established, including those of private ownership to be requisitioned, and suitable repair shops to put such vehicles back into operating conditions using part of them to provide spare parts. In view of the great scarcity of vehicles, it would furthermore, be necessary to restrict requisitions to the lowest possible limits.

ECONOMIC SECTION.

8. Transport of lignite:

To the mercury mines (Castelluccio Inferiore) there are 10,000 tons of dry lignite which would be very suitable for the manufacture of bricks. Railroad cars and the allocation of a truck per day for every railroad car and available are needed to haul the lignite from Castelluccio to the main railroad point of L'Aquila (km. 40).

Transport of asphalt duct from Sicilia

therefore, it would be necessary that the Allies arrange for supply of rubber tires and spare parts for the repair and operation of motor vehicles, the production factories of which are all, as is known, in enemy-occupied Italy.

Also collection centers for non-operational motor vehicles could be established, including those of private ownership to be requisitioned, and suitable repair shops to put such vehicles back into operating conditions using part of them to provide spare parts. In view of the great scarcity of vehicles, it would furthermore, be necessary to restrict requisitions to the lowest possible limits.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

6. Transport of lignite:

In the mercury mines (Castelluccio Inferiore) there are 10,000 tons of dry lignite which would be very suitable for the manufacture of bricks. Railroad cars and the allocation of a track per day for every rail-road car made available are needed to haul the lignite from Castelluccio to the main railroad point of Lagonegro (km. 40).

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

7. Transport of asphalt dust from Sicily:

It would prove very useful for repair and operation of main roads, also for military purposes, to be able to transport asphalt dust (25%) from Sicily to Bari, Salerno and Naples.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

8. Equisition of cars:
To meet the increasing demands of motor vehicles by the Italian Government, it is requested that the Allied authorities also agree to requisition those cars for which they have issued permits of free circulation, up to April 30, 1944.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

9. Ships of small tonnage:
The great difficulties, which the Italian Government, private individuals and even the Allies encounter in railroad and ordinary transportation, might be considerably reduced if all the motor sailboats of a capacity under 100 tons were left at the disposal of the Italian Government for inter-regional traffic of the products most essential to consumption and industry, oil, wine, firewood, charcoal, vegetables, cheeses, etc. Also, the construction of 64 motorboats and small motor-vessels, now in shipyards, might be completed with a total gross tonnage

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ACTION

of 10,000. For that purpose the allies on of 1,200 tons of steel plates, 9,000 cubic meters of oak lumber, 6,000 cubic meters of pine lumber in addition to nails, cork, ropes, chains and motors should be made. At present there is no assurance that these materials previously ordered will be delivered.

COMMUNICATIONS
SUGGESTION.

12. Telegraph and telephone communications:

The available means are not used in the most useful way so as to derive the best return possible.

For instance, the cables Palermo-Cagliari are still used by the Allied Commands with a simple Morse circuit. The Italian administration could utilize these circuits, as always, with its trained personnel and its machinery, with four channels (with quadruple bond) enabling the Allies to double their communications and the Italian Government to take advantage of two independent circuits.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

13. Measures of a financial character:

It would be desirable that without prior agreement with the NAVY Ministry the Allied authorities take no measures in regard to the steamship and shipping companies subsidized by the Government and in regard to FIRME which is a subsidiary group of IRI.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

1. Seed potatoes:

Notwithstanding contrary assurances in regard thereto by the allied authorities, it has been ascertained that the seed potatoes shipped to Italy were affected with chmidt gangrene.

Sowings effected in Sicily have resulted that in many lots the percentage of rot and ungerminated potatoes on account of the aforesaid disease reached from 25 to 70 per cent. To the grave present economic damage, there is added a future even greater damage, because for years the infected land cannot be used for potato growing on account of disease germs.

The Allied Control Commission must require that the seed potatoes shipped to Italy be subject upon shipment to rigorous guaranteed plant pathological control as required in the past by proper International agreements. Appropriate immunization certificates should be issued

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AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

1. Seed potatoes:

Notwithstanding contrary assurances in regard thereto by the allied authorities, it has been ascertained that the seed potatoes shipped to Italy were affected with shoulder gangrene.

Growings effected in Sicily have resulted that in many lots the percentage of rot and ungerminated potatoes on account of the aforesaid disease reached from 95 to 98 per cent. To the grave present economic damage, there is added a future even greater damage, because for years the infected land cannot be used for potato growing on account of disease germs.

The Allied Control Commission must require that the seed potatoe shipped to Italy be subject upon shipment to rigorous guaranteed plant pathological control as required in the past by proper international agreements. Appropriate immunization certificates should be issued by the proper authorities.

ECONOMIC
SECTION.

2. Resumption of fishing activities:

The resumption of fishing activities, so useful at this moment, due to food scarcity, is hindered by the fact that the allied authorities require a double authorization order, one issued by the Naval Office to obtain entry into port and mooring of the craft, the other by the local allied authority authorizing the fishing.

To render fishing easier, the second authorization should be abolished, since fishing licenses are already issued by the Royal Port Offices. If not in conflict with military operations, permission might also be given for night fishing with under-water lights along the coasts of Southern Italy and the large islands (Sardinia and Sicily), which is more profitable, and would employ a large number of maritime laborers.

For the purpose the Allies should release the motor fishing boats hired by these for other purposes.

ACTION

ASSISTANCE TO WAR REFUGEES

H.C. & M.G. To assure effective help for the people most directly affected by war, the following provisions are considered necessary:

limit to the absolute minimum forced evasions from immediately behind the front lines;

provide adequate food for the refugees;

arrange for release of all public and private buildings no longer needed for the Allied Forces;

place at the disposal of the local authorities the means needed for the transportation of refugees and their household goods, in the greatest quantity possible;

place garments and medical supplies at the disposal of the local authorities.

CONTROL OF PRESS

P.R.B.

1. Periodical press:

An excessive increase of all types of periodical publications, including clandestine ones, is regrettable. They have no well-defined programs and are produced at the initiative of more or less irresponsible elements.

To check the increase of these sheets and leaflets, which only result in an increasing confusion and disorientation of public opinion, it would seem opportune to limit the publication of periodicals to not more than one newspaper for every political party in each provincial capital, requiring prior political censorship for all publications. The provisions now in effect for military censorship would remain unchanged.

At the same time sanctions against offenders should be provided.

2. Allied military press censorship:

P.R.B.

The allied military press censorship is at times too strict in its criteria. For instance, in an article of the *Editoriale dell'Aviatore* (Editor of the Pilot) No. 10, the Allied censor wished the phrase "under orders of the King" to be eliminated, on the pretext that the Allied

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Such acts of this kind have a bearing on the military traditions of the paper, and are cause for confusion among the troops to whom the paper is addressed, and harm the efforts being made to gather all energies for the purpose of assuring a more effective collaboration with the Allies. It is desirable that military censorship be exercised with greater understanding.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

Particularly grave are the devastations which the Italian artistic patrimony, the patrimony indeed of all civilized nations, has suffered due to war. All possible measures to assure conservation of works of art, monuments still existing, bibliographical material and the repair and reconstruction of the galleries, institutes of art should be put into effect at once. In this respect joint undertakings would be desirable as to the action to be taken in the territory administered by the Italian government and in that still controlled by the Allies.

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THEATERS AND CINEMAS

R.C. & M.G.
Many theaters and cinemas have been requisitioned by the allied forces which engage them themselves to the serious loss of many classes of executive, administrative and artistic personnel who made their living from theaters and cinema theaters.

It would soon desirable to allow the owners and directors of theaters and cinemas to resume their management, requiring ~~them~~ to give a certain number of free performances for the allied forces but permitting them also to work in day time.

RADIO COMMUNICIES

P. R. E.
The communiques of the Italian Government are not always transmitted by the radio stations.

Agreements would be desirable in this matter, which would also limit to the absolute minimum the allied control over broadcasting programs.

HOVELS

R.C. & M.G.
The requisitioning of hotels assumes constantly widerer proportions. It would be desirable to limit such requisitions to strictly indispensable cases, utilizing, if possible, during the period of requisition the personnel formerly employed therein.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

P.R.E.

The preparation of a plan of exchange of publications between Italy and the United States both in the original editions, as well as in translations would be very useful.

In this respect the establishment of a cultural Anglo-American Union for the purposes of promoting a more intimate spiritual understanding and a more strict collaboration between Italy and the allied nations would be extremely desirable.

Special agreements might be effected with the psychological warfare branch of ASWOT in order to establish the means necessary to the concrete

The requisitioning of books assumes constantly wider proportions. It would be desirable to limit such requisitions to strictly indispensable cases, utilizing, if possible, during the period of requisition the personnel formerly employed therein.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Fascist policy resulted in that important expressions of Anglo-American political thought and valuable writings of Italian authors remained totally unknown to the Italian public.

Therefore, the preparation of a plan of exchange of publications between Italy and the Allied Nations both in the original editions, as well as in translations would be very useful.

In this respect the establishment of a cultural Italo-Anglo-American Union for the purposes of promoting a more intimate spiritual understanding and a more strict collaboration between Italy and the Allied Nations would be extremely desirable.

Special agreements might be effected with the psychological warfare branch of ~~ASISOT~~ in order to establish the means necessary to the concrete activation of the under-taking.

Salerno, 6 April 1944.

to C.R.A.

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